Report of the
Bombay Millowners' Association
1917

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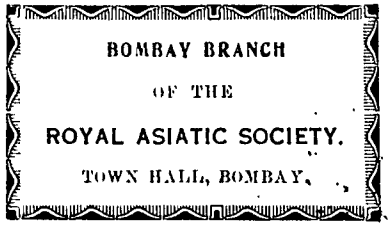

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REPORT

OF THE

BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION

FOR THE YEAR 1919.

133723

(*Established* 1st *February* 1875.)

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PRESENTED TO THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING HELD ON 12TH APRIL 1920.

Bombay:
PRINTED AT THE TIMES PRESS.

1920.

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BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

ESTABLISHED 1ST FEBRUARY 1875.

List of Members.

ALEXANDRA MILL.
ALLIANCE COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.
APOLLO MILLS LIMITED.
BENGAL-NAGPORE COTTON MILLS, LIMITED.
BERAR MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.
BIRLA MILLS, LIMITED.
BOMBAY FLOUR AND OIL MILL COMPANY, LIMITED.
BOMBAY UNITED SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LTD.
BRADBURY MILLS, LIMITED.
BURHANPUR TAPTI MILL, LIMITED.
CENTRAL INDIA SPINNING, WEAVING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.
CENTRAL PRESSING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY.
CENTURY SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LTD.
CHINA MILLS, LIMITED.
COLABA LAND AND MILL COMPANY, LIMITED.
COORLA SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.
CORAL MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.
CORONATION MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.
CRESCENT MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.
CROWN SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LTD.
CURRIMBHOY MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.
DAVID MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.
DAWN MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.
EBRAHIMBHOY PABANEY MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.
EDWARD SASSOON MILLS, LIMITED.
E. D. SASSOON MILLS.
E. D. SASSOON TURKEY RED DYE WORKS.
ELPHINSTONE SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.
EMPEROR EDWARD SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.
FAZULBHOY MILLS, LIMITED.
FINLAY MILLS, LIMITED.
FRAMJEE PETIT SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.
GLOBE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.
GODAVERY VALLEY GINNING AND PRESSING COMPANY, LIMITED.
GOKAK MILLS LIMITED.
GOLD MOHUR MILLS, LIMITED.
HINDOOSTAN SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.
HINDUSTAN PRESSING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LTD.
HUBLI MILLS, LIMITED.
HUKAMCHAND MILLS, LIMITED.
HUKAMCHAND AND DALMIA COTTON AND OIL MILLS, LIMITED.
HYDERABAD (DECCAN) SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.
INDIAN BLEACHING, DYEING AND PRINTING WORKS, LIMITED.
INDIAN MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.
INDO-CHINA MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.
INDORE-MALWA UNITED MILLS, LIMITED.
JACOB SASSOON MILL.
JAMSHED MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.
JAM SHRI RANJITSINGHJEE SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.
JIVRAJ BALLOO SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.
JUBILEE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.
KASTOORCHAND MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.
KHANDEISH SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.
KHATAU MAKANJI SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.
KOHINOOR MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.
LAKSHMI COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.
MADHOWJEE DHARAMSEY MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.
MADHOWRAO SCINDIA MILLS, LIMITED.
MADRAS UNITED SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.
MADURA MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.
MANOCKJEE PETIT MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.
MATHRADAS MILLS, LIMITED.
MEYER SASSOON MILL, LIMITED.
MOFUSSIL COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.
MORARJEE GOCULDAS SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.
NEW CITY OF BOMBAY MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.
NEW GREAT EASTERN SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.
NEW JAMNER GINNING, PRESSING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.
NEW KAISER-I-HIND SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.
NICOL MILL.
P. D. PATEL, GIN AND PRESS FACTORY.
PARBHANI GINNING AND PRESSING COMPANY, LIMITED.
PEARL MILLS, LIMITED.
PHŒNIX MILLS, LIMITED.
PLANET MILLS, LIMITED.
PRATAP SPINNING, WEAVING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.
PROSPECT MILLS, LIMITED.
PULGAON COTTON SPINNING, WEAVING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.
RACHEL SASSOON MILL.
RAI BAHADUR BUNSILAL ABIRCHAND SPINNING AND WEAVING MILL.
RAI SAHEB REKCHAND MOHTA SPINNING AND WEAVING MILL.
SASSOON AND ALLIANCE SILK MILL COMPANY, LIMITED.
SASSOON SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.
SHOLAPORE SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.
SIMPLEX MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.
SIR SHAPURJEE BROACHA MILLS, LIMITED.
SRI CHITHAMBARA VINAYAKAR MILLS, LIMITED.
SRI GUNGAJEE COTTON MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.
STANDARD MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.
SVADESHI MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.
SWAN MILLS, LIMITED.
TATA MILLS, LIMITED.
UNION MILLS, LIMITED.
VEERAMGAUM SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.
VICTORIA MILLS, LIMITED.
VISHNU COTTON MILL, LIMITED.
WALLACE FLOUR MILL COMPANY.
WESTERN INDIA SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

ASSOCIATION'S REPRESENTATIVES.

Legislative Council of H. E. the Governor of Bombay—THE HON'BLE SIR DINSHAW M. PETIT, BART.

City of Bombay Improvement Trust—SIR SASSOON DAVID, BART.

Bombay Port Trust—SIR VITHALDAS D. THACKERSEY, KT.

Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute—JEHANGIR BOMANJEE PETIT, ESQ.

Bombay Smoke Nuisances Commission—N. B. SAKLATWALLA, ESQ., AND W. A. SUTHERLAND, ESQ.

Sydenham College of Commerce Advisory Board—RAHIMTOOLA CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM.

Cotton Contracts Board—RAHIMTULLA CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM, ESQ., AND N. B. SAKLATWALLA, ESQ.

COMMITTEE FOR 1920.

RAHIMTOOLA CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM, ESQ. (*Chairman*).
MATHRADAS GOCULDAS, ESQ. (*Deputy Chairman*).
THE HON'BLE SIR DINSHAW M. PETIT, BART.
SIR SASSOON DAVID, BART.
THE HON'BLE SIR FAZULBHOY CURRIMBHOY, KT., C.B.E.
THE HON'BLE SIR DINSHAW E. WACHA, KT.
SIR VITHALDAS D. THACKERSEY, KT.
THE HON'BLE MR. C. V. MEHTA.
THE HON'BLE MR. MANMOHANDAS RAMJI.
F. E. DINSHAW, ESQ.
A. GEDDIS, ESQ.
NAROTTAM MORARJI, ESQ.
COWASJEE JEHANGIR, ESQ. (JUNR.) O.B.E.
H. H. LAKIN, ESQ.
JEHANGIR B. PETIT, ESQ.
N. B. SAKLATWALLA, ESQ.
CAPT. E. V. SASSOON.
OOMAR SOBANI, ESQ.
S. TAYLOR, ESQ.
C. N. WADIA, ESQ., C.I.E.

R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE, ESQ., *Secretary*.

CHAIRMEN AND SECRETARIES OF THE BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

Chairmen.

H. Maxwell, 1875, 1876-77, 1877-78.

J. A. Forbes, 1878-79.

Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit, 1879-80, 1880-81, 1881-82, 1882-83, 1883-84, 1884-85, 1886, 1887, 1888-89, 1889-90, 1891, 1892.

Sir George Cotton, 1893, 1894, 1895, 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899*, 1900*.

John R. Greaves, 1899*, 1900*, 1901, 1902.

Bomanji Dinshaw Petit, 1903.

Sir Sassoon J. David, 1904, 1905.

Sir Vithaldas Damodher Thackersey, 1906, 1907.

Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, 1908.

Manmohandas Ramjee, 1909.

Herbert R. Greaves, 1910.

N. N. Wadia, 1911.

Sir Dinshaw M. Petit, 1912.

J. F. Bradbury, 1913.

Narottam Morarji, 1914.

Jehangir B. Petit, 1915.

N. B. Saklatwalla, 1916.

Sir Dinshaw E. Wacha, 1917.

C. N. Wadia, 1918.

N. G. Hunt, 1919.

Rahimtoola Currimbhoy, 1920.

Secretaries.

John Gordon, 1875-1884.

David Watson (Acting), 1881-82.

John Marshall, 1884-1898.

Frederick Noël-Paton, 1898-1905.

J. B. Leslie-Rogers, 1905-1911.

R. E. Gregor-Pearse, appointed 1912.

* Part Year.

Bombay Millowners' Association.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

The annual General Meeting of the Members of the Bombay Millowners' Association was held in the rooms of the Association, Graham's Buildings, on Monday, the 12th April 1920, at 4 p.m. (Standard Time), to transact the following business :—

(1) To receive the report of the Committee for the year 1919.

(2) To elect an Auditor of the Association's accounts for the year 1920.

And to transact any other business that may be brought forward.

Mr. Rahimtoola Currimbhoy, Deputy Chairman of the Association, presided.

Among those present were :—Mr. N. B. Saklatwalla, of the Central India Spg., Wvg. & Mfg. Co., Ltd., the David Mills Co., Ltd., the Swadeshi Mills Co., Ltd., the Standard Mills Co., Ltd., and the Tata Mills Ltd. ; Mr. S. P. Mody of the Century Spg. & Mfg. Co., Ltd., Mr. Cowasji Jehangir, (Jun.), O.B.E., of the Coorla Spg. and Wvg. Co., Ltd., and the Prospect Mills, Ltd. ; Mr. Jamsetji Ardeshir Wadia, of the Crescent Mills, Co., Ltd. ; the Currimbhoy Mills Co., Ltd., the Ebrahim Pabaney Mills Co., Ltd., Fazulbhoy Mills, Ltd. and the Pearl Mills, Ltd. ; Sir Sassoon David, Bart., of the Dawn Mills Ltd. ; Mr. H. H. Lakin, of the Colaba Land and Mill Co., Ltd., the New City of Bombay Mfg. Co., Ltd., and the New Great Eastern Spg. & Mfg. Co. ; Messrs. T. W. Dowding and T. Blackburn of the Globe Mfg. Co., Ltd. ; Mr. T. R. Aldred of the Gokak Mills, Ltd., and the Hubli Mills, Ltd. ; The Hon'ble Mr. Manmohandas Ramji and Mr. Hansraj Pragji Thakersy, of the Hindoostan Spg. & Wvg. Mills Co., Ltd., the Indian Mfg. Co., Ltd., the New Kaiser-i-Hind Co., Ltd., and the Western India Spg. & Mfg. Co., Ltd. ; Mr. S. Taylor of the Kohinoor Mills Co., Ltd. ; Mr. Jehangir B. Petit, of the Maneckji Petit Mill, Dinshaw Petit Mill, and Bomonji Petit Mill ; The Hon'ble Sir Dinshaw E. Wacha, Kt., and Mr. Ratansi Dharamsi Morarji of the Morarji Goculdas Spg. & Wvg. Co., Ltd., and the Sholapur Spg. & Wvg. Co., Ltd. ; Mr. R. E. Gregor-Pearse, Secretary, and Mr. C. B. Sayer, Assistant Secretary, of the Association.

The notice convening the meeting having been read **Mr. Rahimtoola Currimbhoy** in moving the adoption of the report said :—

In the usual course of procedure, this motion of the adoption of the Report should have been made by your Chairman, but, as you know, he has been away from us, and, in his absence I have had to carry on the work as Chairman, for the last four months.

The Reforms.

The year under report has been marked by very momentous events, which are calculated to change the whole tone of our public life and re-act largely on industrial activities of the country in future. The most important of these is the passing of the Reform Bill. Under the new Reforms, we are given the privilege of returning one Member to the enlarged Council, and I trust the Association will return the best and ablest man, as I believe, various questions affecting welfare of the industry to which I refer hereafter are bound to crop up.

Currency.

Another important event is the publication of the Report of the Currency Committee and the action taken by the Government thereon. The Committee sat for seven months and the Government took two or three months to consider the Report, but it is regrettable that no time was given to the public to consider the recommendations before action was taken.

The policy recently pursued has caused consternation in commercial circles. Fluctuations in exchange during recent months have been greater than ever known before. The policy of raising exchange is calculated from our point of view, to affect very adversely the textile industry in many ways. One of the immediate consequences of raising the exchange was to induce the export of capital from this country which caused the tightness of money market and inconvenience of financing to those who were connected with the textile industry. The recommendation of the Committee dwell upon the advantages to industries using imported machinery and stores in India, but those of us who are actively working in the textile industry know that we are not paying for any imported article or machinery or stores lower to-day than what we were paying when the exchange was s. 1/4 and s. 1/5. Nor can we ignore the formidable competition of Lancashire which will be felt as soon as normal conditions return. Mr. Dadiba Dalal whom nobody can accuse of being partial to the mill industry in Bombay has stated in his Minority Report that "the stimulation of imports by the reduced rupee cost of sterling exchange will increase the demand for English textile manufactures." The Government made a great point of giving to the Bombay textile industry 4 per cent. preference by not raising the Excise duty to the new level of 7½ per cent. tariff on imported piece-goods. Do they not realise that they have now given a preferenee of about 80 per cent. to Lancashire goods against us? If the disadvantages of this are not felt to-day owing to short production all over the world, they are there all the same and those of us who look ahead to the future of the industry cannot ignore them for a minute.

The Government have defended the action taken by them as being pursuant to the recommendation of an independent Committee of enquiry. I am sorry to say that the formation of the Committee was most unsatisfactory from our standpoint. An important Association like ours representing large interests was not given an opportunity of eliciting further facts from the witnesses. All that we could do was to send in our written views and our thanks are due to Sir Vithaldas Thakersey for having placed our point of view before the Committee. I am sorry, however, to inform you that the views expressed by him on our behalf have not found acceptance either with the Committee or with the Government. The main points on which I criticise the present policy of the Government are :—

(1) Free import of gold into this country recommended by both the Majority and and Minority reports and asked for by this Association has not been yet secured and the artificial and arbitrary restrictions are still placed on the private importation of gold.

(2) Enormous loss is being incurred on India's accumulated resources in England by the rate at which Reverse Councils have been sold.

(3) The high rate of exchange by reducing the volume of prices of exports has reduced the consuming power of the ryot.

(4) The Government are interfering with the legally established ratio of 15 rupees for the sovereign and are making an injury to our interests greater by selling Reverse Bills at very high rate.

(5) The result is there is a stringency in the money market and there is an unprecedented instability of exchange conditions; capital is being withdrawn from this country and the export and import trade of this country is dislocated.

(6) The manner of selling Reverse Bills was most unsatisfactory both with regard to the rates at which they were sold and the manner in which tenders were received and allotments made, since it was only Banks and other bodies who had large resources were able to secure allotments.

Many years ago when the question was being debated as to what the rate of exchange between England and India should be the rate was deliberately fixed at s. 1/4 that is to say higher, than it could have been fixed with advantage to this country. In the past the Government have treated this industry very badly in other respects as I shall mention later on, but in particular with reference to our yarn trade with China. There are those whose opinion is entitled to weight who maintain that by fixing the exchange at the high rate of 1 4 the spinning industry of India suffered very largely and all the spinning mills had to be converted into weaving mills because the yarn trade with China gradually went out of our hands. Later on a death-blow to it was again given to our disadvantage by the imposition of silver import duty. Gentlemen, this is hardly an occasion on which I can go into all the details. All that I can say is that in the matter of exchange our views have been ignored for many years now and they are still being ignored. Decisions are being made in England without any regard to our interests and it is impossible to conceal the feeling of irritation at the great loss to which the country in general and this industry in particular is being put. This is going to form, I am afraid, one of the serious problems on which we shall have to come to grips with Lancashire who will put forward its influence against us in Parliament as soon as the present unprecedented conditions owing to shortage of stocks pass away.

Prosperity of the Industry.

Coming to the general condition of our industry I am happy to report to you that we have experienced during the last twelve months unparalleled prosperity both in the spinning and weaving sections of our industry. I think we have reached the high water-mark of prosperity and we may well choose this moment to dwell with satisfaction on our achievements. In the City of Bombay we give employment to over one hundred thousand inside the factory and a large number of merchants, brokers, and others in connection with the purchase of our raw material, stores and the sale of our manufactures. It is not an idle claim if we say that the prosperity of Bombay is bound up irrevocably with the prosperity of the textile industry. The textile industry of Bombay has an unique distinction of having demonstrated to the people the advantage of investing their money not in land but in industrial concerns, at a time when such industrial booms as we are at present passing through were not dreamt of. If we secure a few necessary conditions and assistance in certain directions from the Government I contemplate the future of the textile industry with absolute confidence. For the next two or three years owing to depletion of stocks and other conditions we shall have a continuance of the present prosperous times and for the future we have, besides our Home Market what we may regard as our natural markets, in the areas in Egypt, Syria, Mesopotamia, East Africa and Persia which all have very excellent outlets for the products of our spindles and looms. I do not wish to refer specifically to the few concerns which, following the example of some of the Lancashire factories, have changed hands with a new capitalisation at to-day's rate. Whether we regard this as a safe valuation as a permanent basis or not, no one deny this is a symptom of extraordinary prosperity and extraordinary confidence in the future.

Labour Disputes.

There is, however, one serious obstacle to these expectations for the future being realised and that is the labour disputes and the manner in which these disputes are fought out. I can speak for this Association with authority that the members of this Association have always been anxious to secure the material well-being of their men and have taken various steps from

time to time towards this end. Nor have the Millowners been unmindful of the great rise in the cost of living for the working class. They are always ready in any fair negotiations to consider the question of higher wages or temporary high prices allowances but they are always faced with the difficulty that an increase in wages effected in the days of great prosperity of the industry is never again brought down even when owing to other circumstances the margin of profit left to the industry is reduced or even disappears. We are willing to do for our men what we can, but what we object to and will never tolerate is the manner in which labour chooses to bring to our notice their grievances. I do not know who is advising them, but every one who encourages labour to go on strike first and then to formulate their grievances afterwards, is as much an enemy of labour as of capital engaged in industry. It is easy always to harp upon the cleavage of interest between labour and capital, but it would be difficult to deny that prolonged stoppages of industry, no matter due to what cause, react unfavourably on industry as a whole, that is to say, the labour as well as the capital. We have passed through two great strikes one at the beginning of 1919 which lasted for three weeks and was settled by an increase of 20 per cent. being granted. The biggest, however, of the strikes experienced by the textile industry was at the beginning of 1920. It was one of the most important events of the year which gave all of us cause for considerable anxiety and I would be justified in referring to some of the issues of that struggle at some length. In magnitude that strike affected every textile factory in Bombay and in duration it involved the stoppage of work for full one month. I would be only too glad to see some efficient machinery established by which disputes could be settled without prolonged strikes or lock-outs and we would be glad to see our workmen so far educated and disciplined as to behave in an orderly manner during such emergency.

There is no feature of that struggle which strikes me more than the continual change of front adopted by labour. I do not know to what extent those who went on strike clearly understood the issues involved. I am inclined to think that most of them went out at the instigation of the few of the bolder spirit who saw their opportunity for notoriety and adventure and to egg on the rest of the factory hands to follow them. There appears to be altogether an erroneous impression in the minds of those who led that strike that a declaration of a general strike without the formulation of any demands would bring the capitalists to their knees. Further during the first months that is to say in January the claim which they pressed forward most was for a living wage, but subsequent demands show that it was not the intention of the labour to be satisfied with the new level of wages so as to enable them to live in the same manner and at the same standard as before. A new and more ambitious test which they put before themselves was the amount of the profits made by the mills and then they were dissatisfied that what went to labour as a whole was a very inadequate share of the total. This feature as I pointed out above is erroneous in the fact that one must not take into calculation merely the years of prosperity but also the times when stocks are heavy and cannot be sold, when the cotton crop is bad in quality and prices are ruling high, when Japan or Lancashire under-cuts us in our own staples.

Gentlemen, I can declare with confidence that none would like to see the standard of intelligence and education go up amongst our labourers as much as I would. None would like more than myself that *bona fide* organisation of the labourers themselves, run not by bullies and roughs, but by a staff amenable to the wishes of the whole body of labour, an organisation the working of which and the full bearing of which are understood by every employee of the mills in Bombay. But what I object to very strongly is the emergence of mushroom societies which came forward and claimed to do the fighting for the labour. These societies were conducted by men whose names were never heard of before, neither by the millowners nor by the workers. What I want to know is why these stalwarts whose hearts melted in sympathy for the great suffering of the mill-hands in Bombay delayed their activities until after the strike was on. Where were they for all these years? Out of these mushroom societies there came into existence

a body called the Labour Settlement League, with which I am sorry to say was associated Sir Narayen Chandawarkar. This Labour League, it seems to me, did not understand the conditions essential to the welfare either of labour nor of the industry as a whole. They had no idea of the harm done not only to Industry generally, but to the very men whose welfare they were seeking by prolonged unemployment. Never was an attempt made to ask the millhands to go back to work and to formulate their demands afterwards and then if they were not granted, to advise them to go on strike. I suggest that no one could have overlooked such a practicable course, but it was not advocated by the Labour League, because they had no power or real influence over those who were leading the strike. The gentlemen of the Labour League had perhaps watched the fate of those who had given this counsel to labour for going to work first and formulate their demands afterwards in the strike of 1919. With a body like this the Millowners' Association did not open negotiations and we have been blamed in high quarters for ignoring representations made by people like Sir Narayen Chandawarkar. Now I want to be frank and candid on this matter. I regard Sir Narayen Chandawarkar as totally misguided in this mission which he undertook and in the associates on the Labour Settlement Committee, whom he had chosen and with whom he was working. We were satisfied that some of these members were not influenced in their desire to negotiate with us. They were men holding an extreme and irresponsible attitude, men who wanted the millowners to come on their knees and to submit because they said that the millowners could not hold out. A letter subsequently addressed to Sir Narayen by the members of the League itself bears me out in this assertion. That letter disclosed on what weak foundations the activities of this League were founded. "To our great regret," say some of the members of the League in resigning from the League, "we find that there were certain Members of the Committee who instead of helping their colleagues to settle the disputes ran counter to the principles on which the Committee was constituted." The letter proceeds to say "no doubt was left on our minds that men were being tampered with in order to prolong the struggle, and the forces came from within the Committee." We could not negotiate with a body some of whom were evidently attempting to prolong the struggle and as for Sir Narayen Chandawarkar, though he might have great interest in the welfare of labour, he did not know what he was talking when he suggested that there was a lock-out and at the same time advocated payment of strike wages. The Millowners might well say "who, but must laugh, if such a man there be, who would not weep, if Sir Narayen were he." How was the strike ultimately settled? It was only through the intervention of His Excellency Sir George Lloyd. The Millowners were at no time averse to consider the question of higher wages, but they had to resent the unbusinesslike manner of going on strike first without making any representation, and then the methods of fighting and negotiating chosen by the labour. What I want most is that political amateurs should not rush in between labour and capital for gaining notoriety. I am sure that the welfare of labour would be better secured if they were left alone and if they themselves dealt and negotiated with the owners of factories. In this connection I cannot but offer the grateful thanks of this Association to His Excellency Sir George Lloyd for his intervention and for the keen interest in the welfare of the local labour which he has evinced. Nor should I omit to mention the assistance afforded to us by the authorities in general and by Mr. Griffith, the Commissioner of Police, and General James in particular for the protection of the factories and for the preservation of order in the city.

Housing of Labour.

The next important question on which I would like to say something is the question of housing. The Millowners of Bombay have been accused from time to time of having neglected their duty of housing their employees. This charge is an old one, and is now reiterated in very high quarters. I submit that the charge is very unfair. In the first place up to 1914 I submit we were not in a financial position to construct chawls. It is impossible to ascertain to the exact penny, but according to a reliable estimate I find that in the decade

previous to the war, the mill industry of Bombay made between 7 to 10 per cent. on the capital. Out of this depreciation had to be allowed for, and dividends paid. The spinning branch of the industry had to face bad times over and over again. Some concerns experienced difficulties in securing enough working capital, and others who were not financially strong had to close down and to go into liquidation. How could any one expect an Agent of a Mill to divert its capital for the construction of chawls when the capital is needed in order to keep the factory running. Since 1915 the mills have made large profits and some of the mills are now in a position to construct chawls. The amount which they could spare appears inadequate in view of the enormous rise in prices of building materials and in some cases of absolute scarcity of them. Still the Millowners cannot be blamed for the delay. If any reasonable scheme is put forward by the Government and His Excellency Sir George Lloyd, who has got fresh ideas and energy, the members of our Association and specially those who control large groups of mills, will be only too glad to co-operate.

Gentlemen, I repeat the charge against the Millowners in regard to the neglect of housing conditions of their employees is grossly unfair. In which country in the world, and in which industry has the responsibility for the housing of the employees been put on the heads of the owners of factories, and which of the large employers of labour in India have upto now provided for all their employees ? It is our earnest desire to see our labour housed properly and under sanitary conditions, because we would then have better and more efficient workmen. But I am not prepared to agree and this Association, I am sure, will not agree to the general dictum laid down that every employer should arrange for the housing for his men. The responsibility for such housing rests not with the employers but with the local bodies and the Government. The Industrial Commission themselves took a very sensible view of this and say that "in the case of employees of industry located in the City, a programme of construction worked out and taken up at the expense of the *local authorities* who should then manage the buildings." What I want to point out is that, whilst it is easy to direct public opinion against the Millowners at whose doors all possible sins are laid, what is the position about other large employers of labour in this City of Bombay. Public bodies such as the Railways, the Municipality, the Port Trust, and the Improvement Trust, whose loans are guaranteed and whose finances have been exceptionally prosperous have not yet provided for more than a certain percentage of their employees. The Industrial Commission themselves say "that the Mill operatives did not by any means constitute the entire labour population of Bombay; Dock and Godown labourers, employees of Railways and Public Bodies and cooly labour generally lived under precisely the same conditions." In the face of this, gentlemen, it is most unfair that Sir Thomas Holland should get up in the Imperial Council at Delhi and make a remark such as "on the whole I think it is not unfair nor even indiscreet to say that I would rather see the mill industry of Bombay wiped out, than accept an indefinite perpetuation of the conditions under which many of the workmen are necessarily compelled to live." Although he qualifies this remark later on by saying that "No one class in particular, can be blamed for this state of affairs, it is just the result of a rapid growth of a restricted area," the impression left in the mind of the public is that the remark was directed against the Millowners of Bombay, and I must take this opportunity of expressing the great resentment and irritation which this attitude on his part and on the part of the Government, of which he is a member has caused in our minds. I was not going to make a list of our grievances against the Government had I not been forced by the unfair blame which Sir Thomas Holland has sought to cast upon us. What have the Government done to assist the Textile industry directly or indirectly, that they come forward and prescribe heroic remedies in regard to the housing of the workmen. Take the ancient iniquity of Excise duty on the products of our factories. The justification for this at one time was the principle of Free Trade and the Government then shifted their ground to justify this for revenue purposes. Lord Hardinge admitted that this impost was unjust from every stand point and a promise was made to us 18 months ago for the readjustment of Indian tariffs from which we expected that

this duty would be abolished. What I feel is that whatever the reason for the imposition of the Excise duty and for its continuance now, the Government of India were at least free to decide that the whole or portion of this exaction from the textile industry of Bombay would be used for the benefit of the industry or at least for the construction of sanitary chawls. The Government, I am sorry to say, have failed to do this. What we want is that before preaching *pious homilies* to the Millowners of Bombay, men like Sir Thomas Holland should see that the Excise duty levied on the mills of Bombay is spent on the solution of the housing problem here. When the Government wants a loan they make appeals to the members of this Association and I hope the Government will in all fairness admit that such appeals have received great response and yet the Government did not hesitate to come down on the same industry with the Excess profit levy. Look at the injustice in the matter of super tax ! It was framed in such a manner as to prevent the financial growth of industrial concerns. It encouraged the distribution of profits without any regard to reserves for bad times. And here I want to indict the Government of a great sin. I hope Sir Thomas Holland had been conscious of this when he attacked us. Is he aware that those Companies which actually laid aside large sums for utilising for this purpose had to pay 3 annas in a rupee on these sums ? Instead of contributing anything or subsidising the growth of sanitary dwellings for the workmen the Government took away more than 20 per cent. of the sums which were expressly set aside for being used for building chawls. I will go further and say that the Government have done nothing to encourage the expansion of industry generally or to secure the welfare of the workmen in particular. We have been told—and no one seems to take greater pride in the growing figures of the products of our factories than those who prepare trade and other Reports on behalf of Government,—we have been told that there is a remarkable progress of the Textile industry in spite of the Excess Profit Tax. I want to draw the attention of this Association and the public to the fact that the expansion of the Textile industry in Lancashire and in Japan during the same period has been considerably greater. Particularly in the case of Japan competition which we have to suffer, is altogether unfair. Japan is allowed to take away 15 lacs of baled cotton and send down their manufactures in piece goods to this country. These manufactures have increased in the past two years by more than a thousand per cent. There is no duty except the 7½ per cent. on the imports from Japan while Indian manufactured articles sent to Japan have to pay a high tariff. The Japanese Government subsidise the vessels which carry raw materials from here and bring back the manufactured articles, and they subsidise the Banks which finance these trade movements both ways. The manufactures of Japan are protected at home by large high tariff walls. The mills there work by two shifts for 22 hours. The Government give education free and have made it compulsory and by their attention to sanitation they secure comparatively better efficiency of labour and lastly there is no excise duty to be paid and no cloth control. What happens then is that having secured as much profits as they want on their home demand, the Japanese manufacturers are able to dump down their yarn in China at rates with which the Indian yarn cannot compete. The curious position taken up by the Government of India is absolutely incomprehensible to us. When the Millowner of Bombay suggests an export duty on cotton the Government emerge as a great defender of the cultivator and the producer and say that the export duty will reduce the prices which the producer realises. When on the other hand the same Millowner points out the bad effect of high exchange on the export trade and on the producer himself as well as on the industry he is told by the Government and the Currency Commission that India has a monopoly of raw materials and "cotton and hides are articles for which the world demand is insistent in spite of high prices."

Hours of Labour.

The question of the hours of labour has been engaging the serious attention of our Committee during the past year. It first arose in the month of June ; there were some who considered the time was most inopportune for the shortening of the hours of labour. Exchange then was

at 1*s.* 10*d.* It was argued that with a high rate of Exchange on the one hand, and with the keen competition of Japan on the other, thanks to the attitude of the Government, the Textile Industry in India would be seriously handicapped. It was decided then, to await the decision of the Washington Conference, which was to meet in October. India being a member of the League of Nations could not afford to ignore the recommendation of the Washington Conference. They have now recommended sixty hours a week. Labour also demanded shorter hours in the month of January. The Cawnpore Mills also having gone on a ten-hours working, it was decided by a very large majority to reduce the hours of labour to ten a day. I trust the Ahmedabad Mills will soon fall into line with us, and you must have seen that the Committee of our Association has sent in a Memorial to the Government of India to amend the Factory Act accordingly.

The question of two shifts per day had also engaged the attention of your Committee. There were members like Mr. N. N. Wadia, who honestly believed that the ten hours day would be disastrous to the industry. The Committee would have preferred two shifts of eight hours, rather than one of ten hours but it was a question of time, and also a question affecting the health and sanitation of the City. Just imagine, what would be the state of the City with a shortage of house accommodation, and with insufficient water supply, if all the mills adopted the double shift. No mill could afford to be short of labour and every mill would therefore change the scale of wages according to the supply of labour, with consequently strikes. For these reasons, your Committee have also submitted in their memorial that the local Government should be empowered to refuse permission to work double shifts, if Government is convinced that there is not enough accommodation in the City for the additional men.

Wages.

There are critics, and I may assure you they are as multitudinous as the stars in Heaven, who tell us we can easily afford to pay higher wages for our labour, and therefore we should do so. There is no objection to paying extra wages for efficient labour. I would any day prefer to employ highly paid skilled Labour rather than the opposite. I consider Indian labour in spite of its low scale of wages, to be one of the most expensive in the world. By the reduction of the hours of labour to ten, an opportunity is now given to Indian labour to prove its efficiency. by giving proportionately more production in 10 hours than in 12. I understand that even in the case of two shifts of eight hours, the anticipated better efficiency has not been forthcoming. I maintain that the Bombay Millowners have taken the necessary step to look after the comforts of their labour. Wages have been increased by about 85 per cent. since 1914, free medical aid has been provided, some mills provide cheap grain and clothing while the operatives have not to pay extra for house accommodation and can secure loans on easy terms from Co-operative Societies. A good number of holidays is given and in case of accidents or death the families are duly compensated. Now that the price of food-stuffs is falling, I do not think labour has anything to complain about. It has been alleged that while Capital is combined, Labour is unorganized and unable to secure reasonable terms from the Capitalist. For my own part, I would like to see some Association or organization whereby the grievances of Labour could be ascertained and which could arbitrate in strikes and other labour disputes. But the difficulty is in setting up machinery for this purpose in this country. Various schemes have been suggested. An Arbitration Board would not serve the purpose, as, while it would bind Capital, there is no guarantee that Labour would be bound by its award. Also a Board of Conciliation has been suggested, on which neither Capital nor Labour would be represented. The same objections apply but it is urged that public opinion would play an important part. It is true public opinion was greatly responsible for the settlement of the last big strike in England, but I would submit that public opinion does not count for much with Labour in a place like India, for, we claim that public opinion was on our side during the last strike but

it had no effect. Again, we are told that the Ahmedabad Millowners are preparing machinery to avert strikes. That experiment needs to be carefully watched, and if successful, it will, I am sure, be adopted by the Bombay Millowners.

Welfare of Labour.

Regarding the welfare of the labour population there are other questions besides those which I have touched. Primary education is one of them. It is reassuring to see that the Government of Bombay have come to the assistance of the Bombay Municipality and a definite programme leading to compulsory education in Bombay City has now been adopted. I am also glad to see that the activities of Co-operative Credit Societies and Debt Redemption Societies are on the increase and the beneficial effects thereof are being felt by the workmen. The problem of food-stuffs has been a serious one. The beneficial effects of the opening of grain shops have been already felt. Welfare work is receiving more and more attention of the Mill Agents in Bombay and to those members of this Association, who have not yet made a beginning, I should suggest an experiment in this direction which would more than repay the outlay in the good-will and better health of their employes. The Indian Industrial Commission on this point mentioned that "it must, however, be recognised that official organisations as at present constituted are ill-suited for work of this sort. Nothing really substantial or satisfactory can be accomplished without the disinterested labour of private individuals and associations, which, with one or two brilliant exceptions have been sadly lacking. Government and local bodies, as well as employers, however, can and should assist such efforts, both financially and in other ways." The experience of some of us who have utilised the Social Service League for furthering welfare work of their employes has been extremely favourable, and I am sure others would find the same should they desire to take action in this direction.

The Cotton Contracts Board.

You will be glad to hear that the Cotton Contracts Board has been preparing plans and estimates for a first class cotton exchange, worthy of the City, on the Ballard Estate. It has stopped the Kutcha Khandi and the single and double option business and regulated the hours of trading. It has effected fortnightly settlements, and put an end to heavy speculation, and scandal of cornering. During the last year at your Committee's suggestion Mr. Hunt and I, your two representatives on the Cotton Contracts Board, pressed for a one-contract system, with differences for different varieties of cotton, instead of five distinct contracts as at present. I regret to say that it was not acceptable to the other Sections of the trade. I am sure that on further consideration they will come to realise the advantage of the system suggested by us. The prohibition on the importation of Dye-Stuffs has now been removed and I hope an adequate portion of the dyes received by England, as part of the Indemnity from Germany will be made avaliable to India consumers and at the same rates as given to the English manufacturers.

The control of cloth has also been abolished or, to be more accurate, has been suspended for the moment. Our Association was opposed to it, but when the Legislative Council passed the Act, we willingly co-operated with the Government, in carrying out the provisions of the Act. Government are to be congratulated on having appointed an able civilian, like Mr. Noyce, who had the imagination to see our difficulties, and we have the independent testimony of Mr. Noyce that the Bombay Millowners have given him their loyal support, during the continuance of the control.

We are still suffering from shortage of railway wagons and cotton has to wait a long time up-country before it can be brought down to Bombay and mills have to pay high prices for coal to be consumed. We are thankful to the Government for having removed the Excess

Profits Tax, and in its place, a new Super Tax with a flat rate of one anna in the Rupee has been substituted. I am glad to see the Government has come to realize the mistake of charging Super Tax on the amount carried to reserve funds.

Strength and Resources of the Association.

Gentlemen, I want now to say one word about the strength and resources of our Association. The recent troubles have not been without lessons for everybody and those who favoured individual action must have now realised that they could secure no advantages but would occasionally suffer serious mishaps by remaining outside the Association. We have shown that we can successfully combine to defend our interests against the attacks of labour whenever in our opinion there is no just ground for complaint. But I am not satisfied that we have done all that is necessary. We ought to provide for the defence of any individual concern which may be singled out for attacks by labour if we find that that concern is doing the fighting for everybody else. For this purpose and for the promotion of other objects which I am mentioning below, larger funds will be required and I suggest that members' subscriptions should be increased for carrying out these objects, or a nucleus of a fund be set aside from contributions during these prosperous times which can be utilised for some years to come. I earnestly hope that members of the Association would realise the good work done by the Association will not in their interests and the useful work which still lies ahead. Amongst the objects still to be achieved is the very difficult work of standardization of wages. All of us perhaps realize some or other difficulty in realising such a scheme with differences of machinery both in quality and in age and differences of efficiency, but it is an experiment worth making if it would secure us against the perpetual rate-cutting and rivalry and the perpetual shifting of labour from one mill to the other. I think it is an experiment of sufficient importance for us to call out for a short period a man experienced in this sort of work from the United Kingdom. Nor have we exhausted the sphere of useful work in regard to the securing of improved staple cotton. If the British Cotton Growing Association can get large concessions from the Government of India why should not this Association also work in that direction. Incidently I hope that the cotton grown in India under Government encouragement would be made available without any restrictions to the producers of India and that it would not be all taken away from here for the benefit of our Lancashire rivals. For the sale of our manufactures there are numerous useful things which could be done particularly in the way of developing outside markets. I think it is high time that as an experiment this Association ran for a period of a few years a few steamers through a special committee of its own for carrying our yarn to China and cloth to Rangoon and Mesopotamia. I am sure full freights could be always secured and the venture would be successful, but even it if were not very paying financially, the indirect advantage secured in establishing the manufactures of Bombay at these centres would more than compensate for any possible loss.

Tariff.

Another thing in which this Association would have to be very active during the course of the next twelve months is the question of Tariff adjustment. A committee has already been appointed by the Government in the Imperial Legislative Council and have I believe reported on the question of what is called Imperial Preference. This Association has got its own views on Tariff, and if a commission were appointed it would be unfair to our Association if one of our members is not taken on it in order to elicit information bearing on our interests. We shall have also to press the question of an export duty on cotton on the attention of the Government as soon as exchange conditions again turn towards the normal. The full effect of Japanese and other competition owing to the exchange would not be felt by us now, but after some time and for that time we have to prepare ourselves from now.

In conclusion, I want to take this opportunity of offering my thanks to the members of the Committee for their cordial support and assistance throughout the year and to Mr. Gregor-Pearse and his staff for the able manner in which they coped with the heavy work which fell upon them during the last year. Mr. Pearse is going on leave shortly to take a well-earned rest, and we hope he will return to us with renewed health and vigour to carry on the work which he has so ably taken in hand.

With these remarks, Gentlemen, I have much pleasure in proposing that the Report of the Committee of the Bombay Millowners' Association for the year 1919 be adopted and confirmed.

The Hon'ble Mr. Munmohandas Ramji seconded the proposal.

Export Duty on Cotton.

Mr. J. A. Wadia in supporting the resolution said the Chairman's extremely able speech had covered a lot of ground and it was impossible to do it justice. He, however, thought that with reference to the Chairman's remarks about the export duty on cotton for the benefit of the industry he was not inclined to agree with him as he believed with the Government that any export duty that they might levy on cotton would be at the expense of the producer and that it was economically unsound. As regarded the excise duty on cotton goods, no doubt they had at one time good ground for complaint but now the Government of India and the Secretary of State had both agreed that India had a right to increase its import duties on cotton goods and that Lancashire would have to pay a higher duty than the excise duty which was now charged. Under those circumstances, Mr. Wadia thought any further agitation on their part to remove the excise duty would be injurious to the country at large. In the first place, Government would be giving up a large revenue and, in the second place, it would do harm to the handloom weavers whose number, according to the official report, was seven and a half millions in India. They required protection against the mill industry as the latter required protection against the well established industry of Lancashire.

Currency.

As regarded Currency, he believed the whole trouble had arisen owing to the high price of silver and he thought that even if they had obtained a large quantity of gold, still silver would have ruled very high as there was a world wide demand for it owing to the war. High exchange, no doubt, was injurious to the export trade of the country and he believed that the fixity of exchange at 1-4 in 1898 had that effect. If they would refer to the index numbers they would find that between 1873 and 1894 exchange fell from 23d. to 13d. and yet the food-prices only rose by 14 per cent. Since the closing of the mints and the fixity of exchange and the artificial rupee the rise in exchange was only 3d. per rupee, *viz.*, from 13d. to 16d. and the rise in food grain prices was found to be 75 per cent. between 1894 and 1912. During the same period Broach cotton rose 25 per cent. while the cultivators' food grains rose 75 per cent. The cultivator did not benefit by the closing of the mints. During the war Broach cotton rose by 66 per cent. and food grains by 111 per cent.

Imports of Gold.

Another question which had agitated the public mind was the restriction on free imports of gold. He, however, found from Mr. Gubbay's evidence before the Currency Committee that the reason for keeping the control over gold was to benefit by the premium which gold now obtained in the open market and that by intercepting this premium Government was keeping the premium for the benefit of the country and not of the private importers. He believed there was some force in this. Of course the Currency Committee had recommended

that this restriction should be removed and the Government of India had also promised that it would be removed but gradually. Mr. Wadia was firmly convinced that high exchange meant high indirect taxation and it also must penalise their exports and that view was before the Currency Committee and they had said in one of their clauses that if they found that the high exchange did ultimately penalise the producer to a very large extent then they would consider whether they should persevere with this rate or go in for a lower one: but the bleeding process was to be tried first and if the producer could be bled without killing him then the process would be applied but that if there was a fear of killing him then the process would be relaxed. It appeared from the evidence of Mr. Gubbay that the Government of India was prepared for this bleeding process to a very large extent because he said that if the trade went against India there might be large reserves to fall back upon: that was to say, that they bought the rupee at 10d. and sold it to the people at 16d. and accumulated millions of pounds, and those very millions which had come out of the people would be used against the people to bolster up the high exchange if the balance of trade was against the country.

The Report was then adopted.

Mr. N. B. Saklatwalla proposed, **Mr. Jamsedjee A. Wadia** seconded and it was unanimously agreed that the following donations be paid out of the Funds of the Association :—

Rs. 2,000 to the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute.

Rs. 1,000 to the Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics.

Rs. 500 to the Sir Jamshedji Jeejeebhoy Hospital Nursing Association.

Rs. 500 to the European Police Death Benefit Fund.

Rs. 500 to the Vishram Dinkar Fund (for widows of deceased Indian Constabulary).

Rs. 500 to the Police Comforts Fund.

Rs. 350 to the Bombay Textile and Engineering Association.

Rs. 250 to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital Nursing Association.

Rs. 250 to the Society for the Promotion of Education among the Masses.

Rs. 250 to the Adams-Wylie Memorial Hospital.

Mr. Jehangir B. Petit proposed, **the Hon'ble Mr. Munmohandas Ramjee** seconded and it was unanimously resolved that Mr. Nesserwanji Sorabji Jamsetjee be re-elected Auditor of the Association's accounts for the year 1920 on the remuneration hitherto paid to him.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

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REPORT

OF THE COMMITTEE OF THE

BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

For the period 1st January to 31st December 1919.

INTRODUCTION.

The year ending the 31st December 1919 was a record one for the prosperity of the industry. The opening, however, was far from auspicious.

The trouble began on the 27th of December 1918 with an unexpected strike at one mill. As the strikers were unable to obtain their demands by persuasion and coercion they forced a general strike which led to a complete stoppage of all the mills by the 11th of January 1919. By the middle of the month the strike assumed a more serious aspect; there were cases of lawlessness and rioting, and the military had to be called upon to quell the disturbances.

Through the kind intervention of His Excellency the Governor a settlement was subsequently arrived at, and the mills announced on the 21st that they were prepared, if the operatives resumed work, to give them a 20 per cent. increase in the war allowance, in consideration of the high prices of foodstuffs, and a bonus of Rs. 10, Rs. 15, and Rs. 20 according to the number of months of attendance in the year, but that there was to be no pay for the strike days. The operatives, however, who had been led to expect better terms, did not immediately return to work. It was not till the 24th that they began to come in, and three days more elapsed ere the work in all the mills was in full swing.

The unrest, which was principally due to the very high cost of living spread also among the work-people in the Dockyards, the Mint, the engineering works, the shipping companies, and the cloth market, but the increases given in the wages brought about a settlement of the disputes.

Towards the close of the same year, on the 1st December 1919 the Committee of the Association issued a notice to members sanctioning the payment on the 7th February 1920, of a further bonus of one month's wages to all operatives who would be on the muster rolls of mills on the 31st December 1919.

On the occasion of the Peace Celebrations all mills were closed for the 13th, 14th, and 15th December, and the operatives were paid full wages for the two working days, Saturday the 13th and Monday the 15th December.

When the year opened, the trade in cotton manufactures had not recovered from the depression caused by the Armistice. Even at the very low rates then quoted there was no eagerness to buy. The "hedging" operations of merchants in the cotton trade had a bearish effect on the cotton market, and prices kept declining till, by the end of March, the quotations for Broach and Oomras sank to about Rs. 450 and Rs. 430 respectively. After April the market improved owing, partly, to the fact that tenderable cotton was not as plentiful as had been imagined, and partly, to a better enquiry for yarns and piece-goods. Prices kept going up, and although the progress of the monsoon gave promise of a good crop for 1919-20, the market remained buoyant, till a further rise in the sterling exchange made the bulls reconsider their position. The end-of-season stock, though high, being estimated at over ten lacs of bales on the 1st September, failed to produce a depression for any length of time, for it was soon seen that the exchange had not appreciably affected the exports of cotton. The improved tone of the market continued till the end of the year owing to the very strong position of yarn and cloth.

As regards yarn, the prospects were very gloomy at the opening of the year, there being failures in the Bazar on account of the steep decline in prices from the high level of the previous September. Much of the yarn that had been sold to such dealers came back to the market and made buyers extremely shy. To add to the depression, some mills were anxious to sell forward deliveries at a figure much below the current level of fourteen annas for 10s. and some business was put through. Indications of other mills also getting nervous, combined with the low rates of cotton, deterred the China shippers from buying. Fortunately, after the Chinese New Year there was a turn of the tide, and orders came pouring in from China, in spite of the depression in cotton. After a few thousand bales had been sold, the market became firm, and went on steadily improving, till at the end of July the prices reached eighteen annas for 10s. and twenty-four annas for 20s. Then there came a setback, partly due to the cotton prices and the rise in exchange, and partly to the slackening of the demand from China. But with the subsequent improvement in cotton the yarn market gained a firmer tone, and shortly after received additional strength from the news of an embargo on the exports from Japan, of yarns 20s. and lower counts. There was a yarn famine in Japan, and the demand there was so great that enquiries for yarns actually came from that country to the Bombay market, though they did not result in much actual business. As the embargo caused a rise in the yarn prices in China, and consequently here, the market kept improving, so that by the end of the year it was very firm at twenty annas for 10s. and twenty-seven annas for 24s.

During the latter part of the year it was the spinning section of the mills that was most thriving, for, in spite of fluctuations in prices there was always a considerable margin of profit. This favourable position was due to the fact that the rise in sterling exchange kept cotton low, the principal buyers of Indian cotton being gold-using countries, while the rise of silver made the China exchange favourable to us, and the sales thereof Indian yarns brought in higher realization in rupees.

In cloth, there were fewer fluctuations on the whole, as owing to the scarcity of supply the demand was evenly maintained. The price of grey longcloth which at the beginning of the year was in the neighbourhood of thirty annas per pound, fell to about twenty-six annas in March, but began to rise again after May, till it gained its former level by the end of July. The rise in sterling exchange and the fall in cotton caused a decline in August and September, and the low level of April was again touched in the beginning of October. But buyers gained confidence on seeing that the price of imported English piece-goods had not been affected by the exchange, and that there was a real shortage of supply all round. The imports from Japan were also on a small scale. All this had a strengthening effect on the market, and the price continued to improve till at the close of the year they were in the neighbourhood of Rs. 2 per lb., at which rate a fair amount of business was put through. Of all descriptions of country cloth, bleached fancy goods preserved the greatest uniformity of demand.

There were enquiries for Indian cloth from some countries outside India, which used to get their supplies previously from England and other Western countries, but the demand in India itself has been so great that the mills have not been able to give much attention to new markets.

Sterling exchange which had remained at about 1*s.* 6*d.* since April 1918 rose to 1*s.* 8*d.* in May 1919, 1*s.* 10*d.* in August, 2*s.* in September, 2*s.* 2*d.* in November and 2*s.* 4*d.* in December of the year under report. The rise has been to some extent beneficial to the mills, as it has lessened the cost of stores and machinery imported, but on the other hand it has diminished the exports of our yarns to gold-using countries, and what is far more serious, it threatens a formidable competition by Lancashire in the Indian markets, as soon as she is free from her present heavy engagements.

Difficulty in obtaining supplies of coal continued in the year under report and has remained down to the time of writing, the sole cause being insufficiency of railway rolling-stock.

A Housing Scheme and welfare work generally, for the the benefit of operatives, have been engaging the serious attention of millowners. A good deal of progress in this direction has already been made by some of the mills and it is hoped that further progress will be made in the housing of employess by millowners when the new scheme opens up and makes available for use new building areas in the town and its suburbs.

COTTON CROP, 1919-20.

The **total area** in all territories reported on is now computed at **23,063,000 acres,** which marks a net increase of **2,025,000 acres,** or **9·62 per cent.** on **21,038,000 acres** (revised figures) at this time last year.

The **total estimated outturn** is **5,845,000 bales** of **400 lbs.** each as against **3,978,000 bales** (revised figures) for last year, representing an increase of **1,867,000 bales** or **46·93 per cent.**

The following statement (taken from the Indian Trade Journal) compares the figures for the last two years (the figures are in thousands of bales of 400 lbs. each):—

APPROXIMATE CROPS.

	YEAR ENDING 31ST AUGUST.	
	1919.	1918.
Exports to United Kingdom	111	264
„ to Continent	159	165
„ to Far East	957	1,276
„ to Other Countries	26	26
Total (*a*) ...	1,253	1,731
Home Consumption—		
Mills	2,003	2,044
Extra-Factory or Local	750	750
Total ...	2,753	2,794
Grand Total ...	4,006	4,525
Less Imports	15	26
Approximate Crop	3,991	4,499
Estimated in forecast	3,978	4,000
Excess (neglecting 'carry over')	13	499
	or ·3 per cent.	or 12·5 per cent.

(*a*) The figures are subject to revision.

YARN PRODUCTION.

The quantity of yarn produced in India during the official year 1918-19 amounted to **615,040,464 lbs.** as against **660,575,615 lbs.** during the previous 12 months or a decrease of **45,535,151 lbs.** or **6·89 per cent.** Of this amount **312,125,401 lbs.** were consumed in the production of **349,580,450 lbs.** cloth and **63,797,909 lbs.** exported to Foreign Countries during the official year 1918-19, leaving a balance of **239,117,154 lbs.**

YARN EXPORTS.

Exports of Indian yarn from India to Foreign Countries during the official year 1918-19 amounted to **63,797,909 lbs.** as against **121,797,818 lbs.** in 1917-18, showing a decrease of **57,999,909 lbs.** or **47·61 per cent.** The quantity exported during the 9 months of official year 1919-20, amounted to **118,954,028 lbs.** as compared with **39,152,711 lbs.** in 1918-19, showing an increase of **79,801,317 lbs.** or **203·82 per cent.**

CLOTH PRODUCTION.

The production of cloth in India during the official year 1918-19 amounted to **1,450,726,160 yards** as against **1,614,126,458 yards,** showing a decrease of **163,400,298 yards,** or **10·12 per cent.** The Exports to Foreign Countries during the official year 1918-19, compared with 1917-18, show a decrease of **40¼ millions** and with 1916-17 a decrease of **114¾ million yards** :—

1908-09	77,988,964	yards.
1909-10	94,137,558	„
1910-11	99,788,315	„
1911-12	81,429,410	„
1912-13	86,512,812	„
1913-14	89,233,716	„
1914-15	67,194,430	„
1915-16	113,465,214	„
1916-17	263,845,251	„
1917-18	189,449,666	„
1918-19	149,070,695	„

Production of Yarn and Cloth in India from 1st January to 31st December 1919 :—

Yarn.	Lbs.
1919	655,470,370
1918 (revised)	624,607,624
Increase ...	30,862,746
	or 4·94 %

Cloth.	Yards.	Lbs.
1919...	1,683,949,752	394,664,968
1918 (revised) ...	1,449,803,680	349,501,646
Increase	234,146,072	45,163,322
	or 16·15 %	or 12·92 %

PROGRESS OF THE MILL INDUSTRY.

The following statement shows the progress of the Mill Industry in the Island of Bombay, as also in the whole of India :—

BOMBAY ISLAND.

Year ending 30th June.	Number of Mills.	Number of Spindles.	Number of Looms.	Average No. of Hands employed daily.	Approximate Quantity of Cotton consumed.	
					Cwts.	Bales of 392 lbs.
1897	75	2,187,425	21,287	69,530	2,459,646	702,756
1898	82	2,226,982	21,379	70,728	2,860,648	817,328
1899	82	2,410,861	22,209	77,169	3,327,800	950,800
1900	82	2,536,891	22,215	72,914	2,606,800	744,800
1901	81	2,571,092	22,414	82,162	2,435,153	695,758
1902	80	2,523,769	22,845	86,122	3,455,823	987,378
1903	80	2,533,382	23,125	86,913	3,451,798	986,228
1904	79	2,534,230	24,136	89,915	3,404,569	972,734
1905	81	2,560,916	28,073	92,924	3,753,582	1,072,452
1906	84	2,614,323	28,778	100,798	3,994,424	1,141,264
1907	85	2,613,483	31,982	98,101	3,905,125	1,115,750
1908	86	2,734,683	35,967	101,536	3,777,179	1,079,194
1909	89	2,800,345	39,264	105,751	3,845,464	1,098,704
1910	89	2,824,046	41,931	104,550	3,444,203	984,058
1911	87	2,890,590	42,467	104,500	3,337,075	953,450
1912	86	2,885,452	43,388	109,691	3,771,656	1,077,616
1913	90	2,925,966	45,250	110,033	3,752,735	1,072,210
1914 (year ending 31st August).	85	3,009,172	48,845	109,860	3,773,133	1,078,038
1915 do.	86	2,994,367	51,846	111,924	3,591,175	1,026,050
1916 do.	86	2,984,575	53,205	118,303	3,836,609	1,096,174
1917 do.	87	2,933,775	57,921	125,713	3,971,849	1,134,814
1918 do.	87	2,882,648	59,162	124,199	3,739,722	1,068,492
1919 do.	86	2,934,476	60,778	126,368	3,499,146	999,756

ALL-INDIA.

Year ending 30th June.	Number of Mills.	Number of Spindles.	Number of Looms.	Average No. of Hands employed daily.	Approximate Quantity of Cotton consumed.	
					Cwts.	Bales of 392 lbs.
1897	173	4,065,618	37,584	144,335	4,553,276	1,300,936
1898	185	4,259,720	38,013	148,964	5,184,648	1,481,328
1899	188	4,728,333	39,069	162,108	5,863,165	1,675,190
1900	193	4,945,783	40,124	161,189	5,086,732	1,453,352
1901	193	5,006,936	41,180	172,883	4,731,090	1,351,740
1902	192	5,006,965	42,584	181,031	6,177,633	1,765,038
1903	192	5,043,297	44,092	181,399	6,087,690	1,739,340
1904	191	5,118,121	45,337	184,779	6,106,681	1,744,766
1905	197	5,163,486	50,139	195,277	6,577,354	1,879,244
1906	217	5,279,595	52,668	208,616	7,082,306	2,023,516
1907	224	5,333,275	58,436	205,696	6,930,595	1,980,170
1908	241	5,756,020	67,920	221,195	6,970,250	1,991,500
1909	259	6,053,231	76,898	236,924	7,381,500	2,109,000
1910	263	6,195,671	82,725	238,624	6,772,535	1,935,010
1911	263	6,357,460	85,352	230,649	6,670,531	1,905,866
1912	268	6,463,929	88,951	243,637	7,175,357	2,050,102
1913	272	6,596,862	94,136	253,786	7,336,056	2,096,016
1914 (year ending 31st August).	271	6,778,895	104,179	260,276	7,500,941	2,143,126
1915 do.	272	6,848,744	108,009	265,346	7,359,212	2,102,632
1916 do.	266	6,839,877	110,268	274,361	7,692,013	2,197,718
1917 do.	263	6,738,697	114,621	276,771	7,693,574	2,198,164
1918 do.	262	6,653,871	116,484	282,227	7,299,873	2,085,678
1919 do.	258	6,689,680	118,221	293,277	7,154,805	2,044,230

The undernoted figures show a decrease in the quantity of yarn produced in Bombay during the year 1919 :—

Year ending 30th June.	* Yarn produced.	Cotton.		
		Mill Consumption.	Exports.	Arrivals.
	† Bales.	§ Bales.	§ Bales.	§ Bales.
1905	8,33,858	10,72,452	10,47,721	26,09,012
1906	9,73,449	11,41,264	14,93,872	26,63,208
1907	9,26,649	11,15,750	19,15,702	29,48,993
1908	8,82,879	10,79,194	11,85,177	21,22,754
1909	8,94,115	10,98,704	13,66,570	21,66,281
1910	8,25,197	9,84,058	20,25,165	31,51,905
1911	8,01,068	9,53,450	16,82,430	24,67,176
1912	8,19,102	10,77,616	13,06,153	25,39,826
1913	9,09,202	10,72,210	14,73,876	27,74,311
1914 (year ending 31st August)	8,87,561	10,78,038	25,70,615	37,39,409
1915 do.	8,05,383	10,26,050	18,61,317	26,88,423
1916 do	9,41,857	10,96,174	19,93,235	31,38,528
1917 do.	8,89,748	11,34,814	16,30,455	31,20,347
1918 do.	8,93,221	10,68,492	15,13,147	23,06,445
1919 do.	7,65,475	9,99,756	10,90,854	25,43,033

* Year ending 31st March. † Bales of 400 lbs. § Bales of 3½ cwts.

Below is a comparative statement of **Cotton Consumption, Yarn and Cloth Production in India** for a series of years :—

12 months ending 31st March.	Cotton.		Yarn.		Cloth.	
	† Mill Consumption.	F.-P. Bales of 3½ cwts. each.	Production.	Bales of 400 lbs. each.	Production.	
	Cwts.		Cwts.		Yards.	Lbs.
1899	58,63,165	16,75,190	45,74,867	12,80,962	35,57,09,050	10,16,89,943
1900	50,86,732	14,53,352	45,87,708	12,84,558	32,94,23,397	9,80,64,807
1901	47,31,090	13,51,740	31,51,563	8,82,437	34,11,76,942	9,87,47,566
1902	61,77,633	17,65,038	51,15,519	14,32,345	40,97,44,993	11,96,50,685
1903	60,87,690	17,39,340	51,44,951	14,40,586	40,63,16,717	12,27,74,014
1904	61,06,681	17,44,766	51,57,338	14,44,054	46,05,54,273	13,80,44,172
1905	65,77,354	18,79,244	51,64,118	14,45,953	54,95,29,065	15,87,46,555
1906	70,82,306	20,23,516	60,79,680	17,02,296	56,49,90,190	16,38,80,194
1907	69,30,595	19,80,170	58,36,611	16,34,251	70,81,39,874	16,57,67,858
1908	69,70,250	19,91,500	56,99,063	15,95,738	80,84,26,561	18,90,51,679
1909	73,81,500	21,09,000	58,64,556	16,42,075	82,44,89,164	19,23,64,697
1910	67,72,535	19,35,010	56,01,484	15,68,410	96,38,69,482	22,88,24,078
1911	66,70,531	19,05,866	54,45,778	15,24,318	1,04,27,41,653	24,58,14,873
1912	71,75,357	20,50,102	55,80,626	15,62,575	1,13,61,51,590	26 66,44,181
1913	73,36,056	20,96,016	61,47,079	17,21,182	1,22,04,42,545	28,54,71,002
1914	*75,00,941	21,43,126	60,96,222	17,06,942	1,16,42,91,588	27,43,88,550
1915	*73,59,212	21,02,632	58,21,291	16,29,961	1,13,57,07,952	27,70,05,900
1916	*76,92,013	21,97,718	64,50,219	18,06,061	1,44,15,14,550	35,22,54,554
1917	*76,93,574	21,98,164	60,81,314	17,02,768	1,57,81,32,789	37 77,28,816
1918	*72,99,873	20,85,678	58,97,996	16,51,439	1,61,41,26,458	38,14,04,170
1919	*71,54,805	20,44,230	54,91,432	15,37,601	1,45,07,26,160	34,95,80,450

* Year ending 31st August. † Year ending 30th June.

Shipments of Country-made Piece-Goods from Bombay to China and Japan :—

Period.	China.		Japan.		Total.	
	Packages.	Yards.	Packages.	Yards.	Packages.	Yards.
From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1877...	10	14,400	...	.....	10	14,400
Do. do. 1878...	1,206	14,99,334	58	1,13,528	1,264	16,12,862
Do. do. 1879...	296	3,65,640	5	8,400	301	3,74,040
Do. do. 1880...	1,553	18,90,685	110	1,32,000	1,663	20,22,685
Do do. 1881...	144	1,68,139	2	5,250	146	1,73,389
Do. do. 1882...	573	7,13,237	20	36,714	593	7,49,915
Do. do. 1883...	1,875	21,88,770	452	5,65,953	2,327	27,54,723
Do. do. 1884...	1,595	17,70,662	16	25,187	1,611	17,95,849
Do. do. 1885...	2,303	37,12,273	6	5,376	2,309	37,17,649
Do. do. 1886...	2,302	29,88,890	...	.....	2,302	29,88,890
Do. do. 1887...	1,963	25,84,680	3	4,560	1,966	25,89,240
Do. do. 1888...	11,320	1,57,51,688	96	1,40,321	11,416	1,58,92,009
Do. do. 1889...	1,302	19,85,997	26	31,200	1,328	20,17,197
Do. do. 1890...	3,148	36,60,574	21	23,800	3,169	36,84,374
Do. do. 1891...	4,564	61,02,250	...	.....	4,564	61,02,250
Do. do. 1892...	7,416	99,84,335	...	.....	7,416	99,84,335
Do. do. 1893...	3,598	45,17,445	38	57,312	3,636	45,74,757
Do. do. 1894...	4,949	60,68,702	...	.....	4,949	60,68,702
Do. do. 1895...	7,744	1,00,64,441	7	7,200	7,751	1,00,71,641
Do. do. 1896...	7,024	86,38,535	26	30,420	7,050	86,68,955
Do. do. 1897...	2,368	30,36,875	15	21,988	2,383	30,58,863
Do. do. 1898...	947	13,18,478	...	.....	947	13,18,478
Do. do. 1899...	3,034	39,93,348	1	1,680	3,035	39,95,028
Do. do. 1900...	1,080	13,72,980	...	.....	1,080	13,72,980
Do. do. 1901...	418	5,59,100	...	.....	418	5,59,100
Do. do. 1902...	500	5,69,758	...	.....	500	5,69,758
Do. do. 1903...	138	1,68,081	...	.....	138	1,68,081
Do. do. 1904...	2,410	27,98,025	...	.....	2,410	27,98,025
Do. do. 1905...	10,085	1,16,72,521	...	.....	10,085	1,16,72,521
Do. do. 1906...	557	7,04,090	...	.....	557	7,04,090
Do. do. 1907...	262	3,53,092	...	.....	262	3,53,092
Do. do. 1908...	2,803	32,45,175	...	.....	2,803	32,45,175
Do. do. 1909...	2,484	31,37,627	...	.....	2,484	31,37,627
Do. do. 1910...	1,804	23,56,642	...	.....	1,804	23,56,642
Do. do. 1911...	279	3,05,684	...	.....	279	3,05,684
Do. do. 1912...	822	10,39,900	...	.....	822	10,39,900
Do do. 1913...	638	7,62,280	...	.....	638	7,62,280
Do. do. 1914...	98	1,40,120	...	.....	98	1,40,120
Do. do. 1915...	223	3,24,720	...	.....	223	3,24,720
Do. do. 1916...	200	2,84,044	...	.....	200	2,84,044
Do. do. 1917...	6	5,528	...	.....	6	5,528
Do. do. 1918...	1	798	...	.....	1	798
Do. do. 1919...	241	3,41,900	...	.....	241	3,41,900

Shipments of Country-made Yarn from Bombay to China and Japan :—

Period.	To China (Bales, 400 lbs. each).	To Japan (Bales, 400 lbs. each).	Total Bales.
From 1st January to 31st December 1877	28,516	142	28,658
Do. do. 1878	45,933	1,745	47,678
Do. do. 1879	45,530	4,842	50,372
Do. do. 1880	63,194	4,527	67,721
Do. do. 1881	61,783	7,378	69,161
Do. do. 1882	81,434	9,854	91,288
Do. do. 1883	94,982	17,421	1,12,403
Do. do. 1884	1,27,318	13,846	1,41,164
Do. do. 1885	1,54,517	19,020	1,73,537
Do. do. 1886	1,99,407	20,543	2,19,950
Do. do. 1887	2,05,158	39,730	2,44,888
Do. do. 1888	2,34,071	52,697	2,86,768
Do. do. 1889	2,54,697	62,220	3,16,917
Do. do. 1890	3,25,060	37,722	3,62,782
Do. do. 1891	3,65,038	10,939	3,75,977
Do. do. 1892	3,85,771	21,445	4,07,216
Do. do. 1893	2,97,572	14,198	3,11,770
Do. do. 1894	3,38,703	10,743	3,49,446
Do. do. 1895	3,74,119	2,515	3,76,634
Do. do. 1896	4,71,023	2,467	4,73,490
Do. do. 1897	3,61,221	645	3,61,866
Do. do. 1898	4,37,645	475	4,38,120
Do. do. 1899	5,79,619	250	5,79,869
Do. do. 1900	2,53,331	100	2,53,431
Do. do. 1901	5,36,195	.....	5,36,195
Do. do. 1902	5,55,487	.....	5,55,487
Do. do. 1903	6,04,044	.....	6,04,044
Do. do. 1904	4,60,316	3	4,60,319
Do. do. 1905	6,51,870	.....	6,51,870
Do. do. 1906	5,96,926	500	5,97,426
Do. do. 1907	4,12,127	200	4,12,327
Do. do. 1908	4,41,899	.....	4,41,899
Do. do. 1909	5,10,746	.....	5,10,746
Do. do. 1910	4,24,893	.....	4,24,893
Do. do. 1911	2,75,087	.....	2,75,087
Do. do. 1912	4,33,989	.....	4,33,989
Do. do. 1913	4,05,359	.....	4,05,359
Do. do. 1914	3,24,586	.....	3,24,586
Do. do. 1915	3,58,777	.....	3,58,777
Do. do. 1916	3,03,692	.....	3,03,692
Do. do. 1917	2,86,365	107	2,86,472
Do. do. 1918	1,08,568	.....	1,08,568
Do. do. 1919	2,70,058	389	2,70,447

The following Statement shows the **Shipment of Cotton Piece-goods and Yarns from the United Kingdom to British India, China and Japan** in the years 1877 to 1919 :—

Years.	Piece-goods of all kinds.			Yarns.		
	British India.	To China (including Hongkong).	To Japan.	British India.	To China (including Hongkong).	To Japan.
(1st Jan. to 31st Dec.)	Yards.	Yards.	Yards.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
1877	*1,30,49,35,496	36,73,39,900	2,71,50,300	*3,60,30,025	1,79,62,200	1,51,05,700
1878	*1,18,90,59,900	34,00,97,800	4,22,32,400	*3,33,92,000	1,10,58,200	2,54,09,600
1879	*1,20,57,46,400	46,23,03,800	6,16,17,500	*2,95,96,900	1,43,43,400	2,46,07,700
1880	*1,67,03,10,900	44,72,71,900	6,14,64,500	*4,40,97,700	1,95,14,200	2,69,11,600
1881	*1,63,97,43,500	52,38,52,300	6,33,25,100	*4,06,83,300	1,91,49,400	2,85,29,800
1882	*1,52,21,58,000	40,19,58,300	5,29,90,500	*4,22,08,300	1,52,26,700	1,91,44,200
1883	*1,65,30,73,000	37,06,59,800	4,50,06,000	*4,21,72,400	1,33,70,700	2,01,48,500
1884	*1,64,27,31,800	39,45,83,600	4,53,54,200	*4,55,85,100	1,57,24,300	2,31,34,800
1885	*1,66,46,31,000	52,39,27,000	4,54,12,400	*4,15,20,600	2,03,73,900	1,26,87,200
1886	2,11,88,38,400	45,58,23,000	3,46,28,500	4,66,05,800	1,05,98,200	1,63,32,200
1887	1,81,19,64,500	55,27,42,700	6,54,03,800	4,88,52,400	1,18,82,200	2,34,72,500
1888	2,03,52,40,300	57,45,47,500	7,78,56,400	5,40,62,000	1,74,74,000	2,71,68,600
1889	2,00,11,53,400	47,44,26,100	8,25,78,000	4,53,54,300	88,28,900	2,68,32,600
1890	2,02,10,18,500	57,03,97,800	6,33,09,400	4,97,34,000	1,49,56,900	2,31,00,500
1891	1,83,64,90,600	53,41,29,400	6,11,20,100	5,00,03,600	1,31,44,800	1,48,26,500
1892	1,85,08,72,200	49,74,85,200	7,51,80,500	3,95,05,200	85,01,300	2,33,84,900
1893	1,88,82,91,200	36,54,25,500	6,83,07,800	3,85,38,400	87,78,500	1,89,63,000
1894	2,27,63,45,600	42,53,40,200	7,16,03,900	4,00,36,000	97,69,500	1,46,38,800
1895	1,71,82,24,000	52,81,87,300	9,90,35,600	4,10,70,600	1,12,26,100	2,12,66,000
1896	2,03,80,24,500	54,29,03,400	10,55,07,100	4,91,65,500	90,76,400	2,27,87,400
1897	1,75,88,37,600	44,51,82,100	9,40,56,700	4,76,96,100	1,12,46,000	2,31,42,600
1898	2,06,38,69,400	48,64,96,200	10,49,66,000	4,26,82,900	1,31,09,700	1,71,91,500
1899	2,18,08,85,400	55,40,80,000	9,38,50,600	3,90,14,900	1,15,44,700	1,25,26,500
1900	1,87,78,08,200	45,61,95,300	11,94,70,200	3,21,54,600	22,69,700	1,12,78,800
1901	2,22,86,32,400	49,10,72,700	6,33,21,400	5,53,10,100	69,38,200	74,85,900
1902	1,99,62,07,800	57,47,73,000	10,91,16,400	3,02,08,100	63,97,800	23,65,900
1903	1,99,81,67,200	47,76,91,500	6,73,24,800	2,53,58,000	46,60,300	14,06,100
1904	2,25,53,15,900	54,90,73,900	4,23,74,000	2,64,18,000	24,57,200	6,80,700
1905	2,39,19,89,000	79,97,32,300	12,87,24,800	3,93,21,300	84,40,900	40,70,700
1906	2,35,16,94,500	64,74,25,400	11,02,86,400	3,77,52,400	55,50,600	63,13,900
1907	2,45,42,33,800	55,33,73,000	12,12,40,900	3,10,11,700	42,98,600	21,12,300
1908	2,13,09,20,200	49,82,92,600	11,88,94,300	3,84,24,400	55,38,300	16,87,300
1909	2,04,67,99,100	57,24,82,000	11,39,07,500	3,60,23,200	44,77,400	9,94,500
1910	2,21,53,31,700	47,13,62,200	10,05,88,200	2,64,82,300	7,52,200	3,40,800
1911	2,42,16,61,200	64,75,03,100	9,22,08,300	3,64,08,000	30,90,000	.....
1912	2,79,53,54,700	52,76,36,800	7,47,66,300	4,21,95,700	26,40,100	.....
1913	3,05,78,92,000	71,65,71,400	5,01,99,900	3,74,21,400	21,46,400	.....
1914	2,60,83,36,000	57,79,47,600	2,60,98,600	3,74,44,200	16,47,700	.....
1915	1,90,80,94,500	37,50,82,300	1,96,62,800	3,79,78,300	6,78,600	.....
1916	1,93,51,28,900	37,74,25,700	1,72,87,000	2,68,80,400	3,13,700	.....
1917	1,90,67,24,500	30,95,85,900	1,25,97,500	1,79,00,100	1,88,500	.....
1918	93,53,88,800	21,63,70,400	1,09,58,500	82,70,200	67,800	.....
1919	76,77,65,900	30,44,22,200	1,06,40,800	93,63,700	3,50,800	.....
Average for 10 years (1910 to 1919)	2,05,51,07,820	45,23,90,760	4,14,80,790	2,80,34,430	11,87,580	.....
Increase or decrease on figures for 1918 and 1919.	—17·92 %	+40·69 %	—2·89 %	+13·22 %	+41·74%	.....

* Excluding Burma.

The **Imports of Yarn and Cloth into China** are summarised in the following statement:—

From	Yarn.		Cloth.	
	Average of 10 years (1910 to 1919.)	1919.	Average of 10 years (1910 to 1919.)	1919.
			Yards.	Yards.
Bombay, bales of 400 lbs. ...	3,19,137	2,70,058	.....	.....
„ lbs.	12,76,54,800	10,80,23,200	5,56,161	3,41,900
United Kingdom, lbs	11,87,580	3,50,800	45,23,90,760	30,44,22,200
Total lbs. ...	12,88,42,380	10,83,74,000	.....	.....
Total yards ...	.....	.....	45,29,46,921	30,47,64,100

Imports of Cotton Piece-Goods (Grey, White and Coloured) and Cotton Yarn into British India from Japan; Excise Duty realized from Goods woven in the Cotton Mills in India, and gross amount of Customs Duty collected on Cotton Piece-Goods (Grey, White and Coloured) imported into British India:—

YEARS.	Imports of Cotton Piece-Goods and Yarn from Japan.		Excise Duty realized from Goods woven in Cotton Mills in India.		Gross amount of Customs Duty collected on Cotton Piece-Goods imported into India.
	Piece-Goods.	Yarn.	Gross.	Net.	
	Yards.	lbs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1896-1897 ...	26,888	10	11,45,200	11,13,454	90,07,884
1897-1898 ...	10,413	10	12,14,108	11,86,848	78,01,777
1898-1899 ...	9,394	150	14,27,246	14,05,216	82,78,732
1899-1900 ...	24,768	140	13,80,526	13,50,306	89,73,619
1900-1901 ...	22,076	128,140	12,64,787	12,11,431	91,00,176
1901-1902 ...	34,827	.....	18,31,079	17,77,965	1,01,11,719
1902-1903 ...	24,934	.....	19,31,754	18,91,010	93,87,417
1903-1904 ...	308,988	2,080	21,36,510	20,95,151	95,23,405
1904-1905 ...	344,897	.....	24,49,145	24,00,976	1,16,84,300
1905-1906 ...	260,097	33	27,90,239	27,54,516	1,27,48,661
1906-1907 ...	178,180	57	29,82,671	29,46,515	1,23,32,014
1907-1908 ...	99,806	110	34,97,216	34,53,443	1,45,79,857
1908-1909 ...	111,739	120	36,58,276	36,12,977	1,12,46,445
1909-1910 ...	76,808	40	41,43,892	40,98,719	1,17,69,806
1910-1911 ...	154,413	316,117	44,56,129	44,01,707	1,34,16,705
1911-1912 ...	622,861	586,677	50,61,974	49,86,971	1,48,14,180
1912-1913 ...	5,880,723	384,429	58,39,147	57,97,745	1,83,73,890
1913-1914 ...	8,900,578	1,000,260	56,77,256	56,01,064	2,01,24,750
1914-1915 ...	16,042,064	921,730	51,74,091	51,65,345	1,47,77,641
1915-1916 ...	39,101,998	761,929	51,15,846	50,30,382	1,30,71,283
1916-1917 ...	100,122,516	4,007,635	47,08,749	46,27,726	1,69,79,850
1917-1918 ...	94,655,510	4,206,491	80,05,559	79,30,032	3,71,85,525
1918-1919* ...	†238,128,138	27,280,386	1,48,26,871	1,42,77,884	3,70,98,138

* Subject to revision.
† Of these 206,838,198 yards are Grey Piece-Goods.

The following table shows the **number of pounds of yarn produced in India per spindle in position,** which is a fairly good index of the steadiness with which the spindles have been worked, and the prosperity or depression of the industry :—

Years.	Spindles in position.	Yarn produced.	Pounds per spindle.
		Cwts.	
1896	39,32,946	38,60,287	109·93
1897	40,65,618	37,78,436	104·08
1898	42,59,720	41,30,320	108·59
1899	47,28,333	45,74,867	108·36
1900	49,45,783	45,87,708	103·89
1901	50,06,936	31,51,563	70·49
1902	50,06,965	51,15,519	114·42
1903	50,43,297	51,44,951	114·25
1904	51,18,121	51,57,338	112·85
1905	51,63,486	51,64,118	112·01
1906	52,79,595	60,79,630	128·97
1907	53,33,275	58,36,611	122·57
1908	57,56,020	56,99,063	110·89
1909	60,53,231	58,64,556	108·50
1910	61,95,671	56,01,484	101·25
1911	63,57,460	54,45,778	95·93
1912	64,63,929	55,80,626	96·69
1913	65,96,862	61,47,079	104·36
1914	67,78,895	60,96,222	100·72
1915	68,48,744	58,21,291	95·19
1916	68,39,877	64,50,219	105·61
1917	67,38,697	60,81,314	101·07
1918	66,53,871	58,97,996	99·27
1919	66,89,680	54,91,432	91·93

The fluctuations in the **Spot Prices of Middling Upland Cotton in Liverpool** are shown below, as also the **Average Prices of Ginned Oomrawati and Ginned Bengal Cotton in Bombay :—**

	Average Price per lb. in Liverpool for Middling Upland.	Average Price per Candy of 784 lbs. in Bombay.			
		Oomrawati (Khamgaum Akola) Ginned "Fine."	Delivery.	Bengal Ginned "Fine."	Delivery.
1919.	*d.*	Rs.		Rs.	
March	15·57	436¾	Ready ...	379	Ready.
April	17·05	458	Do. ...	406	Do.
May	18·80	450¾	Do. ...	409½	Do.
June	20·41	494	Do. ...	441¾	Do.
July	21·30	554¾	Do. ...	480	Do.
August	19·64	458¾	Do.	400¼	Do.
September	19·24	372	Do. ...	314½	Do.
October	22·73	435	Do. New crop.	364¾	Do. New crop.
November	25·42	503½	Do. do. ...	443	Do. do.
December	27·28	492¾	Do. do. ...	445¼	Do. do.
1920.					
January	29·60	485¼	Do. do. ...	426	Do. do.
February	30·52	412¾	Do. do. ...	344¾	Do. do.

As regards the **Prices of Silver in Bombay and the Rates of Exchange on Hongkong and Shanghai**, the following were the quotations on the last Mail day of each month :—

	Price of Bar Silver in Bombay. (Ex. Duty.)	China Exchange.	
		Hongkong per 100 Dollars.	Shanghai per 100 Taels.
1919.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
22nd February	106 10 0	211 0 0	318 8 0
29th March	106 10 0	218 8 0	315 0 0
26th April	106 10 0	226 8 0	328 8 0
31st May	106 10 0	214 0 0	313 8 0
28th June	105 10 0	203 0 0	311 0 0
26th July	105 10 0	217 0 0	335 0 0
30th August	105 10 0	210 0 0	317 0 0
27th September	105 10 0	.....	.....
25th October	105 6 0	.....	.....
29th November	104 10 0	228 0 0	365 0 0
27th December	104 10 0	213 0 0	375 8 0
1920.			
31st January	105 10 0	240 0 0	405 0 0

For purposes of comparison, the following figures are appended showing the **Rates of Exchange on Hongkong and the Prices of Silver ruling at the end of March** in each of the following years :—

	Price of Silver. Per 100 Tolas.		Exchange on Hongkong.
	Rs.	a.	Rs.
1894	84	$11\frac{7}{12}$	$175\frac{3}{21}$
1895	91	12	$188\frac{11}{28}$
1896	92	$9\frac{11}{12}$	$186\frac{6}{13}$
1897	83	$9\frac{1}{3}$	$163\frac{88}{100}$
1898	71	3	$141\frac{1}{4}$
1899	73	$15\frac{15}{23}$	$149\frac{3}{23}$
1900	73	$3\frac{3}{4}$	147
1901	75	$4\frac{0}{32}$	$151\frac{7}{50}$
1902	67	$1\frac{3}{7}$	$138\frac{8}{23}$
1903	60	$4\frac{7}{8}$	$119\frac{1}{2}$
1904	70	$10\frac{6}{23}$	$137\frac{6}{11}$
1905	72	1	$139\frac{11}{26}$
1906	79	$10\frac{3}{8}$	$155\frac{11}{36}$
1907	83	$14\frac{7}{11}$	$162\frac{1}{16}$
1908	70	$1\frac{2}{23}$	$142\frac{10}{30}$
1909	62	$8\frac{1}{4}$	$131\frac{2}{13}$
1910	68	$10\frac{7}{23}$	$130\frac{13}{24}$
1911	70	$13\frac{8}{23}$	$134\frac{1}{2}$
1912	78	$9\frac{7}{23}$	$143\frac{23}{46}$
1913	75	8	$143\frac{3}{4}$
1914	77	$\frac{11}{16}$	$142\frac{3}{4}$
1915	70	$\frac{3}{8}$	134
1916	82	12	148
1917	87	15	$175\frac{1}{4}$
1918	103	6	218
1919	116		215
1920	111		226

LIBRARY OF THE ROYAL NUMISMATIC SOCIETY

SPINDLES AND LOOMS AT WORK IN INDIA, THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, GREAT BRITAIN, GERMANY, CHINA AND JAPAN.

The following figures have been obtained from various sources and may be taken as being approximately correct. In order, however, to make the record as complete as possible, the Committee will be obliged, if members and others who have any additional particulars available will kindly forward them to the Secretary for inclusion in any future statements that may be published :—

SPINDLES.

Year.	India.	United States of America.	Great Britain.	Germany.	Japan.	China.
1870	.....	7,132,415	33,995,000	.....	.....	.....
1871	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1872	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1873	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1874	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1875	.....	.....	.....	4,200,000	.....	.....
1876	1,100,112	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1877	1,244,206	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1878	1,289,706	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1879	1,452,794	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1880	1,461,590	10,653,435	.....	.....	.....	.....
1881	1,513,096	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1882	1,620,814	.....	.....	.....	30,000	.....
1883	1,790,388	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1884	2,001,667	.....	43,000,000	.....	.....	.....
1885	2,145,646	.....	43,000,000	.....	.....	.....
1886	2,261,561	.....	42,700,000	.....	.....	.....
1887	2,421,290	.....	42,740,000	.....	.....	.....
1888	2,488,851	.....	43,000,000	.....	.....	.....
1889	2,762,518	.....	43,500,000	.....	.....	.....
1890	3,274,196	14,384,180	43,750,000	.....	.....	.....
1891	3,351,694	14,640,000	44,750,000	.....	.....	.....
1892	3,402,232	15,200,000	45,270,000	.....	385,314	.....
1893	3,575,917	15,700,000	45,270,000	.....	381,781	.....
1894	3,649,736	16,100,000	45,190,000	.....	530,074	.....
1895	3,809,929	16,650,000	45,400,000	6,571,332	580,945	.....
1896	3,932,946	17,333,396	44,900,000	.....	692,384	.....
1897	4,065,618	18,228,991	44,500,000	.....	768,328	.....
1898	4,259,720	18,434,244	44,900,000	7,115,500	1,027,817	.....
1899	4,728,333	19,329,092	45,600,000	.....	1,170,337	.....
1900	4,945,783	19,472,232	45,600,000	8,031,400	1,274,000	550,000
1901	5,006,936	20,196,835	46,100,000	8,434,601	1,284,976	.....
1902	5,006,965	20,907,212	49,727,107	.....	1,230,697	.....
1903	5,043,297	21,212,827	49,700,000	.....	1,381,306	.....
1904	5,118,121	22,197,522	49,500,000	.....	1,345,585	.....
1905	5,163,486	22,861,043	50,964,874	8,832,016	1,426,594	.....
1906	5,279,595	24,628,379	52,796,230	9,121,259	1,472,253	.....
1907	5,333,275	25,681,509	52,585,362	9,730,209	1,540,452	750,000
1908	5,756,020	26,133,442	55,218,024	9,850,209	1,695,879	.....
1909	6,053,231	27,914,085	57,026,422	10,162,872	1,954,892	.....
1910	6,195,671	28,299,482	57,731,829	10,200,000	2,099,764	.....
1911	6,357,460	29,064,492	58,002,435	10,480,090	2,170,796	831,000
1912	6,463,929	29,962,713	58,140,220	10,725,732	2,158,628	833,112
1913	6,596,862	30,579,000	58,481,000	10,920,426	2,176,960	947,406
1914	6,778,895	32,227,840	59,317,187	10,162,872	2,203,978	1,000,000
1915	6,848,744	32,400,792	59,905,000	.....	2,657,000	.....
1916	6,839,877	32,653,164	59,811,222	.....	3,162,832	1,029,218
1917	6,738,697	33,535,000	60,973,000	.....	3,182,000	1,126,568
1918	6,653,871	34,219,156	57,685,841	.....	3,116,832	.....
1919	6,689,680	34,648,928	59,182,683	.....	3,388,262	1,416,556

LOOMS.

Year.	India.	United States of America.	Great Britain.	Germany.	Japan.	China.
1870	.....	.....	441,000	.....	.....	.....
1871	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1872	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1873	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1874	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1875	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1876	9,139	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1877	10,385	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1878	10,533	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1879	13,018	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1880	13,502	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1881	13,707	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1882	14,172	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1883	15,373	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1884	16,262	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1885	16,537	.....	561,000	.....	.....	.....
1886	17,455	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1887	18,536	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1888	19,496	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1889	21,561	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1890	23,412	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1891	24,531	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1892	25,444	.....	660,000	.....	.....	.....
1893	28,164	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1894	31,154	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1895	35,338	362,067	606,585	245,000	5,000	.....
1896	37,270	354,358	.....	.....	.....	.....
1897	37,584	379,341	.....	.....	2,852	.....
1898	38,013	384,745	.....	240,000	2,798	.....
1899	39,069	392,690	.....	.....	2,757	.....
1900	40,124	439,465	648,820	211,818	5,045	.....
1901	41,180	411,106	.....	211,818	.....	.....
1902	42,584	477,072	.....	.....	.....	.....
1903	44,092	488,760	684,000	.....	5,043	.....
1904	45,337	503,027	.....	.....	5,085	.....
1905	50,139	515,006	704,357	230,200	8,140	.....
1906	52,668	525,630	704,357	230,200	9,601	.....
1907	58,436	536,815	725,221	.....	9,462	.....
1908	67,920	546,160	736,325	.....	11,146	.....
1909	76,898	555,398	739,382	.....	13,813	.....
1910	82,725	625,719	741,197	230,200	17,702	.....
1911	85,352	633,909	741,260	.....	20,431	.....
1912	88,951	671,873	758,712	.....	20,902	3,738
1913	94,136	709,255	786,205	.....	20,634	4,755
1914	104,179	696,387	805,452	230,200	24,223	.....
1915	108,009	689,840	808,145	.....	25,443	.....
1916	110,268	719,358	808,796	.....	30,068	4,755
1917	114,621	725,366	807,543	.....	30,258	5,853
1918	116,464	712,426	787,679	.....	33,040	.....
1919	118,221	700,620	790,936	.....	37,607	7,193

ESTIMATE OF COTTON CROP.

Season.	United States of America. Bales of 500 lbs. net.	India. Bales of 400 lbs. net.	Season.	United States of America. Bales of 500 lbs. net.	India. Bales of 400 lbs. net.
1870-71	3,842,748	.....	1895-96	6,818,238	2,670,388
1871-72	2,634,964	.....	1896-97	8,305,524	2,264,890
1872-73	3,440,112	.....	1897-98	10,812,224	2,473,033
1873-74	3,667,440	.....	1898-99	11,008,368	3,015,269
1874-75	3,371,280	.....	1899-00	9,026,276	1,090,168
1875-76	4,113,216	.....	1900-01	10,028,830	2,953,381
1876-77	3,937,120	.....	1901-02	10,401,888	2,744,591
1877-78	4,296,600	.....	1902-03	10,311,084	3,367,030
1878-79	4,536,156	.....	1903-04	9,661,932	3,160,665
1879-80	5,230,988	.....	1904-05	13,408,228	3,791,000
1880-81	6,077,520	.....	1905-06	10,919,448	3,416,000
1881-82	4,921,312	.....	1906-07	13,269 200	4,934,000
1882-83	6,533,000	.....	1907-08	11,074,888	3,122,000
1883-84	5,278,812	.....	1908-09	13,513,026	3,692,000
1884-85	5,249,520	.....	1909-10	10,134,532	4,718,000
1885-86	6,088,450	.....	1910-11	11,785,200	3,853,000
1886-87	6,031,072	.....	1911-12	15,811,182	3,288,000
1887-88	6,581,898	.....	1912-13	13,934,752	4,610,000
1888-89	6,619,806	.....	1913-14	14,609,568	5,065,000
1889-90	6,975,932	.....	1914-15	15,067,247	5,209,000
1890-91	8,222,952	.....	1915-16	12,953,450	3,738,000
1891-92	8,567,100	1,697,615	1916-17	12,975,569	4,502,000
1892-93	6,330,800	2,272,716	1917-18	11,911,896	4,000,000
1893-94	7,140,336	2,529,325	1918-19	11,602,634	3,976,000
1894-95	9,522,216	2,223,029	1919-20	.....	5,845,000

ELECTION OF CHAIRMAN OF THE ASSOCIATION FOR THE YEAR 1920.

The annual ballot for the office of Chairman of the Association took place on the 12th January 1920, and resulted in the election of **Mr. Rahimtoola Currimbhoy Ebrahim.**

DEPUTY CHAIRMAN OF THE ASSOCIATION.

The annual ballot for the above office took place on the 19th January, 1920, and resulted in the election of **Mr. Mathradas Goculdas.**

ELECTION OF COMMITTEE FOR 1920.

The ballot for the remaining 18 members of the Committee for the year 1920 was held on the 26th January 1920, and resulted in the election of the Hon'ble Sir Dinshaw M. Petit, Bart.; Sir Sassoon David, Bart.; the Hon'ble Sir Dinshaw E. Wacha, Kt.; the Hon'ble Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt., C.B.E.; Sir Henry Proctor, Kt.; Sir Vithaldas D. Thackersey, Kt.; the Hon'ble Mr. C. V. Mehta; the Hon'ble Mr. Munmohandas Ramjee; F. E. Dinshaw, Esq.; A. Geddis, Esq.; Narottam M. Goculdas, Esq.; Cowasjee Jehangir, Esq. (Jun.) O.B.E.; J. A. Kay, Esq.; Jehangir B. Petit, Esq.; N. B. Saklatwalla, Esq.; Capt. E. V. Sassoon; Oomar Sobani, Esq.; and C. N. Wadia, Esq., C.I.E.

CITY OF BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST BOARD.

ASSOCIATION'S REPRESENTATIVE.

As the term of office of **Sir Sassoon David, Bart.,** as representative of the Association on the Board of the City of Bombay Improvement Trust expired on the 31st March 1919, a ballot was held on the 3rd March 1919 and resulted in the re-election of **Sir Sassoon David.**

SYDENHAM COLLEGE OF COMMERCE AND ECONOMICS.

ASSOCIATION'S REPRESENTATIVE.

The Government of Bombay in April 1919 forwarded to the Association a copy of a Government Order revising the constitution of the Advisory Board of the Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics, Bombay, and asked the Association to communicate to Government the name of the person whom the Association wished to appoint as its representative on the Advisory Board.

The Committee accordingly nominated **Mr. N. N. Wadia, C.I.E.,** to represent the Association.

At a later date **Mr. N. N. Wadia** resigned his seat and the Committee nominated **Mr. N. G. Hunt** to fill the vacancy. (*Appendix* **A.**)

BOMBAY SMOKE NUISANCES COMMISSION.

ASSOCIATION'S REPRESENTATIVES.

The period of appointment of the Bombay Smoke Nuisances Commission expired on the 31st December 1919, and as a new Commission had to be constituted from that date for a further period ending 31st December 1921, the Bombay Government called upon the Association to select two members for appointment on the new Commission. The Committee consequently re-nominated **Mr. C. N. Wadia, C.I.E.,** and **Mr. W. A. Sutherland** as the Association's representatives.

COTTON CONTROL BOARD.

ASSOCIATION'S REPRESENTATIVES.

(*See Report* 1918, *page* xx.)

The Chairman, Cotton Contracts Committee, in January 1919, invited the Association to elect two members to the Cotton Control Board under the provisions of the Bombay Cotton Contracts Control Act which came into force on the 25th January 1919.

The Committee elected **Mr. N. G. Hunt** and **Mr. Rahimtoola Currimbhoy Ebrahim** to represent the Association on the said Board.

A resolution was proposed and duly carried at the Annual General Meeting of Members of the Association held on the 25th April 1919 making the rules for the election of the Association's representative on the Bombay Port Trust Board applicable to the election of the Association's Representatives on the Cotton Control Board.

MEMBERSHIP.

The total Membership of the Association on the 31st December 1919 was 98 as compared with 100 at the end of 1918.

The following members were elected during the year under report :—

The Birla Mills, Limited.—Proposed by the Fazulbhoy Mills, Ltd., and seconded by the Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ltd.

The Planet Mills, Limited.—Proposed by the Fazulbhoy Mills, Ltd., and seconded by the Colaba Land and Mill Co., Ltd.

The following members resigned membership :—

The Adamjee Peerbhoy Spinning and Manufacturing Mills.

The Bombay Dyeing and Manufacturing Co., Ltd.

The British India Pressing and Manufacturing Co.

The Textile Manufacturing Co., Ltd.

HOURS OF LABOUR IN INDIAN MILLS.

The Collector of Bombay in July 1919, informed the Association that Government had called for a very early report, which he had been asked to submit after consultation with this Association, on the subject of hours of labour in Indian mills.

In this connection he invited the attention of the Association to paragraph 252 of the Industrial Commission's Report in which they stated their views in regard to the question of the hours of labour in factories in India. He also suggested that that paragraph should be read with other passages of the Commission's Report, especially their remarks in Chapter II regarding labour in the various mills, in paragraph 142 on the necessity of primary education among the labouring classes, in paragraph 149 regarding the position and prospects of skilled artisans, in paragraphs 233 and 236 on the effect of the low standard of comfort of factory labour on its efficiency, and in paragraph 254 on welfare work among factory workers. With regard to the general question of factory labour in India dealt with by the Commission in the passages referred to above, the Government of India had observed as follows :—

"The effect of the complete picture drawn by the Commission is disquieting. There is a keen and increasing demand for factory labour, but little apparent desire on the part of labourers to increase their efficiency and little

prospect of their being able to do so under present conditions. The pressing problem of housing which is under separate consideration is becoming acute in some of the most important areas. Labour is growing more conscious of its own wants and power; it is showing signs of a capacity for organization and is generally unsettled. Industrial India, as the Commission point out, will have to face more intense foreign competition than before the war, and it is incumbent alike on the Government and on employers to examine the position together and to decide as soon as possible on a remedial policy.

"The prospects of improving the efficiency of Indian industrial labour appear to be promising if proper measures are taken. These measures, which include education, housing and social welfare, will require to be dealt with by a co-ordinated policy, if the future industrial position of the country is to be adequately safeguarded. The efficiency of the workers is closely connected with their education and their standard of comfort; the shortening of factory hours may not prove an unmixed good, if the workers are not put in a position to make a proper use of their spare time."

Continuing, the Collector stated that questions relating to education, housing and social welfare were receiving the separate attention of Government. It was the specific question of hours of work on which the views of the Association were to be obtained.

The Collector added that the Peace Conference in Paris had approved the terms of a draft convention creating a permanent organization for the promotion of the international regulation of labour conditions. That permanent organization, of which the original members would be identical with the original members of the League of Nations, was to consist of a general conference of representatives of the members, and of an international labour office controlled by a governing body. The meetings of the general conference were to be held from time to time as occasion might require, at least once in every year. It was understood that the first item on the agenda of the first meeting of the conference, which was to take place in Washington in October 1919, was to be the application of the principle of an eight-hour day. Although it was true that the draft convention recognized the special circumstances of countries in which climatic conditions, the imperfect development of industrial organization, or other special characteristics made the industrial conditions substantially different from those of Western countries and although it might be held, as suggested in paragraph 8 of the report of the Indian Factory Labour Commission of 1908 that any attempt to apply laws and regulations governing factory labour in Western countries, to India, was to be deprecated, still it was certain that the hours of work and other conditions of factory labour in India would come under discussion, and that, in the opinion of the Government of India, was an additional reason for giving the question urgent and most careful consideration. The Government of India observed on the subject under reference that in other countries experience gained in recent years, especially during the war, had shown strikingly that long hours did not necessarily, or even usually, mean high production. Actual experiment had shown that, with Western labour, the point of maximum production was reached

with a relatively short working period, and shortened hours had in many cases resulted in an actual increase of production. Whether similar results would be obtained in the case of the less skilled Indian labourer, lacking in physique and in general education, and working under tropical conditions, was a matter that admitted of reasonable doubt. The results of certain experiments made by millowners had been recorded by the Factory Commission, and certainly pointed to the conclusion that loitering and slackness were reduced to an appreciable extent when hours were shortened, and the Government of India believed that there was a considerable body of opinion among the more enlightened factory owners that the hours of labour might well be reduced without injurious effects on the output of the Indian mills.

The Association's opinion was therefore invited on the following points :—

(1) whether, taking into account the present position of Indian mills and mill operatives, the hours of labour should be shortened and if so to what extent, for what classes of labour, and by what stages, if any ; and

(2) whether there were other points in the existing factory law requiring amendment.

In reply the Committee stated that the question of shorter hours in factories had from time to time received the serious consideration of the General Committee of the Association and although the majority of members were agreed that a shorter working day would have a good effect on the general health of the workmen and would, to a certain extent, be likely to improve their attendance and efficiency, some of them hesitated to take the step in the firm belief that in competition with countries like Japan, where the working day was on an average 22½ hours with two shifts of men, Indian mills would have a poor chance of holding their own. Again with Exchange at 1*s*. 10*d*. any enhancement in the working charges, which was the inevitable consequence of a shorter working day, would further handicap the Indian factories in their own markets in competition with foreign countries.

The Committee were therefore of opinion that unless all countries, including China and Japan, joined the Conference at Washington and agreed to introduce a shorter working day, the Indian mills should not be asked to take any action in that direction. If, however, all countries were anxious to join the said Conference in order to bring about the desired result, they believed all Indian mills would be glad to fall into line with the movement, but they would urge that the peculiar conditions of Indian labour and the climatic conditions of this country should be thoroughly considered before any recommendation was made.

The Industrial Commission in their Report had rightly emphasised that "Indian labour in organised industries is much less efficient than the corresponding classes of labour in Western countries, and there is evidence to show that in many cases it does not produce as cheaply as Western labour

in spite of its lower wages." . It was a fact that Indian workmen had leisurely habits and, owing to poor physique and having to work under tropical conditions, also lack of education and want of sanitary surroundings, they had not the same energy and concentration as their Western brethren; they had not the stamina to cope with an increased output obtainable by the necessary speeding up of machinery, and that entailed loss of production. All those points would have to be thoroughly considered.

It might be argued that an eight-hour day with two shifts would not only give employment to a larger population but would also give greater production at a reduced cost. That they did not deny but they would, at the same time, like to point out that Bombay, which located more than half the number of spindles and looms in all India, suffered from the disability (which, it was to be feared, would not be removed for at least three to five years) of having no housing accommodation within it for the extra 100,000 to 150,000 men required for the second shift, nor would the sanitary conditions of Bombay permit of such an influx of men for some time to come. The city was tackling those problems but until a satisfactory solution of them was arrived at, the double shift proposition for the Bombay mills was, in the opinion of the Committee, out of the question.

The Committee felt that situated as the Indian industry was and until the disabilities from which it suffered were removed, if it was to have a fair chance of holding its own against the formidable competition of foreigners in its own markets, the minimum reduction recommendable would be a working day of ten hours; and that, only on the assumption that all other nations interested joined the Washington Conference and that there was at the same time a Government enactment making the shorter working day applicable to all employers of labour throughout India. The Committee were prepared to recommend the ten-hour working day to the general body of members of the Association and they believed it would receive general approval. (*Appendix* **B**.)

COAL SUPPLIES TO MILLS IN BOMBAY.

In December 1919 the Government of India Coal Transportation Officer, Calcutta, informed the Association that the Coal Special Indent System would cease to be in force from the 1st January 1920, and that on and from that date consumers would have to look to their supplying collieries to supply them with coal from the number of wagons if any, they would receive daily under the daily allotment system on wagon basis. He added, however, that as long as his appointment lasted he would give any assistance he could in connection with coal supplies for the mills at Bombay provided such requests came through and were supported by the Chairman of the Association in each case.

Owing to the abolition of the Coal Special Indent System, the shortage of wagons, the inability of obtaining coal by sea and the consequent difficulty of obtaining adequate supplies of coal, the Committee considered that it would be necessary for mills in Bombay to receive some priority in the supply of wagons, as their consumption of coal was very large and any interruption in the supplies would be detrimental to the mill industry.

The Committee accordingly appointed Mr.. R. Peel, then Coal Certifying Authority for Bombay, as the official representative of the Association with effect from the 1st January 1920, with full powers to act on behalf of the Bombay Millowners' Association in securing execution of members' contracts with collieries.

In informing the Coal Transportation Officer to this effect, the Committee requested him to accept Mr. Peel's requests and recommendations for wagons in order to supply the monthly requirements of the members of this Association, as if such applications came from the Committee of the Association, without further endorsement from the Chairman.

The Coal Transportation Officer in acknowledging the Committee's letter stated that any request or recommendations in connection with coal supplies to mills in Bombay submitted by Mr. Peel would receive his careful consideration while his appointment lasted, but he could not undertake to accept such requests and recommendations without question. (*Appendix* **C**.)

DISQUALIFICATION OF ALIENS' ACT.

The Government of Bombay in March 1919, informed the Association that under Section 19 (4) of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, a Company might be enrolled as a voter and under Sections 14 (2) and 19 (11), (19) and (21) persons might be entered in the voting list as representatives of Firms, Joint Stock Companies and Corporations for the purposes both of voting and membership. Government were advised that the provisions of the Bombay Disqualification of Aliens' Act, 1918, did not apply to such Firms, Companies and Corporations. In order to carry out the intention with which the latter Act was framed, it was therefore necessary that firms, etc., which were alien in character, as well as individual aliens, and also persons who, although not aliens themselves, represented alien firms, should be disqualified. Government forwarded a draft of the amendments which had been prepared for the purpose and requested to be favoured with any remarks or suggestions which the Association might wish to offer in respect of these amendments.

The Committee informed Government that they approved of the proposed amendments. (*Appendix* **D**.)

REGISTRATION OF BUSINESS NAMES AND REGISTRATION OF PARTNERSHIPS.

The Government of Bombay in May 1919 forwarded to the Association for an expression of opinion a copy of a letter they had received from the Government of India in connection with a proposal to introduce legislation in India on the lines of the United Kingdom Registration of Business Names Act and Registration of Partnerships Act. The Government of India pointed out that the object of such legislation would be two-fold, *viz.* :—

(1) To identify alien interests ; and

(2) by compelling the disclosure of assumed names, to facilitate, by rendering more precise, commercial transactions.

The Government of India pointed out that it should be clearly understood that action would not be aimed at Indians who assumed European names. There were not infrequent cases of Europeans trading under assumed names in which disclosure of real names might seems desirable.

The Government of India stated that it would be observed from paragraph 234 of their Report that the Indian Industrial Commission did not feel justified in making any recommendation for legislation on the lines of the English Registration of Business Names Act. The Government of India were of opinion, however, that this opportunity should be taken of examining fully both the question of the registration of business names and that of the registration of partnerships, in respect of which it would be seen from paragraph 233 of their Report, that the Commission were in favour of legislation. The two questions to some extent overlapped and the compulsory registration of business names would necessitate a solution of the difficulties connected with the registration of partnerships which had been felt to be of great force on the several previous occasions on which the latter question had been considered. With particular reference to the difficulty of applying registration to Hindu joint family concerns, opinions were invited on the suggestion that the name of the Manager of a joint Hindu family should be accepted in place of the details of the individual members as also on the cognate suggestion contained in paragraph 232 of the Industrial Commission's Report.

The Government of India were unwilling to proceed with legislation on either question unless there were a general consensus of commercial opinion in favour of legislation. They accordingly requested that the views of the commercial community, both European and Indian, in Bombay on both questions, *viz.*, (1) the registration of business names and (2) the registration of partnerships, with particular reference to the difficulties arising out of the application of either measure to Hindu joint family concerns might be obtained and forwarded to them.

In reply the Committee stated that they approved of the suggestion that legislation should be undertaken in India on the lines of the United Kingdom Registration of Business Names Act, 1916. (*Appendix* **E.**)

INDIAN CURRENCY AND EXCHANGE.

The Committee of the Association in August 1919 submitted to the Indian Currency and Exchange Committee, London, their views on the currency and exchange question that was being considered by the latter Committee. At the same time the Committee nominated Sir Vithaldas D. Thackersey, who was then in Europe, to give evidence on behalf of the Association.

In their letter to the Currency Committee, the Committee of the Association pointed out that it was an indubitable fact that the war had seriously disturbed not only the various pre-war systems of exchange and currency in vogue in the countries of the belligerents but also in those of the rest of the

world, inclusive of India. The Committee presumed, however, that so far as India was concerned those effects would be fully investigated and reported upon by the Currency Committee and they therefore confined their observations to the modifications that might be required to meet possible future variations in the price of silver and to the general policy which Government might adopt in order to ensure a stable exchange.

The Committee observed at the outset that it would be hazardous at that stage to forecast with any degree of confidence the possibilities of silver in the near future. It was not known at the time of writing with anything approaching accuracy what might be the ultimate world's demand for the two precious metals, not only for purposes of reparation and reconstruction but for fresh industrial development and enterprise. It was problematical how far the countries, England, France and the United States excepted, which during the pre-war period had been users of gold, would be able to resume gold payments. The annually decreasing production of gold had been exercising considerably the minds of financiers and economists. It was questioned whether the supply from the existing mines would be found sufficient to recuperate all destroyed industries. It had even been asserted that gold monometalism was at an end. The poverty of the ruined belligerent States would prevent their being in a position to spare the means of acquiring gold in bulk when prices were normal. It was further averred that in the near future a larger use of paper money would be inevitable. If those statements, so generally made, could be postulated, it stood to reason that in practice the value of all paper money would be based on the value of silver. Anyhow it was reasonable to assume that gold would grow scarcer, (unless new productive mines were soon discovered) leading to a high premium which would forbid a condition of free gold currency as was to be witnessed during the pre-war period, especially from 1898.

The Committee were therefore of opinion that it was of the utmost practical utility in the first instance to ascertain :—

(*a*) what was likely to be the actual visible supply available of the two metals ;

(*b*) what were the immediate prospects of the production of gold and silver from the existing mines ; and

(*c*) what was to be approximately the amount of paper currency, convertible or inconvertible or both, circulating not only in England or France, but in the Continental States then reconstructed or under reconstruction.

Without a fairly correct knowledge of those crucial data it was not possible to offer any definite opinion on the lines on which Indian Currency should be firmly placed. The Committee understood that the difficulty which had for some months previously been experienced by the Government was in reference to the dearer price at which considerable quantities of silver for coinage had had to be purchased. Paper Currency had to be expanded to meet both the requirements of the State in connection with the war in India and in England, and those of trade, owing to prices of staple commodities having considerably risen. On 7th

April, 1918, the gross circulation of notes was 93·04 crores of rupees with a metallic currency of silver and gold in the country of only 10·94 crores or 11 per cent. In the following June silver coinage had run down dangerously low, creating great apprehension, though it was fortunate that there was about 19 crores of gold and about 2·49 crores of silver under coinage. Fortunately at the end of August of that year the Government was able to replenish their dwindling stock of silver and bring it up to 11·18 crores with a gold backing of 20·32 crores. The process of increasing silver in all its forms had steadily gone on since, *pari passu* with further expansion of notes from time to time, so that on 30th June last the gross circulation of notes was recorded in the official return at 162·76 crores to back up which there was metallic currency and bullion to the amount of 62·17 crores, equivalent to 38 per cent. Thus the dynamics of Indian State Currency so far clearly indicated the larger quantity of silver that had to be purchased to meet the growing requirements of the country. Silver prices, meanwhile, owing not only to the larger demand of India and China but of other countries also, had moved considerably higher. Silver advanced to 43½ pence per oz. and Government was obliged to fix the exchange value of the Rupee in gold from 16 to 17 pence. That was the beginning once more of unstable exchange. The stability which had been fondly imagined would continue for years gave way before the force of events. Later on, say on 11th April 1918, the Rupee value had had to be fixed at 1*s*. 6*d*. and recently at 1*s*. 8*d*. Thus the previous stability had been greatly disturbed, and it was problematical when Indian Exchange might again attain stability under the new monetary conditions the war had brought in its train.

The difficulty of the solution lay in reconciling the requirements of an adequate metallic backing with a stable exchange. No doubt, it was conceivable, nay probable, that in certain circumstances the two factors might prove antagonistic. For the purposes of further providing metallic currency for the requirements of the State the Committee ventured to suggest the removal of the embargo on silver and gold imports. It was notorious that for months previously, no sooner was silver coined and put into circulation than it disappeared to a very large extent with the net result that notes, particularly in remote districts and towns, could be encashed only on paying a premium. The exaction of premium by shroffs and others had been naturally the subject of more than one interpellation at the last two meetings of the Imperial Legislative Council. Such a situation was indeed most embarrassing. The Committee admitted that it would be embarrassing to any country however rich. There was a very confident belief among the masses that the scarcity of silver would, later on, lead to a still greater enhancement of the metal. If they had been hard hit for years after the closure of the mints when their silver possessions had been reduced 50 per cent. by a stroke, they thought that the contrary might happen and silver might come back to its own and recoup them for the losses. The belief was not unnatural. That the Committee took to be the chief cause of the rupees so swiftly disappearing soon after their being put into circulation. Had the embargo been removed there was not the least doubt that the secreted hoards would to a considerable extent come back into circulation. It was, however, apprehended that the effect might be to increase the price of silver, but the Committee were of opinion that after a few weeks,

adjustment would take place and silver would find its own natural level of price consistent with demand. Meanwhile with the release of rupees, as the effect of the removal of the embargo, Government for some time would have no need to be in the market for any silver, and inasmuch as India was the largest consumer, it was reasonable to suppose that with a subdued demand prices would fall. If, again, at the same time the Government took the wise precaution of putting a fair amount of one-rupee notes into circulation there was every probability of silver reaching a fairly normal level.

To decide on a *par* of exchange which would not operate with injustice or hardship on the one class or the other was not a matter which could, in the opinion of the Committee, be solved offhand. Modern exchange, which was the result of modern international trade, imperatively demanded an International Exchange Commission. Any other isolated method of determination would prove unsatisfactory and liable to violent disturbances whenever there was a conflict in the value of the two metals wrought by economic world factors. From that point of view it was highly expedient in the monetary interest of the world at large that a ratio should be fixed by international agreement that should operate without dislocation and without any injustice either to creditor or debtor nations—a ratio that could be practically worked with little interruption such as the one that had been in force for well-nigh five hundred years prior to the demonetisation of silver by Germany and other States. There could be no permanent solution of the difficulty which faced the Indian Government until an International Commission was appointed, able to fix a ratio between the two metals which could ensure stability. To offer any constructive policy during that period of financial and economic transition could hardly be decisive. At the best only a tentative method could be suggested till the transition period passed away and the world of trades and industries regained normality created by post-war conditions. The tentative suggestions the Committee ventured to offer were as follows but at the best it was felt they could only be in the nature of palliatives :—

The crucial point which had to be borne in mind for the purpose of stabilising exchange was to bring to an irreducible minimum, so far as it was possible and practical, the purchase of silver for the requirements of Government from time to time. The removal of, to a limited extent, on well defined conditions, the embargo on gold would also, the Committee believed, go some way to achieve the same object. The balance of trade which debtors to India had to adjust could be adjusted by means of gold bullion. Japan and America were the chief countries which could be easily made to adjust their balances by this method. Government might buy all the gold bullion which might come, at certain prices to be specified, and give in exchange gold bullion certificates of a negotiable character that might be encashed only at the pleasure of Government. Thus with gold having a free circulation but leading to no bazaar speculation, the need of silver should be greatly obviated, while trade itself would in no way be disadvantaged or inconvenienced. The Committee did not suggest that such gold certificates should be issued to other than recognised or licensed bankers and merchants. There could not be,

under these conditions, any repetition of the undesirable and embarrassing speculative phenomenon that had been witnessed when Government allowed gold to be issued from the Currency Office in Bombay. On the other hand, there was in every way a probability of this mode of adjustment of large mercantile and banking transactions becoming popular. There would also be the chance of considerable economy being attained in the use of the metal.

The extensive use of gold certificates in the United States was well known and familiar. The method was suggested only as a last resort, but if the experiment was to be tried, it was to be hoped that it would be given, so far as possible, a fair chance of its utility being properly tested. In connection with the subject of gold the Committee recommended that a greater part of the gold which was kept in England on account of Paper Currency Reserve might be brought to India unless Government considered it an obvious advantage to allow it to remain where it was, as had been well pointed out by Mr. Clayton Cole in his evidence before the Chamberlain Commission.

The Committee could not refrain from expressing their strong opinion on the continuance of the sound and healthy policy pursued by the Government for years past, namely, every expansion of notes being fully backed by metallic currency. It was the ready convertibility of notes into rupees which had been so wholly contributory to the financial credit and prestige of Government in a country where they had to provide metallic currency for the domestic economy of millions of the illiterate masses. There should never be any deviation from that tried policy. Inconvertibility of notes would be highly disastrous to that credit and prestige. Nor should there be any tampering with the existing coinage. Having regard to the fact that at a very rough estimate India possesses 400 crores of rupees it would be exceedingly unwise and most uneconomic to make any change whatsoever in the fineness and standard weight of silver coins or to allow coins of any new design to go into circulation. India must be rigidly kept free from the operation of Gresham's Law.

Lastly, the Committee pointed out that a high rate of exchange had proved from past experience to be generally prejudicial to the sound and healthy progress and development of textile industries, especially cotton, in this country. A reasonably low rate of exchange consistent with normal conditions of silver in the near future was much to be preferred. Of course, in the then unsettled economic condition of many a state in the world it would be premature, the Committee repeated, to say what rate of exchange would be deemed reasonable. That will ultimately depend on an accurate ascertainment of the potentialities of the production of the two metals with settled financial and economic conditions of the world. The key of the situation must inevitably lie in the rate which might be fixed for stabilising exchange. That being the crux of the question the Committee were of opinion that the rate should be such, bearing in mind all existing world factors of silver, as should make it possible for the Government of India to import metal for the coinage of rupees otherwise than at a loss. (*Appendix* **F**.)

INDIAN COMMERCIAL CONGRESS.

(*See Report* 1915, *p.* 18.)

The Associated Indian Chamber of Commerce wrote to this Association in September 1919, informing them that it was thought it would be advisable to hold another session of the Indian Commercial Congress in January 1920, the first having been held in December 1915, specially as the end of the war had given rise to many important problems which must be considered by the Congress. Among those problems the question of fiscal autonomy for India was perhaps the most important, while the position of the Indian Commercial Community under the new Reforms, and several questions regarding the industrial development of the country and regarding railways, raised by the Report of the Indian Industrial Commission required consideration by the Commercial Community.

This Association was asked whether it approved of the idea of holding the second session of the Congress in January 1920, and whether it would be able to send representatives.

In reply the Committee stated that they approved the idea of holding a second session in January 1920, but desired to know where the Congress was to be held. They added that the question of the appointment of representatives would receive their consideration later.

At a later date this Association was informed that it had been suggested that the Conference of Indian Chambers should be amalgamated with the Industrial Conference which would be held in Bombay in the latter part of January 1920. It was felt that the acceptance of the proposal would mean added strength to both bodies and it would be possible to maintain their activities throughout the year. The Committee were asked whether they approved the idea.

The Committee replied stating that they approved of the proposed amalgamation and at the same time nominated Mr. Rahimtoola Currimbhoy and Mr. Jehangir B. Petit to represent the Association at the Conference. (*Appendix* **G.**)

THE INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONFERENCE.

In September 1919, the Association was informed that the Government of India had nominated Mr. A. R. Murray, C. B. E., Chairman of the Indian Jute Mills Association, Calcutta, as the Employers' representative at the International Labour Conference which was to be held in Washington on the 29th October 1919. As soon as this information was received, the Committee at once took steps to get into touch with Mr. Murray and at an informal meeting held on 15th September 1919 they submitted to him the views of the Association upon the hours and conditions of factory labour, in

In the Appendices will be found papers dealing with the origin of the Conference, its objects and results. In connection therewith it may be mentioned that the above papers include an extract from the Peace Treaty being Part XIII thereof dealing with labour, in which the attitude of the League of Nations towards labour, and more especially the conditions of labour, is clearly shown, together with a detailed statement of the organisation, procedure and general principles which the consenting parties to the League agreed to adopt with a view to the settlement of labour unrest throughout the world. An extract from a speech made by the Rt. Hon. George Barnes, M.P., during the passage of the Treaty of Peace Bill through the House of Commons is also included in the Appendices. Mr. Barnes explained more clearly the intentions of the League of Nations in regard to Labour and, in particular, the aims and objects of the organisation, of which the Washington Conference is an integral part, and which it was proposed should be set up for that purpose.

Mr. Murray submitted to the Association after the conclusion of the Conference a very able report containing a concise summary of the Draft Conventions and Recommendations adopted thereat together with a short summary in detail of the proceedings which led up the adoption of the several drafts. Mr. Murray's report is printed in full in *Appendix* **H**.

TARIFF VALUATION UNDER THE COTTON DUTIES ACT.

The Director-General of Commercial Intelligence met the Committee of the Association on Friday, 7th February 1919 and discussed with them the proposed revision of the Tariff Valuations under the Cotton Duties Act. The following Notification containing the revised tariff was subsequently issued by the Commerce and Industry Department of the Government of India :—

Customs Duties.

Delhi, the 22nd February 1919.

No. 1632-D.—In exercise of the power conferred by Section 7 (1) of the Cotton Duties Act, 1896 (II of 1896), and in supersession of the Notification in this Department No. 2079-D., dated the 23rd February 1918, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to fix, for the descriptions of cotton goods hereunder specified, tariff values as follows, with effect from the 1st March 1919:—

Grey goods, plain or bordered.

		Tariff value per lb.		
		Rs.	a.	p.
1.	Chadars and bedsheets, plain, or having only borders not over $\frac{1}{4}$"	1	6	0
2	Dangari and Khadi cloth	1	2	6
3.	Dhuties, cholas, dupattas, lungis, and gumchas, plain, or having only borders not over $\frac{1}{4}$"	1	9	0
4	Dhuties, cholas, dupattas, lungis, and gumchas having only borders over $\frac{1}{4}$" but not over $\frac{3}{4}$"	1	9	9

Grey goods, plain or bordered—contd.

		Tariff value per lb. Rs. a. p.
5.	Dhuties, cholas, duppattas and gumchas having only borders over ¾" but not over 2"	1 10 0
6.	Domestics, T cloths, shirtings, longcloth, sheeting and having borders not over ½"	1 8 3
7.	Drills and jeans, plain	1 5 6
8.	Fents	1 0 0
9.	Patals and saris with headings over 4" wide and only coloured borders not over ¾"	1 7 6
10.	Printers, sadlapat and bhagavad	1 6 0
11.	Shirtings twilled, unbleached	1 8 0
12.	Tent, sail, commissariat and double threaded cloth (dosuti)	1 5 6
13.	Zanzibar cloth	1 6 0

Provided that for calendered grey goods 3 pies shall be added to the above values.

Provided further that standard cloth, as requisitioned from time to time at rates fixed by the Controller of Cotton Cloth, shall be assessed at those rates.

Figured or coloured goods.

14.	Bedcovers, twilled sheets, quilts, and table cloths, with borders not over ½"	1 6 0
15.	Bedcovers, quilts, table cloths, twilled or plain wove sheets and chadars, coloured warp or weft	1 7 6
16.	Bedcovers, quilts, table cloths, twilled or plain wove sheets and chadars, coloured warp and weft	1 9 0
17.	Bed ticking, plain or drilled	1 6 3
18.	Check gumchas and check cholas	1 12 6
19.	Cholis and saris (coloured)	1 14 9
20.	Cotton tweed, commonly called hunting cloth, plain or striped, including leheria, Thana susi, Thana drill, Thana twill, and Thana check	1 9 9
21.	Drills, striped	1 6 6
22.	„ checked	1 7 9
23.	„ dyed	1 9 9
24.	English patterned checks, trouserings and coatings ...	1 11 6
25.	Fancy dobby pattern checks, coloured warp and weft ...	1 12 9
26.	Fents	1 3 3
27.	Flannel pattern susi and dobby susi, grey weft	1 10 6
28.	„ „ „ coloured weft	1 11 3
29.	Lungis, coloured	1 12 9
30.	„ grey with coloured stripes and borders	1 10 6
31.	Napkins, grey	1 7 9
32.	„ bleached	1 11 0
33.	Shirtings, twilled, bleached	1 12 0
34.	Susi check, English grey ground	1 11 3

		Tariff value per lb. Rs. a. p.
35.	Susi checks, ordinary, grey ground	1 10 3
36.	„ „ coloured warp or weft	1 11 3
37.	„ checksheets, ordinary, grey ground	1 9 0
38.	„ ordinary, coloured stripes, grey ground...	1 8 9
39.	„ „ „ weft	1 10 9
40.	Tent cloth, blue and red	1 8 9
41.	„ „ khaki	1 12 0
42.	Towels, Turkish, grey	1 9 3
43.	„ „ bleached	1 13 9
44	„ „ honeycomb and other sorts, grey	1 7 9
45.	„ „ bleached	1 11 0
46.	Zephyr cloth	1 10 0
47.	„ striped and checked	1 11 9

Provided that any goods specified in the foregoing lists shall, when woven with borders of silk, be assessed to duty *ad valorem*.

VALUE PAYABLE PARCELS BETWEEN INDIA AND THE UNITED KINGDOM.

The Government of Bombay in January 1919 forwarded to the Association for an expression of opinion a copy of a letter they had received from the Government of India in connection with the proposed introduction of a scheme for the exchange of value payable parcels between the United Kingdom and India. It was pointed out that the question had been before Government in 1908 and that on previous occasions opinions for and against the scheme were almost equally divided but, as might be expected, while the opinions of consumers were in favour of the proposal, the Trade Associations which represented the retail shop-keepers, were unanimously opposed to it. In view of this fact His Majesty's Government had been informed that the Government of India were not prepared to enter into the arrangement.

Government stated that intimation had recently been received that the General Post Office, London, proposed negotiating with the Dominions and Allied and, possibly, neutral countries for the establishment of a service for the collection of trade charges on parcels exchanged with the United Kingdom, and the Government of India were invited to co-operate in the scheme.

The Government of India recognised that circumstances had changed since 1908, especially as a result of the war, but before coming to a decision in the matter wished to have the views of representative bodies on the subject.

The Committee in replying to Government stated that they quite approved the proposal to introduce the scheme. (*Appendix* **I.**)

EXCESS PROFITS DUTY.

(*See Report* 1918, *p.* 20.)

The Government of Bombay in April 1919, forwarded to this Association a copy of a Press Note, dated 4th April, containing the following Press Communique issued by the Government of India in connection with section 9 of the Excess Profits Duty Act, 1919 :—

"The Excess Profits Duty Bill was passed into law on Wednesday, the 19th March, and its provisions will have effect from the 1st April 1919. During the passage of the Bill through Council a new section was added to it (now section 9 of the Act) enabling the Governor-General in Council to appoint a Board of Special Referees where it appears that the provisions of the Act would operate unfairly in the case of a class of business, for example, owing to a business being a new business or subject to Government control. When any person desires to apply that the special procedure laid down in section 9 of the Act should be adopted for a variation of the basis or method of assessment in respect of such a class of business, he should make an application to the Finance Department, Government of India, as soon as possible and at the latest, before 30th June 1919, containing the particulars specified below :—

1. Name and address of the applicant.
2. Class of business.
3. Title and qualification of the applicant to represent the class.
4. The special circumstances on account of which it is alleged that the provisions of the Act for the calculation of Excess Profits would operate unfairly in the case of the class of business in question.
5. The variation of the basis or method of assessment applied for.
6. The names and addresses of any persons whom the applicant desired to be heard by the Board of Special Referees in support of his application.

It must be explained that the above remarks do not apply to cases in which a business falling under the Act wishes to apply for special treatment owing to circumstances peculiar to the individual business. In such cases any application should be submitted to the Collector of Income-tax concerned who will deal with it under section 7."

In accordance with the instructions contained in the above Press Note the Committee furnished Government with the following particulars :—

1. The name of the applicant in this case is the Bombay Millowners Association and the address "Graham's Buildings, Fort, Bombay."
2. Cotton Textile Industry.

3. Out of a total of 86 mills in Bombay 76 are members of this Association and the General Committee are empowered to act in the interests of the general body of members.

4. As regards Section 9 (2) of the Excess Profits Duty Act, 1919, the Committee submit that the Board of Special Referees should include one member of this Association. They feel that direct representation is very necessary if the interests of the textile industry are to be fully protected.

In connection with the question of depreciation the Committee pointed out that textile machinery had trebled in price since 1914 and the price of building materials had doubled in the same period and therefore all mills which had set aside an amount for depreciation at the rate of 5 per cent. during the past twenty years, on pre-war prices, found that the sum so collected represented but 33⅓ per cent. of the value of new machinery which in almost all cases was urgently required for renewals. The Committee hoped the matter would receive the earnest consideration of Government and that early steps would be taken to fix all allowances for depreciation on the basis of existing prices. The Committee added that as the Bombay Municipality had recently doubled mill assessments on the ground of increased values, mills should be entitled to special consideration as regards depreciation.

The Committee submitted that the rule in Bombay whereby depreciation was allowed on the block cost of machinery and plant after deducting the amount set aside in the previous 20 years, was very unfair, as Bombay was the only province which followed such a procedure. Whatever system of assessment were ultimately adopted, the Committee considered it should be standardized throughout India for each particular kind of industry.

As regards the textile mills which had been engaged in war contracts, it was pointed out that their waste plant, bleaching and dyeing compartments had been working night and day and therefore should be allowed double the usual rate for depreciation which might be allowed to other such concerns.

In acknowledging receipt of the Association's letter the Government of Bombay stated that as regards the particular variation of the "basis or method of assessment" (*cf.* sub-section (3) of section 9 of the Excess Profits Duty Act) which this Association wished to be adopted, the Government of India presumed, though this was not specifically stated in the Association's letter, that their object was that a higher rate than the 10 per cent. mentioned in Section 6 (1) (*a*) of the Act might be fixed on grounds connected with depreciation as set out in the letter.

The Government of Bombay stated that this request had been noted and would be taken into consideration when other similar applications had been received. In the meantime Mr. W. S. Watkins, Adviser to the Government of India in matters connected with Excess Profits Duty, had been asked to put himself into touch with the Association.

As regards the general points concerning depreciation raised by the Association, the Government of India were considering as a separate matter the question of basing the methods adopted for the purposes of income tax in the different provinces on a more uniform principle.

The Board of Special Referees visited Bombay in August 1919 and the Committee deputed four members *viz.*, Mr. N. G. Hunt, the Hon. Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Mr. Cowasjee Jehangir and Mr. C. N. Wadia to give evidence on behalf of the Association.

At a later date the Government of India informed the Association that the Governor-General in Council had considered the report of the Board of Special Referees and that he had directed that no variation in the basis or method of assessment of textile mills should be permitted. (*Appendix* **J-1.**)

BOARD OF SPECIAL REFEREES UNDER SECTION 9 OF THE EXCESS PROFITS DUTY ACT.

The Commissioner of Income Tax informed the Association in July 1919, that the Government of India had under consideration the appointment of a Board of Special Referees to deal with cases under Section 9 of the Excess Profits Duty Act and in order that all such cases coming before them should receive treatment on uniform lines for all India, they proposed to establish one single Board consisting of four members. The Commissioner stated that in this connection he had been desired by the Government of Bombay to submit, in consultation with the business Associations interested, for the nomination of an Indian business representative from Bombay, the names and qualifications, business experience, etc., of some gentlemen in Bombay. He therefore desired the Association to propose for submission the name of an experienced and suitable Indian gentleman who would be agreeable to join the Board.

The Committee submitted the name of Mr. Jamshedji Ardeseer Wadia. (*Appendix* **J-2.**)

BOARD OF REFEREES UNDER SECTION 8 OF THE EXCESS PROFITS DUTY ACT.

In May 1919, the Government of Bombay asked the Association to nominate four gentlemen, members of the Association, who from their position and their acquaintance with various classes of business were likely to command general confidence, in order that Government might be in a position to constitute Boards of Referees under Section 8 of the Excess Profits Duty Act to hear appeals against the decision of the Collector under Section 7 of the Act.

The Committee accordingly nominated Messrs. N. G. Hunt, N. N. Wadia, C.I.E., C. N. Wadia, C.I.E., and Meyer Nissim. (*Appendix* **K.**)

ALLOWANCES FOR DEPRECIATION UNDER INCOME TAX ACT.

On the 6th October 1919, the Government of India issued a resolution to the effect that they had from time to time received numerous representations regarding the allowances fixed in the various provinces on account of depreciation under the Income Tax Act. The criticisms levelled at the existing practice had alleged in some cases inadequacy in the rates allowed and, more generally, the hardship involved to various businesses on account of the prevalence of a variety of rates in the different provinces. Early in 1919 Local Governments were requested to submit their recommendations, after consulting expert opinion and Chambers of Commerce, and, apart from the rates which

should be allowed in particular cases, their advice was invited on the fundamental question whether depreciation allowances should be calculated on the written down value, as was ordinarily done in the United Kingdom, or upon prime cost. In their replies Local Government were practically unanimous in recommending that prime cost is for India the most convenient basis of calculation, but in other respects their views showed considerable diversity. The problem had been approached from different stand-points, some calculated depreciation on block, allowing different rates for different industries, while others calculated it on the various classes of plant employed, and this, combined with divergence in local conditions, had made their specific proposals in matters of detail by no means uniform.

The Government of India, after examining the various suggestions put forward by Local Governments, prepared a tentative schedule of rates for universal application, harmonising to a considerable extent the diverse proposals which had been made. The problem having been thus focussed it appeared to them desirable to submit it to a more detailed examination, and they therefore requested the Board of Special Referees, appointed under the Excess Profits Duty Act, to take the opportunity of their visits to important commercial centres to consult representative opinion and to frame proposals in the light of the advice which they received. The Board accordingly discussed the question with commercial and industrial representatives in Calcutta, Bombay and Cawnpore and found it generally agreed that the normal basis of calculation should be the class of business concerned, and not the classes of plant or machinery employed. In accordance with this view, and with the advice on various details which they received, they proposed for the approval of Government a schedule of rates which they considered fair and likely to be acceptable to all concerned. They, however, suggested that as the representatives consulted had not expert acquaintance with all the industries affected, the schedule which they had prepared might with advantage be published for general information. This suggestion the Government of India had adopted and the schedule was published as an annexure to the resolution.

The Government of India asked to be furnished with criticisms and suggestions in respect of the rates per cent. proposed in the schedule.

The Committee in reply stated that they had no remarks to offer in regard to the schedule of rates in question. (*Appendix* **L.**)

ASSESSMENT OF INCOME TAX ON CONTRIBUTIONS BY FIRMS OR COMPANIES TO EMPLOYEES' PROVIDENT FUND.

In June 1919, the Committee of the Association drew the attention of the Collector of Income Tax, Bombay, to the following extracts from the Indian Trade Journal, dated 9th May 1919 :—

"Some time ago the (Bengal) Chamber drew the attention of the Government of Bengal, Financial Department, to the fact that the Collector of Income Tax, Calcutta, declined to allow a firm or Company's contribution to their employees' provident fund to be deducted from the assessable profits. It was pointed out that these contributions were in the nature of deferred salary or bonuses ; and if tax were to be claimed on them the recipients were the parties against whom Government should make the claim. The recipients are, however,

exempted from tax on the amounts which they receive from a provident fund under Section 3 (2) (V) of the Income Tax Act, 1918; and the intention appeared therefore to be that Government should lose the tax on the income represented by a firm or company's contribution to a provident fund. Government were asked to define the position, and a reply from them was received recently. While not prepared fully to agree with the contentions put forward by the Chamber, they gave the following ruling for guidance :—

'Where it can be shown to the satisfaction of the Collector of Income Tax that deductions from profits in respects of such contributions are solely incurred for the purpose of earning profits and therefore really fall under this section, a deduction may be allowed in assessing the profits of the firm or company to Income Tax. For instance, if the rules of a particular provident fund provide that a company or firm should make a definite payment on behalf of an employee to an entirely separate and distinct fund but should have, in no circumstances, any further claim on the amount paid, a deduction from profits in respects of such payment would be allowed.'"

In view of the fact that the Bengal Government had allowed deductions from profits in respects of provident fund contributions by firms or companies the Committee expressed a hope that a similar procedure would be followed in Bombay.

In reply the Collector of Income Tax stated that he agreed with the views set forth in the letter from the Bengal Government referred to above. (*Appendix* **M.**)

IMPOSITION OF INCREASED COTTON DUTY IN HYDERABAD STATE.

A member of the Association forwarded to the Committee a letter addressed by them to the Customs Authorities in Hyderabad State, in connection with the Ferman that had been issued there authorising the levy of double the usual customs duty on cotton, the operation of the increased duty being restrospective. It was urged that the Association should approach the British Government to move the Nizam's Government to redress the grievances of cotton merchants and millowners arising from the unreasonable imposition of the duty.

As the question was one which affected all Bombay Cotton merchants buying in the Nizam's Dominions, the Committee addressed the Bombay Cotton Contracts Board on the subject enquiring whether it had been brought to their notice and if so, whether any action had been, or was about to be, taken in the matter. (*Appendix* **N.**)

COUNTRY DAMAGED BALES IN "READY" TRANSACTIONS.

Towards the end of November 1919, the Cotton Contracts Board invited the opinion of the Association on the following proposition relating to country damaged bales in *ready* transactions : —

> "That the buyer shall have the right of buying in the market on account and at the risk and expense of the seller, to replace bales declared unfit for shipment provided that the claim to arbitrate be made within 7 days of the date of purchase."

It may be mentioned that Rule 164 of the Cotton Contracts Board Rules relating to the above, reads as follows :—

> " If any allowance be awarded, the buyer shall have the option of (*a*) taking the bales with the allowance, or (*b*) rejecting them; but due notice of his exercising his option, (*b*) must be given to the seller before 1 P.M. on the day following that on which such the arbitration and/or appeal is finally disposed of. Failing such notice the buyer shall weigh over the bales with allowance awarded. "

In reply the Committee stated that they were of opinion that the options given under the rules in force should meet the requirements of the buyer. (*Appendix* **O**.)

DELIVERY ORDERS AND DELIVERY CONTRACTS.

In May, 1919, the Chairman of the Cotton Contracts Board addressed the Association with reference to the question of restrictions on Delivery Contracts and the passing on of Delivery Orders. It was pointed out that the Cotton Contracts Committee in 1918 considered that there was a risk, if such contracts were left entirely open, of their being seized on by the 'bazar' for uncontrolled speculation, and that the Hedge Contracts would be neglected. At the same time the proposal to prohibit the passing on by the buyer, of Delivery Orders under such contracts was rejected by some of the millowners and other buyers chiefly concerned. This Association at that time protested against the proposed restriction of delivery contracts to a period of a few months, as an unnecessary restriction of trade.

The Cotton Contracts Board enquired if the Committee of the Association were still of the same mind ; and, if so, whether they were prepared to accept what seemed the inevitable corollary of removing such restriction, *viz.*, the prohibition of the passing on of delivery orders in the case of delivery contracts.

In reply the Committee stated that they were of opinion that the period for all Delivery Contracts should be extended from four to twelve months and that Delivery Orders for specific Delivery Contracts should not be passed on. (*Appendix* **P**.)

TENDER OF RAILWAY RECEIPTS AGAINST COTTON CONTRACTS.

Towards the end of August last, the Chairman of the Cotton Contracts Board, addressed this Association on the practice of allowing railway receipts to be tendered against contracts and stated that the great inconvenience caused to members by the existing system had been brought to the notice

of the Board who were of opinion that the time had come when the practice should be done away with. The views of the Association were therefore requested on the following two suggestions :—

(*a*) that no Railway Receipts should be permitted to be tendered against any contract, except with the permission of the buyer in the case of Delivery contracts only ; and

(*b*) that no Railway Receipts should be accepted by the Clearing House as a tender against a Hedge contract.

In reply the Committee informed the Cotton Contracts Board that they considered the proposed steps to be in the right direction and approved both the suggestions. (*Appendix* **Q**.)

FORGED ENDORSEMENTS OF RAILWAY RECEIPTS.

The Bombay Government forwarded to the Association for an expression of opinion papers in connection with a proposal to extend to Railways, by legislation, protection against forged endorsements of railway receipts, of the nature afforded to Bankers by Section 85 of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881, and by Section 60 of the English Bills of Exchange Act, 1882.

In reply the Committee stated that the papers had received their careful consideration and they were of opinion that it was not in the interests of trade that there should be special legislation to protect Railway Companies against forged endorsements of railway receipts. By the judgment of their Lordships of the Privy Council referred to in the Railway Board's letter, railway receipts had not been put on a higher footing than bills of lading, and in respect of the latter, such special legislation as was suggested by the Railway Board had never been considered necessary or proper. The case of cheques was exceptional and its analogy could not, in the opinion of the Committee, apply to other negotiable instruments. (*Appendix* **R**.)

CHINA FREIGHTS.

In June 1919, the Committee addressed the Commerce and Industry Department of the Government of India in connection with the question of rates of freight to China and pointed out that in July 1914 the rate for yarn shipped from Bombay to Hongkong was Rs. 13 per ton, less a rebate of Rs. 3 per ton. The existing rate was Rs. 100 per ton, less a rebate of Rs. 5 per ton. The rate for cotton shipped to Kobe in 1914 was Rs. 17 per ton and the existing rate was Rs. 90. It would be seen that while the rates of freight before the War were about 25 per cent. in favour of the Indian yarn trade with China, the existing rates were 10 per cent. against it.

The Committee understood that the P. &. O. Steam Navigation Company admitted that the existing rates were very high and that they were prepared to reduce them; but the Agents pointed out that if yarn freights to China were

reduced it was quite certain the Japanese Shipping Companies would immediately reduce in a greater degree their rates on cotton shipped to Japanese ports, thus placing the shippers of Indian yarn to China at a greater disadvantage than at present. The Committee recognized that the yarn industry was a valuable asset to this country but they submitted it would be very seriously crippled if the existing position, which was giving rise to grave anxiety, were maintained.

It was added that since the cessation of hostilities freight had been very materially reduced all over the world but the yarn freights to China had never been greater than those ruling at the moment. The Committee therefore trusted that the Government of India would consider the advisability of approaching the British Shipping Companies with a view to securing a reduction in yarn freights to Hongkong and Shanghai and establishing a parity between yarn and cotton on a pre-war basis.

The Government of India in replying to the Associations' representation stated that the existing rates between India and China were understood to be based upon an agreement between the British Companies and the Nippon Yusen Kaisha and Osaka Shosen Kaisha, and, though the rates were unquestionably excessive, it appeared that the demands for tonnage on the Far Eastern Berth exceeded the supply. It was believed that the rates would be shortly subjected to revision, and the Government of India did not consider that they would serve any useful purpose by endeavouring to interfere at that juncture. (*Appendix* **S.**)

STATISTICS OF WAGES.

The Government of Bombay, in September 1919, informed the Association that the Government of India proposed that statistics of wages in selected industries should be collected from selected mills, railways and other bodies concerned, every year and asked for an expression of opinion on the proposal.

In acknowledging receipt of this letter, the Committee stated that they quite approved of the Government of India's proposal. (*Appendix* **T.**)

PROPOSED TEST HOUSE IN BOMBAY.

The Director of Industries in April 1919 informed the Association that he had under consideration the question of erecting a Test House in Bombay for the purpose of—

(1) testing cotton and other vegetable fibres for staple, percentage of moisture and colour;

(2) similar tests for wool and other animal fibres;

(3) testing yarns for counts, strength, elasticity, moisture, length of staple and quality of material;

(4) analysis of cloth for warp and weft;

(5) analysis of materials from which cloth is manufactured;

(6) weaving qualities and structure of cloth.

The views of the Association on the scheme were desired.

In reply, the Committee stated that they welcomed the scheme outlined above and would support a Test House if one were erected in Bombay. The Committee added that the Testing House of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce was very largely used by Spinners, Weavers, Dyers, Bleachers and Merchants and was a very great benefit to the textile trade in Lancashire and the Committee felt sure that those branches of the textile trade in Bombay would do all they could to make the proposed scheme a success. (*Appendix* **U**.)

TRADE BETWEEN INDIA AND EAST AFRICA.

The Government of Bombay in May, 1919, forwarded to the Association for an expression of opinion a copy of a letter they had received from the Government of India on the subject of the development of trade between India and East Africa, with which was enclosed an extract from a note on Indian interest in East Africa by the Deputy Controller, Textile Supplies, Indian Munitions Board. The Deputy Controller in his note recommended in the first place the appointment of an Indian Trade Commissioner whose duty would be to study on the spot openings for Indian trade with East Africa. In the second place he suggested that assistance might be given in various directions to the formation and work of a trading company with headquarters at Bombay which would develop Indian trade with East Africa.

The Government of India were inclined to view the proposal to organize a trading company as sound, but it seemed to them that, should this proposal materialize, there might quite possible also be room for an Indian Trade Commissioner. Such an officer would be appointed by the Government of India and would be in close touch with the Government of Bombay and with the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence at Calcutta. The Committee of the Association were favoured with a copy of the reply sent to Government by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce on this subject. In their letter the Committee of the Chamber had stated that they were of opinion that some good might accrue from the appointment of a Trade Commissioner but they had no reason for thinking that satisfactory results would be attained by organising a trading company while it would certainly be strongly and very properly resented by those already working this trade. The Committee of the Chamber had felt that the merchants of India were not blind to the opportunities awaiting them in East Africa.. They were quite capable and, it was believed, more than ready to develop the possibilities of this area as soon as adequate shipping facilities, etc., were organised, and internal communications improved.

The Committee of the Association in acknowledging receipt of the Government's letter stated that they fully concurred with the views expressed by the Bombay Chamber. They felt that as soon as adequate shipping facilities were established, trade between India and East Africa would develop. (*Appendix* **V**.)

MILL HOLIDAYS, 1920.

The following Holidays were recommended by the Committee of the Association for general adoption under the provisions of the Indian Factories Act :—

Month and Date.	Day of the Week.	Festival.
January — 1st	Thursday	*New Year's Day.*
January — 14th	Wednesday	*Makar Sankrant.*
January — 18th	SUNDAY.	
January — 25th	Do.	
February — 1st	SUNDAY.	
February — 8th	Do.	
February — 18th	Wednesday	*Maha Shivaratri.*
February — 22nd	SUNDAY.	
February — 29th	Do.	
March — 5th	Friday	*Holi.*
March — 6th	Saturday	*Holi.*
March — 7th	SUNDAY.	*Holi.*
March — 14th	Do.	
March — 21st	Do.	*Gudi Padwa.*
March — 28th	Do.	*Ram Navmi.*
April — 4th	SUNDAY.	
April — 11th	Do.	
April — 18th	Do.	
April — 25th	Do.	
May — 2nd	SUNDAY.	
May — 9th	Do.	
May — 16th	Do.	*Adurgan Jassan.*
May — 23rd	Do.	
May — 30th	Do.	
June — 6th	SUNDAY.	
June — 13th	Do.	
June — 20th	Do.	
June — 27th	Do.	*Ashadi Ekadashi.*

Month and Date.	Day of the Week.	Festival.
July 4th	SUNDAY.	
July 11th	Do.	
July 18th	Do.	
July 25th	Do.	
August 1st	SUNDAY.	
August 8th	Do.	
August 18th	Wednesday	*Nag Panchami.*
August 22nd	SUNDAY.	
August 29th	Do.	*Narli Purnima.*
September 6th	Monday	*Gokul Ashtami.*
September 12th	SUNDAY.	
September 16th	Thursday	*Ganesh Chaturthi.*
September 20th	Monday	*Gowri Visarjan.*
September 26th	SUNDAY.	*Anant Chaturdashi.*
October 3rd	SUNDAY.	
October 11th	Monday	*Sarva Pitra Amvasa.*
October 17th	SUNDAY.	
October 21st	Thursday	*Dasara.*
October 31st	SUNDAY	
November 10th	Wednesday	*Diwali.*
November 11th	Thursday	*Diwali.*
November 12th	Friday	*Diwali.*
November 21st	SUNDAY	
November 28th	Do.	
December 5th	SUNDAY	
December 12th	Do.	
December 19th	Do.	
December 26th	Do.	

STOCKS OF COTTON IN BOMBAY.

In accordance with the usual practice, the Committee obtained returns from Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mills in Bombay, showing the quantity of raw cotton held in stock on 31st August 1919. The following summarised statement was subsequently circulated to all mills in Bombay :

Quantity of raw cotton in stock on 31st August 1919.

Cotton actually on hand in Mill Godowns.		Ready cotton bought but not taken delivery of.		Total.	
Actual number of bales.	Actual weight of bales. (In candies of 784 lbs.)	Actual number of bales.	Actual weight of bales. (In candies of 784 lbs.)	Actual number of bales.	Actual weight of bales. (In candies of 784 lbs.)
4,04,466	2,05,022	25,628	12,881	4,30,094	2,17,903

DONATIONS.

In accordance with the Resolution passed at the Annual General Meeting of the Association, held on 25th April 1919, the following donations were paid out of the Funds of the Association :—

	Rs.
The Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute	2,000
The Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics	1,000
The Sir Jamshetjee Jeejeebhoy Hospital Nursing Association... ...	500
The Bombay Textile and Engineering Association	350
The Goculdas Tejpal Hospital Nursing Association	250
The Society for the Promotion of Education among the Masses ...	250
The Adams-Wylie Memorial Hospital	250

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

Income and Expenditure Account for the year ended 31st December 1919.

EXPENDITURE.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	INCOME.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
To Contribution to the Chamber of Commerce for Office and Statistical Establishment and for Rent	12,000 0 0		By Subscription for the year ending 31st December 1919 ...	25,810 0 0	
Printing Annual Report, 1918, Statistical Returns, Mill Statement, &c...	4,696 10 2		Miscellaneous Receipts	390 15 6	
Advertisements	132 6 0		Interest received on Government Paper and Treasury Bills of General Fund	3,642 8 0	29,843 7 6
Petty charges, sundry expenses, &c.	862 11 6				
Stationery	1,120 14 0				
Auditor's Fee	200 0 0				
Expenses in connection with the Registration of Trade Marks...	1,200 0 0				
Contribution to the Chamber of Commerce Provident Fund ...	640 0 0				
Law Charges	169 4 0				
Special allowances paid through the Commissioner of Police to the family of the Police sepoy killed and to the Police sepoy injured during the mill operatives' strike	1,000 0 0				
		22,021 13 8			
Association's Contributions to—					
The Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute for 1918-19 ...	2,000 0 0				
The Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics for the year 1919	1,000 0 0				
The Sir J. J. Hospital Nursing Fund	500 0 0				
The Bombay Textile Engineering Association...	350 0 0				
The Goculdas Tejpal Hospital Nursing Fund	250 0 0				
The Adams-Wylie Memorial Hospital Fund	250 0 0				
The Society for the Promotion of Education among the Masses	250 0 0				
		4,600 0 0			
Association's Membership Subscription to the Associated Chamber of Commerce of India for the year 1919	100 0 0				
		26,721 13 8			
Balance being excess of Income over Expenditure transferred to Association's Account		3,121 9 10			
Total Rs. ...		29,843 7 6	Total Rs. ...		29,843 7 6

Examined and found correct.

NESSERWANJEE SORABJEE JAMSETJEE,

Auditor.

BOMBAY, *2nd March* 1920.

R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE,

Secretary.

BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,

Balance Sheet as at 31st December 1919.

LIABILITIES.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	ASSETS.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Sundry Creditors—			Association's Investments—		
For Auditor's Fee unpaid	200 0 0		Government 3½ per cent. Promissory Notes for Rs.17,000 at Cost.	17,186 4 0	
For Deposits held by the Association on account of Hessian Cloth purchased for the Mills	81,320 5 9		Do. 5½ per cent. Indian War Loan, War Bonds, 1922, for Rs. 5,500 at Cost	5,500 0 0	
		81,520 5 9	Do. 5½ per cent. Indian War Loan, War Bonds, 1928, for Rs. 30,000 at Cost	30,000 0 0	
Association's accumulated Fund—			Do. Treasury Bills for Rs. 15,000 at Cost	14,400 0 0	
					67,086 4 0
Balance on 31st December 1918—			Cash—		
General Fund ... ... Rs. 67,569 7 5			Cash in the Bank of Bombay	85,350 6 10	
Travelling Agency Fund ... ... „ 5,383 9 4			Cash in hand	5,263 5 6	
	72,953 0 9				90,613 12 4
Add—Interest received on Government Paper of Travelling Agency Fund	105 0 0				
Excess of Income over Expenditure	3,121 9 10				
{ General Fund ... ... Rs. 70,691 1 3 { Travelling Agency Fund ... ... „ 5,488 9 4		76,179 10 7			
Total Rs. ...	.....	1,57,700 0 4	Total Rs. ...	.....	1,57,700 0 4

Examined and found correct.

NESSERWANJEE SORABJEE JAMSETJEE,
Auditor.

R. E. GREGOR PEARSE,
Secretary.

BOMBAY, *2nd March* 1920.

ROYAL LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY MILL OWNERS' ASSOCIATION

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

Appendix A.

SYDENHAM COLLEGE OF COMMERCE AND ECONOMICS.

No. 1436.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT,

BOMBAY CASTLE, 15*th April* 1919.

THE CHAIRMAN,

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,

Bombay.

SIR,

I am directed to forward herewith a copy of Government Order No. 1435, dated the 15th April 1919, revising the constitution of the Advisory Board of the Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics, Bombay, and to request that you will be so good as to communicate to Government the name of the person whom your Association wishes to appoint as its representative on the Advisory Board.—I have, etc.,

G. A. THOMAS,

Secretary to Government.

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

Order No. 1435.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT,

BOMBAY CASTLE, 15*th April* 1919.

Letter from the Director of Public Instruction, No. 8285, dated the 10th October 1918—forwarding, with reference to rule 7 of the rules relating to the Advisory Board of the Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics, Bombay, accompanying Government Order No. 447, dated the 11th February 1915, the proceedings of the Board's meeting held on the 25th September 1918 from which it appears that, as certain members of the Board are scarcely ever present as its meetings thus rendering it difficult to form a quorum, the Board passed after some discussion the following resolution :—

> "That it would be of advantage if Government, say, every three years, revised the constitution of the Advisory Board."

the Director recommending that for the reason given the proposal contained in the above resolution may be sanctioned and adding that proposals for the reconstitution of the Board will be submitted to Government on receipt of their sanction to the above proposal.

ORDER.—After careful consideration of the proposal contained in the resolution passed by the College Advisory Board at its meeting held on the 25th September 1918, His

Excellency the Governor in Council has decided that the constitution of the Advisory Board should be revised as follows :—

Chairman.

(1) The Director of Public Instruction.

Members.

(2) The Principal, Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics, who shall act as Secretary to the Board,

(3) The Second Professor, Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics,

(4) A representative nominated by Sir Jugmohandas Vurjivandas, Kt.,

(5) A representative nominated by the Trustees of the N. M. Wadia Charities,

(6) A representative of the late Sir Chinubhai Madhavlal, Bart., C.I.E.,

(7) and (8) Two representatives nominated by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce,

(9) A representative nominated by the Millowners' Association, Bombay,

(10) The Secretary and Treasurer of the Bank of Bombay,

(11) A Senior Chartered Accountant,

(12) A Senior Incorporated Accountant,

(13) and (14) Two experts in mercantile law.

Excluding the Director of Public Instruction, the Principal, the second Professor and the Secretary and Treasurer, Bank of Bombay, who should be permanent, members should be appointed, for a period of three years, but should be eligible for re-nomination. Rule 2 of the rules relating to the Advisory Board contained in the memorandum appended to Government Resolution No. 447, dated the 11th February 1915, should be amended accordingly.

2. The donors and the contributing bodies should be requested to nominate their representatives on the new Board. In the case of the representative to be appointed on behalf of the heir of the late Sir Chinubhai Madhavlal, Bart., the Collector of Ahmedabad should be requested to ascertain and report to Government after consulting his guardians the name of the person whom they wish to appoint.

G. A. THOMAS,
Secretary to Government.

No. 182/52/S of 1919.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *7th May* 1919.

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT,
Bombay.

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 1436 of the 15th ultimo and in reply to state that my Committee have nominated Mr. N. N. Wadia, C.I.E., to represent this Association on the Advisory Board of the Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics, Bombay.—I have, etc.,

R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE,
Secretary.

No. 354/52/S. of 1919.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *28th August* 1919.

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT,
Bombay.

SIR,

In continuation of my letter No. 182/52 of the 7th May 1919, I have the honour to inform you that Mr. N. N. Wadia, C.I.E., has resigned his seat as the Association's representative on the Advisory Board of the Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics, Bombay, and that my Committee have nominated Mr. N. G. Hunt of Messrs. Greaves Cotton & Co. to serve in his stead.—I have, etc.,

R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE,
Secretary.

Appendix B.

HOURS OF LABOUR IN INDIAN MILLS.

No. F. I. 689 of 1919.

BOMBAY COLLECTORS' OFFICE,
FACTORY DEPARTMENT,
BOMBAY, *14th July* 1919.

THE SECRETARY,
MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
Bombay.

SIR,

I have the honour to inform you that Government have called for a very early report which I am asked to submit after consultation with your Association on the subject of hours of labour in Indian Mills. In this connection I am to invite the attention of your Association to paragraph 252 of the Industrial Commission's Report in which they state their views in regard to the question of the hours of labour in factories in India. I am also to suggest that this paragraph should be read with other passages of the Commission's Report, especially their remarks in Chapter II regarding labour in the various mills, in paragraph 142 on the necessity of primary education among the labouring classes, in paragraph 149 regarding the position and prospects of skilled artisans, in paragraphs 235 and 236 on the effects of the low standard of comfort of factory labour on its efficiency and in paragraph 254 on welfare work among factory workers. With regard to the general question of factory labour in India dealt with by the Commission in the passages referred to above the Government of India observe as follows :—

> "The effect of the complete picture drawn by the Commission is disquieting. There is a keen and increasing demand for factory labour, but little apparent desire on the part of labourers to increase their efficiency and little prospects of their being able to do so under present conditions. The pressing problem of housing, which is under

separate consideration, is becoming acute in some of the most important areas. Labour is growing more conscious of its own wants and power; it is showing signs of a capacity for organization; and is generally unsettled. Industrial India, as the Commission point out will have to face more intense foreign competition than before the War, and it is incumbent alike on the Government and on employers to examine the position together and to decide as soon as possible on a remedial policy.

(2) The prospects of improving the efficiency of Indian industrial labour appear to be promising if proper measures are taken. These measures, which include education, housing and social welfare, will require to be dealt with by a co-ordinated policy if the future industrial position of the country is to be adequately safeguarded. The efficiency of the workers is closely connected with their education and their standard of comfort; the shortening of factory hours may not prove an unmixed good, if the workers are not put in a position to make a proper use of their spare time."

2. Questions relating to education, housing and social welfare are receiving the separate attention of Government. It is the specific question of hours of work on which I am now to obtain the views of your Association.

3. Your Association is perhaps aware that the Peace Conference in Paris approved the terms of a draft convention creating a permanent organization for the promotion of the international regulation of labour conditions. This permanent organization, of which the original members will be identical with the original members of the League of Nations, is to consist of a general conference of representatives of the members, and of an international labour office controlled by a governing body. The meetings of the general conference are to be held from time to time as occasion may require, and at least once in every year. It is understood that the first item on the agenda of the first meeting of the conference which is to take place in Washington in October next is to be the application of the principle of an eight hour day. Although it is true that the draft convention recognizes the special circumstances of countries in which climatic conditions, the imperfect development of industrial organisation or other special characteristics make the industrial conditions substantially different from those of Western countries and although it may be held, as suggested in paragraph 8 of the Report of the Indian Factory Labour Commission of 1908 that any attempt to apply laws and regulations governing factory labour in Western countries, as such, to India, is to be deprecated, still it is certain that the hours of work and other conditions of factory labour in India will come under discussion, and this in the opinion of the Government of India is an additional reason for giving the question urgent and most careful consideration.

4. The Government of India observe on the subject under reference that in other countries experience gained in recent years, especially during the war, has shown strikingly that long hours do not necessarily, or even usually, mean high production. Actual experiment has shown that, with Western labour, the point of maximum production is reached with a relatively short working period, and shortened hours have in many cases resulted in an actual increase of production. Whether similar results would be obtained in the case of the less skilled Indian labourer, lacking in physique and in general education, and working under tropical conditions is a matter that admits of reasonable doubt. The results of certain experiments made by millowners were recorded by the Factory Commission, and certainly pointed to the conclusion that loitering and slackness are reduced to an appreciable extent when hours are shortened, and the Government of India believe that there is a considerable body of opinion among the more enlightened factory owners that the hours of labour might well be reduced without injurious effects on the output of the Indian mills.

5. I am therefore to invite your Association's opinion on the following points :—

(1) Whether taking into account the present position of Indian Mills and mill operatives the hours of labour should be shortened and if so, to what extent, for what classes of labour and by what stages, if any,

and

(2) Whether there are other points in the existing factory law requiring amendment.

6. As the report referred to in paragraph 1 has been called for by Government urgently I have the honour to request that you will be so good as to move your Committee to furnish me their views at as early a date as possible.—I have, etc.,

P. B. HAIGH,
Collector of Bombay.

No. 358/68/H of 1919.

THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *3rd September* 1919.

THE COLLECTOR OF BOMBAY,
FACTORY DEPARTMENT,
Bombay.

SIR,

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. F. I.-689 of the 14th July last asking for the views of this Association on the following points :—

(1) Whether taking into account the present position of Indian mills and mill operatives the hours of labour should be shortened and if so, to what extent, for what classes of labour and by what stages, if any ;

and

(2) Whether there are other points in the existing factory law requiring amendment.

2. In reply I am to state that the question of shorter hours in factories has from time to time received the serious consideration of the General Committee of this Association and although the majority of members are agreed that a shorter working day will have a good effect on the general health of the workmen and will, to a certain extent, be likely to improve their attendance and efficiency, some of them hesitate to take the step in the firm belief that in competition with countries like Japan, where the working day is on an average 22½ hours with two shifts of men, Indian mills would have a poor chance of holding their own. Again at present with Exchange at 1*s*. 10*d*. any enhancement in the working charges, which is the inevitable consequence of a shorter working day, will further handicap the Indian factories in their own markets in competiton with foreign countries.

3. My Committee are therefore of opinion that unless all countries including China and Japan join the Conference at Washington and agree to introduce a shorter working day, the Indian mills should not be asked to take any action in that direction. If, however, all countries are anxious to join the said Conference in order to bring about the desired result, my Committee believe all Indian mills would be glad to fall into line with the movement, but they would urge that the peculiar conditions of Indian labour and the climatic conditions of this country should be thoroughly considered before any recommendation is made.

4. The Industrial Commission in their Report has rightly emphasised that "Indian Labour in organised industries is much less efficient than the corresponding classes of labour in Western countries, and there is evidence to show that in many cases it does not produce as cheaply as Western labour in spite of its lower wages." It is a fact that Indian workmen have leisurely habits and owing to poor physique and having to work under tropical conditions, also lack of education and want of sanitary surroundings, they have not the same energy and concentration as their Western brethren; they have not the stamina to cope with an increased output obtainable by the necessary speeding up of machinery, and this entails loss of production. All these points will have to be thoroughly considered.

5. It may be argued that an eight-hours day with two shifts will not only give employment to a larger population but would also give greater production at a reduced cost. My Committee do not deny this but they would, at the same time, like to point out that Bombay, which locates more than the half number of spindles and looms in all India, suffers from the disability (which it is to be feared will not be removed for at least three to five years) of having no housing accommodation within it for the extra 1,00,000 to 1,50,000 men required for the second shift, nor would the sanitary conditions of Bombay permit of such an influx of men for some time to come. The city is at present tackling these problems but until a satisfactory solution of them is arrived at the double shift proposition for the Bombay Mills is, in the opinion of my Committee, out of the question.

6. My Committee feel that situated as the Indian industry is at present and until the disabilities from which it now suffers are removed, if it is to have a fair chance of holding its own against the formidable competition of foreigners in its own markets, the minimum reduction recommendable would be a working day of 10 hours; and this only on the assumption that all other nations interested join the Washington Conference and that there is at the same time a Government enactment making the shorter working day applicable to all employers of labour throughout India. I am to add my Committee are prepared to recommend the 10 hours working day to the general body of members of this Association and they believe it will receive general approval.

7. My Committee desire me to state that the above remarks are for the information of Government and not for the Conference at Washington.—I have, etc.,

R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE,
Secretary.

Appendix C.

COAL SUPPLIES TO MILLS IN BOMBAY.

No. C T. 4-B.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
(Railway Board),
COAL TRANSPORTATION OFFICER,
CALCUTTA, *6th December* 1919.

THE CHAIRMAN,
MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
Bombay.

DEAR SIR,

I have to remind you that the Coal Special Indent System ceases to be in force on and from the 1st January 1920. On and from this date consumers will have to look to their supplying Collieries to supply them with coal from the number of wagons, if any, which they receive daily

under the daily allotment on wagon basis. As long as my appointment lasts however I shall be pleased to give any assistance I can in connection with coal supplies for the mills at Bombay provided such requests come through and are supported by the Chairman, Millowners' Association, in each case.—Yours, etc.,

F. LEGGE,

Coal Transportation Officer.

No. 457/16/C. of 1919.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,

BOMBAY, *30th December* 1919.

THE COAL TRANSPORTATION OFFICER,

RAILWAY BOARD, 5 & 6 HARE STREET,

Calcutta.

SIR,

I am directed to represent that owing to the abolition of the Coal Special Indent System, the shortage of wagons, the inability of obtaining coal by sea at present and the consequent difficulty of obtaining adequate supplies of coal for mills at Bombay, the Committee of the Bombay Millowners' Association consider that it will be necessary for them to receive some priority in the supply of wagons, as the consumption of coal by mills in Bombay is very large and any interruption in the supplies would be detrimental to the mills. So long as the Government had an officer here, the mills were able to apply to him in cases of emergency and he was in a position to arrange for an immediate supply and so remove any inconvenience which a mill might have suffered. Since the Government has decided to abolish the Coal Special Indent System and to discontinue having an officer in this City to control coal supplies to industries, the Committee of the Association have decided to appoint a representative to secure execution of its members' contracts with Collieries, but as the principal difficulty appears to be the obtaining of wagons, the Committee consider that the Government should assist them with wagons when Collieries are unable to obtain the same to meet the monthly requirements of the mills in Bombay.

The Committee of the Association, therefore, at a meeting held on the 19th December 1919 passed a resolution appointing Mr. R. Peel, at present Coal Certifying Authority for Bombay, as the Official Representative of the Association with effect from 1st of January 1920, assuming that Mr. Peel's services will be available for this purpose and that he will be free to take up this appointment, and I am requested to state that Mr. Peel will have full powers to act on behalf of the Bombay Millowners' Association in securing execution of members' contracts with Collieries. I am also requested to solicit the favour of your accepting his requests and recommendations for wagons in order to supply the monthly requirements of the members of this Association, as if from the Committee of the Association without further endorsement from the Chairman.—I have, etc.,

R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE,

Secretary.

No. C. T. 4-225 A.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
(Railway Board),
COAL TRANSPORTATION OFFICER,
CALCUTTA, *3rd January* 1920.

THE SECRETARY,
MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
Bombay.

DEAR SIR,

I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 457/16 of the 30th December 1919 and note that you have appointed Mr. Peel, late Coal Certifying Authority, Bombay, with full powers to act on behalf of the Bombay Millowners' Association in securing execution of members' contracts with Collieries. Any requests or recommendations in connection with the coal supplies of members of the Millowners' Association, Bombay, submitted by Mr. Peel will receive my careful consideration while my appointment as Coal Transportation Officer lasts. I cannot however undertake to accept his requests and recommendations in this connection without question.—Yours faithfully,

F. LEGGE,
Coal Transportation Officer.

Appendix D.

DISQUALIFICATION OF ALIENS ACT.

No. 1765.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT,
BOMBAY CASTLE, *4th March* 1919.

THE SECRETARY,
MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
Bombay.

SIR,

I am directed to state that under section 19 (4) of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, a company may be enrolled as a voter and under sections 14 (2) and 19 (11), (19) and (21) persons may be entered in the voting list as representatives of firms, joint stock companies and corporations for the purposes both of voting and membership. Government are advised that the provisions of the Bombay Disqualification of Aliens Act, 1918, do not apply to such firms, companies and corporations. In order to carry out the intention with which the latter Act was framed, it is therefore necessary that firms, etc., which are alien in character, as well as individual aliens, and also persons who, although not aliens themselves, represent alien firms, should be disqualified. I am to forward herewith a draft of the amendments which has been prepared for the purpose and to request that Government may be favoured, at a very early date, with any remarks and suggestions which the Association may have to offer in respect of it.—I have, etc.,

G. A. THOMAS,
Secretary to Government.

DRAFT AMENDMENTS.

For clause (a) of section 2 of the Bombay Disqualification of Aliens Act, 1918, the following shall be substituted :—

(a) "alien" means—

(i) a person who is neither a British subject nor a subject of a State in India, or

(ii) a person who, whether he is himself within the foregoing definition or not represents an alien firm for the purpose of voting at an election of a member of any of the local authorities specified in the schedule or for the purpose of membership of any of the said authorities, or

(iii) an alien firm as hereinafter defined :

"alien firm" means any firm, company, association or body of individuals (whether incorporated or not), a majority of the members of which are aliens as defined in sub-clause (i), or the business of which is carried on under the control or mainly for the benefit of aliens as so defined.

No. 150/47/D. of 1919.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, 10*th April* 1919.

G. A. THOMAS, Esq., I.C.S.,
SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
Bombay.

SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 1765, dated 4th ultimo, regarding certain proposed amendments of the Bombay Disqualification of Aliens Act, 1918, and to state in reply that my Committee approve the proposed amendments.—I have, etc.,

R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE,
Secretary.

Appendix E.

REGISTRATION OF BUSINESS NAMES AND REGISTRATION OF PARTNERSHIPS.

No. 5544/R.D. of 1919.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
BOMBAY CASTLE, 31*st May* 1919.

THE SECRETARY,
MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
Bombay.

SIR,

I am directed to forward a copy of Government Order No. 5544, dated 31st May 1919, regarding the proposed legislation in India on the lines of the United Kingdom Registration of Business Names Act and Registration of Partnerships Act, with a request that you will favour Government with the opinion of your association on the proposed legislation on both the questions, *viz.*, (1) the registration of business names and (2) the registration of partnerships, with particular reference to the difficulties arising out of the application of either measure to Hindu joint family concerns.—I have, etc.,

A. F. L. BRAYNE,
Under Secretary to Government.

Registration.

Proposed legislation in India on the lines of the United Kingdom Registration of Business Names Act and Registration of Partnerships Act.

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY,
REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
Order No. 5544.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 31*st May* 1919.

Letter from the Government of India, Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 1891, dated 14th April 1919 :—

"I am directed to enclose copies of the letters from the Governments of Bengal and Madras, suggesting that legislation should be undertaken in India on the lines of the United Kingdom Registration of Business Names Act, 1916.

"2. The object of such legislation would be twofold; *viz.*:—

(1) To identify alien interests; and

(2) by compelling the disclosure of assumed names, to facilitate, by rendering more precise, commercial transactions.

It should be clearly understood that action would not be aimed at Indians who assume European names. There are not infrequent cases of Europeans trading under assumed names, in which disclosure of real names may seem desirable.

"3. It will be observed from paragraph 234 of their report that the Indian Industrial Commission did not feel justified in making any recommendation for legislation on the lines of the English Registration of Business Names Act. The Government of India are of opinion, however, that this opportunity should be taken of examining fully both the question of the registration of business names and that of the registration of partnerships in respect of which it will be seen from paragraph 233 of their report that the Commission were in favour of legislation. The two questions to some extent overlap, and the compulsory registration of business names would necessitate a solution of the difficulties connected with the registration of partnerships which have been felt to be of great force on the several previous occasions on which the latter question has been considered. With particular reference to the difficulty of applying registration to Hindu joint family concerns, I am to invite opinions on the suggestion that the name of the Manager of a joint Hindu family should be accepted in place of the details of the individual members as also on the cognate suggestion contained in paragraph 232 of the Industrial Commission's Report.

"4. The Government of India are unwilling to proceed with legislation on either question unless there is a general consensus of commercial opinion in favour of legislation. I am accordingly to request that, if there is no objection, the views of the commercial community, both European and Indian in Bombay on both questions, *viz.*, (1) the registration of business names and (2) the registration of partnerships, with particular reference to the difficulties arising out of the application of either measure to Hindu joint family concerns, may be obtained and forwarded to the Government of India together with an expression of the opinion of His Excellency the Governor in Council in the matter."

ORDER.—Copies of the letter from the Government of India and its accompaniments together with extract paragraphs† 232—234 of the report of the Indian Industrial Commission should be forwarded to the Chambers of Commerce, Bombay and Karachi, the Bombay Millowners' Association, the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau, Bombay, the Bombay Presidency Trades' Association, the Bombay Underwriters' Association, the Bombay Grain Merchants' Association, the Bombay Native Piece-Goods Merchants' Association and the Chairman, Associated Exchange Banks, Bombay, with a request that they will favour Government with their opinions on the proposed legislation on both the questions, *viz.*, (1) the registration of business names and (2) the registration of partnerships, with particular reference to the difficulties arising out of the application of either measure to Hindu joint family concerns.

2. Copies of the letter should also be forwarded for favour of opinion to the Commissioner in Sind and the Commissioners of Divisions. They should be requested to consult such selected officers or business men in their Divisions as they may think fit.

A. F. L. BRAYNE,

Under Secretary to Government.

Accompaniments to Government Order, Revenue Department, No. 5544, *dated* 31*st May* 1919.

No. 1010—Com., dated the 22nd February 1918.

FROM the Honourable Mr. J. Donald, M.A., C.I.E., I.C.S., Secretary to the Government of Bengal;

To the Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Commerce and Industry.

I am directed to submit for the consideration and orders of the Government of India the enclosed copy of a letter, dated the 7th May 1917, addressed to this Government by the Calcutta Trades' Association, on the subject of Indians trading under European names and titles. The Committee of the Association observe that the practice of assumption by Indians of European names which is common in India is productive of harm, and suggest that a Registration Act, drawn up on the lines of the Registration of Business Names Act, 1916, now in force in the United Kingdom, be introduced into this country. The Committee of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, who were consulted by this Government on the subject, support the proposal of the Calcutta Trades' Association. The Committee of the Calcutta Import Trades' Association have also expressed the opinion that the passing by Government of an Act similar to the English Act for this country would go far to place trade on a sounder footing.

2. The object of the suggested legislation is the registration of the true names of a person or persons trading under a business name, which does not consist of the true surnames of the individual or individuals, and a provision that persons trading under such names should show their true names on their catalogues and on all other papers in which the names appear. Although the proposal has been mooted primarily with a view to preventing Indian traders from concealing their identity under a European name or title, there is no intention that such traders shall be prevented from using any name they may choose, nor, as might possibly be gathered from the correspondence enclosed, that any distinction be made between British and Indian firms on the lines followed in the English Act as between British and alien firms. In regard to the latter consideration it would be necessary in any legislation to make provision on the lines of section 14 of the English Act to distinguish between alien and British (including Indian) firms, while Indians would not be required, of course, to state their nationality as prescribed by section 18 of the English Act.

3. The Governor in Council agrees that the proposal is a desirable one and he would favour its introduction into this country. Apart from the consideration which primarily induced the Trades' Association to move in the matter, the adoption of a measure of this kind seems necessary in connection with any measures for the regulation of alien trade in the future.

4. It has further been suggested that, in legislating in this direction, steps might be taken with advantage to prohibit any registered firm, company or partnership, from carrying on business in a name similar to that of any existing company registered under the Indian Companies Act, 1913 (VII of 1913), or so similar as to be calculated to deceive; provided that no person or persons should be prevented from carrying on business whether singly or in partnership, under a name or names and style *bona fide* belonging to him or them. The Governor in Council agrees that a provision of this kind is necessary if the objects of the measure are to be fully achieved.

5. I am to add that the position of ancestral or joint-family business, which is so common throughout India, cannot be overlooked in dealing with this question. So far as Hindus governed by the Dayabhaga School of Hindu Law are concerned, there will be little difficulty in securing registration of all the partners because the sons and grandsons of the originally registered partners will have no interest in the firm, so long as the latter are alive. In the

case of Hindus governed by the Mitakshara School, however, there is likely to be some difficulty since in such cases a son born to any one of the partners will become a partner the moment he is born, and in this way there may be changes in the number of partners many times in the year by births and deaths. It is only the registration of partnerships affecting the management of the business which is really aimed at.

Dated 7th May 1917.

FROM—The Secretary, Calcutta Trades' Association;

To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Financial Department, Commerce Branch.

1. I have the honour, by direction of the Committee of the Calcutta Trades' Association, to address you on the subject of Indians trading under European names and title.

2. The assumption by Indians of European names for trading purposes is largely, if not wholly, induced by the anticipation that such names will, by inspiring greater confidence, tend to increase business and ensure extended credit in wholesale transactions, and the Committee are of opinion that the practice is not common to Calcutta alone but applies equally to all Presidency towns throughout India, and in a lesser degree, to the larger towns. The Committee, therefore, submit that the practice is productive of harm and injury, inasmuch as (*a*) firms in England and other countries are misled in correspondence on business matters by the titles and signatures of European names by those who assume them, (*b*) bankers are similarly misled by signatures on documents, believing that the firms or individuals subscribing assumed names are Europeans, and (*c*) people residing in the mofussil and district are also misled in their dealings with those persons who assume European names.

3. In this connection I am to draw your attention to the "Registration of Business Names" Act which has recently come into force in the United Kingdom, whereby all persons carrying on business in the United Kingdom must trade under their own names or submit to registration. The Committee are of opinion that an act drawn up on somewhat similar lines is very necessary in India, in order to check effectually the practice resorted to by Indians of adopting European names and titles for business purposes, thereby not only deceiving the public as to the composition of such firms, but also rendering it difficult, where recourse to law is necessary, to trace the actual proprietors thereof.

4. The Committee are in a position to furnish, if it be considered necessary, concrete examples of so styled European firms, the owners or partners of which are natives of India.

5. In conclusion, I am to say that in the opinion of the Committee, the only manner in which this undesirable state of things can be remedied is by the introduction of a Registration Act, and they express the hope that you will be good enough to submit this letter to the Government of India for consideration.

No. 2047, *dated 27th May* 1918.

FROM the Hon'ble Mr. A. R. Knapp, I.C.S., Acting Revenue Secretary to the Government of Madras;

To the Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Commerce and Industry.

I am directed to state that in a letter, dated 17th August 1917, the Madras Trades' Association urged on this Government the desirability of introducing an Indian Registration of Business Names Act similar to that recently introduced in the United Kingdom and requested that the question might be placed before the Government of India for consideration. The Chamber of Commerce, Madras, in a letter, dated 5th September 1917, supported this proposal.

2. The Board of Revenue, Separate Revenue, the Director of Industries, Madras, and the other Chambers of Commerce, both European and Indian, whose opinions were asked on the question whether such legislation might be usefully introduced and if so, whether it should be made applicable to (*a*) all firms or (*b*) exporting firms only, are generally in favour of universal legislation. The Southern India Chamber of Commerce, Madras, while supporting the proposal, points out certain difficulties in applying the proposed act to Hindu joint family concerns. These difficulties will arise only with reference to section 18 (1) of the English Act and could easily be overcome by a provision allowing the name of the Manager of a joint Hindu family to be accepted in place of the details of the individual members.

3. His Excellency the Governor in Council agrees with the official and non-official opinions which he has consulted and considers that the introduction of an Indian Registration of Business Names Act would be a salutary measure tending to prevent peaceful penetration by aliens, and to raise the standard of commercial morality. He would accordingly recommend that legislation on these lines should be undertaken in due course.

EXTRACT PARAGRAPHS 232 TO 234 OF THE REPORT OF THE INDIAN INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION, 1916-18.

Registration of Partnerships.

232. The vexed question whether registration of partnerships should be made compulsory has been many times under the consideration of the Government of India within the past 50 years. The last occasion was in 1908, when the Bengal and Bombay Chambers of Commerce both prepared draft bills dealing with the subject; but their drafts were irreconcilable, and Government considered that the proposals did not afford a basis for legislation.

During our tour we recorded the opinions of many witnesses on the subject; most of them favoured compulsory registration, should it prove to be practicable, but some, especially amongst our Indian witnesses, feared that the prevalence in Indian businesses of the Hindu joint family system would be found an insuperable obstacle. Mr. B. L. Mitter, a leading Barrister of the Calcutta High Court, has made some valuable suggestions which, we think, should go some way to remove this difficulty; these he developed further when he appeared before us to give oral evidence in support of his written statement, and he also gave us to understand that the leaders of the Calcutta Bar generally were in substantial agreement with his views. Mr. Mitter's proposals practically treat a Hindu joint family as a single partner, and provide for the compulsory registration of all contractual partnerships. So long as the business is a purely joint family business, with no stranger in it, registration would not be necessary, but directly a stranger is introduced into the business, the partnership would become contractual, the contracting parties being the joint family as a unit on the one side, and the stranger on the other. Registration would then become necessary, and the joint family would be registered in the name of the *karta* or head of it, whose declaration would bind all the family. Mr. Mitter considers that registration should be made compulsory in the case of future partnerships only, and would leave to existing concerns the option of registering or not as they may desire, his argument being that, as all partnerships have to be renewed when the terms are changed, or a partner dies, compulsory registration would become universal within a generation.

The other chief obstacles in the past to the introduction of compulsory registration have been, first, the difficulty of excluding, and the hardship of including, small partnerships, of which there must be many thousands among petty shop-keepers and traders in all parts of the country; and, second, the difficulty of applying registration to transitory or single-venture partnerships, which are said to be common on the Bombay side. We see no reason why either

small or single-venture partnerships should be exempted from the provisions of any legislation that may be found practicable; for to the former the analogy of custom in petty transactions in land would apply, and, as Mr. Mitter points out, these are habitually registered without any trouble and at a very trifling cost; and the latter should be, and are, governed by the law which regulates partnerships. To meet in part these suggested difficulties, it has been proposed that a compulsory Registration Act, if introduced, should run at first in the Presidency towns only but we see no need for this restriction.

233. Looking at the matter in its purely business aspect, it appears to us that throughout the main stumbling block in the way of compulsory registration has been the Hindu joint family system, and that the difficulties in this regard would to a great extent disappear, if Mr. Mitter's proposals were adopted; they have at any rate the two great advantages that a joint family can be registered as a single entity, and that it would be difficult for a person to deceive third parties by pretending that he was a partner, when in fact he was not or *vice versa*. We, therefore, consider that Government should take an early opportunity of examining the whole question thoroughly with a view to legislation, and in so doing should invoke the assistance of the leading non-official lawyers in the chief business centres; for we believe that few among minor measures would do more to develop confidence and promote business relationship between Indian firms and their constituents abroad, and especially between European and Indian firms in this country.

We do not consider any system of optional registration in the least likely to achieve the desired results.

Registration of Business Names.

234. It has been urged upon us in some quarters, especially by Trades' Associations, whose members have probably suffered most from the absence of it, that we should recommend legislation on the same lines as that recently enacted in the United Kingdom under war conditions, to enforce the registration of business names. This is, however, a question on which comparatively little evidence has been forthcoming, and we do not, therefore, feel justified in making any recommendation.

No. 339/71/R. of 1919.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,

BOMBAY, 15*th August* 1919.

THE UNDER SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,

Bombay.

SIR,

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 5544/R.D. of the 31st May 1919 giving cover to a copy of a Government Order of the same date and in reply to state that my Committee approve of the suggestion that legislation should be undertaken in India on the lines of the United Kingdom Registration of Business Names Act, 1916.—I have, &c.,

R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE,

Secretary.

Appendix F.

INDIAN CURRENCY AND EXCHANGE.

No. 324/78/I. of 1919.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,

BOMBAY, *5th August* 1919.

THE SECRETARY,

INDIAN CURRENCY AND EXCHANGE COMMITTEE,

c/o INDIA OFFICE,

London.

SIR,

The Committee of the Bombay Millowners' Association desire to submit their views on the exchange and currency questions which are now being considered by your Committee.

2. It is an indubitable fact that the war has seriously disturbed not only the various pre-war systems of exchange and currency in vogue in the countries of the belligerents, but in those of the rest of the world, inclusive of India. My Committee presume, however, that so far as India is concerned those effects will be fully investigated and reported upon by the Currency Committee and they therefore confine their observations to the modifications that may be required to meet possible future variations in the price of silver and to the general policy which Government might adopt in order to ensure a stable exchange.

3. I am to observe at the outset that it would be hazardous at the present stage to forecast with any degree of confidence the possibilities of silver in the near future. It is not yet known with anything approaching accuracy what may be the ultimate world's demand for the two precious metals, not only for purposes of reparation and reconstruction but for fresh industrial development and enterprise. It is problematical how far the countries, England, France and the United States excepted, which during the pre-war period were users of gold, would be able to resume gold payments. The annually decreasing production of gold has been considerably exercising the minds of financiers and economists. It is questioned whether the supply from the existing mines will be found sufficient to recuperate all destroyed industries. It has even been asserted that gold monometalism is at an end. The poverty of the ruined belligerent States will prevent their being in a position to spare the means of acquiring gold in bulk when prices are normal. It is further averred that in the near future a larger use of paper money will be inevitable. If these statements so generally made, could be postulated, it stands to reason that in practice the value of all paper money will be based on the value of silver. Anyhow it is reasonable to assume that gold will grow scarcer, (unless new productive mines are soon discovered) leading to a high premium which will forbid a condition of free gold currency as was to be witnessed during the pre-war period, specially from 1898. My Committee are therefore of opinion that it is of the utmost practical utility in the first instance to ascertain—

(*a*) what is likely to be the actual visible supply available of the two metals;

(*b*) what are the immediate prospects of the production of gold and silver from the existing mines; and

(*c*) what is to be approximately the amount of paper currency, convertible or inconvertible or both, circulating not only in England or France but in the Continental States, now reconstructed or under reconstruction.

4. Without a fairly correct knowledge of these crucial data it is not possible to offer any definite opinion on the lines on which Indian Currency should be firmly placed. My Committee understand that the difficulty which has for some months past been experienced by the Government is in reference to the dearer price at which considerable quantities of silver

for coinage have had to be purchased. Paper Currency had to be expanded to meet both the requirements of the State in connection with the war here and in England, and those of trade owing to prices of staple commodities having considerably risen. On 7th April 1918, the gross circulation of notes was 93.04 crore Rupees with a metallic currency of silver and gold in this country of only 10.94 crores or 11 per cent. In the following June silver coinage had run down dangerously low, creating great apprehension, though it was fortunate that there was about 19 crores of gold and about 2.49 crores of silver under coinage. Fortunately at the end of August of that year the Government was able to replenish their dwindling stock of silver and bring it up to 11.18 crores with a gold backing of 20.32 crores. The process of increasing silver in all its forms has steadily gone on since, *pari passu*, with further expansion of notes from time to time, so that on 30th June last the gross circulation of notes was recorded in the official return at 162.76 crores to back up which there was metallic currency and bullion to the amount of 62.17 crores, equivalent to 38 per cent. Thus the dynamics of Indian State Currency so far clearly indicate the larger quantity of silver that has to be necessarily purchased to meet the growing requirements of the country. Silver prices, meanwhile, owing not only to the larger demand of India and China but of other countries also, have moved considerably higher. Silver advanced to 43½ pence per oz. and Government was obliged to fix the exchange value of the Rupee in gold from 16 to 17 pence. That was the beginning once more of unstable exchange. The stability which was fondly imagined would continue for years gave way before the force of events. Later on, say on 11th April 1918, the Rupee value had had to be fixed at $\frac{1}{16}$ and recently at $\frac{1}{8}$. Thus the previous stability has been greatly disturbed, and it is problematical when Indian Exchange may again attain stability under the new monetary conditions the war has brought in its train.

5. The difficulty of the solution lies in reconciling the requirements of an adequate metallic backing with a stable exchange. No doubt, it is conceivable, nay probable, that in certain circumstances the two factors may prove antagonistic. For the purposes of further providing metallic currency for the requirements of the State my Committee venture to suggest the removal of the embargo on silver and gold imports. It is notorious that for months past no sooner is silver coined and put into circulation than it disappears to a very large extent with the net result that notes particularly in remote districts and towns, can be encashed only on paying a premium. This exaction of premium by shroffs and others was naturally the subject of more than one interpellation at the last two meetings of the Imperial Legislative Council. Such a situation is indeed most embarrassing. My Committee admit that it would be embarrassing to any country, however rich. There is a very confident belief among the masses that the scarcity of silver would, later on, lead to a still greater enhancement of the metal. If they were hard hit for years after the closure of the mints when their silver possessions were reduced 50 per cent. by a stroke, they now think that the contrary may happen and silver may come back to its own and recoup them for the losses. The belief is not unnatural. This my Committee take to be the chief cause of the Rupees so swiftly disappearing soon after their being put into circulation. Were the embargo removed there is not the least doubt that the secreted hoards would to a considerable extent come back into circulation. It is, however, apprehended that the effect may be to increase the price of silver but my Committee are of opinion that after a few weeks, adjustment would take place and silver would find its own natural level of price consistent with demand. Meanwhile with the release of Rupees, as the effect of the removal of the embargo, Government for some time will have no need to be in the market for any silver, and inasmuch as India is the largest consumer, it is reasonable to suppose that with a subdued demand, prices may fall. If, again, at the same time the Government take the wise precaution of putting a fair amount of one Rupee notes into circulation there is every probability of silver reaching a fairly normal level.

6. To decide on a par of exchange which will not operate with injustice or hardship on the one class or the other is a matter, which cannot, in the opinion of my Committee, be solved

offhand. Modern exchange, which is the result of modern international trade, imperatively demands an International Exchange Commission. Any other isolated method of determination will prove unsatisfactory and liable to violent disturbances whenever there is a conflict in the value of the two metals wrought by economic world factors. From this point of view it is highly expedient in the monetary interest of the world at large that a ratio should be fixed by international agreement that shall operate without dislocation and without any injustice either to creditor or debtor nations—a ratio that can be practically worked with little interruption such as the one that was in force for well nigh five hundred years prior to the demonetisation of silver by Germany and other States. There can be no permanent solution of the difficulty which faces the Indian Government at present until an International Commission is appointed, able to fix a ratio between the two metals which can ensure stability. To offer any constructive policy during the present period of financial and economic transition can hardly be decisive. At the best only a tentative method could be suggested till the transition period passes away and the world of trades and industries regains normality created by post-war conditions. The tentative suggestions my Committee venture to offer are as follows but at the best it is felt they can only be in the nature of palliatives.

7. The crucial point which has to be borne in mind for the purpose of stabilising exchange is to bring to an irreducible minimum so far as it is possible and practical the purchase of silver for the requirements of Government from time to time. The removal, to a limited extent, on well defined conditions, the embargo on gold will also, my Committee believe, go some way to achieve the same object. The balance of trade which debtors to India have to adjust can be adjusted by means of gold bullion. Japan and America are the chief countries which can be easily made to adjust their balances by this method. Government might buy all this gold bullion which may come at certain prices to be specified, and give in exchange gold bullion certificates of a negotiable character that may be encashed only at the pleasure of Government. Thus with gold having a free circulation but leading to no bazaar speculation, the need of silver should be greatly obviated, while trade itself would in no way be disadvantaged or inconvenienced. My Committee do not suggest that such gold certificates should be issued to other than recognised or licensed bankers and merchants. There cannot be, under these conditions, any repetition of the undesirable and embarrassing speculative phenomenon that was witnessed when Government allowed gold to be issued from the Currency Office in Bombay. On the other hand, there is in every way a probability of this mode of adjustment of large mercantile and banking transactions becoming popular. There will also be the chance of considerable economy being attained in the use of the metal.

8. The extensive use of gold certificates in the United States is well known and familiar The method is suggested only as a last resort. But if the experiment is to be tried, it is to be hoped that it will be given so far as possible a fair chance of its utility being properly tested. In connection with this subject of gold my Committee would recommend that a greater part of the gold which is kept in England on account of Paper Currency Reserve might be brought to India unless Government consider it an obvious advantage to allow it to remain where it is as was well pointed out by Mr. Clayton Cole in his evidence before the Chamberlain Commission.

9. My Committee cannot refrain from expressing their strong opinion on the continuance of the sound and healthy policy pursued by the Government for years past, namely, every expansion of notes in future, as in the past, being fully backed by metallic currency. It is the ready convertibility of notes into Rupees which has been so wholly contributory to the financial credit and prestige of Government in a country where they have to provide metallic currency for the domestic economy of millions of the illiterate masses. There should never be any deviation from that tried policy. Inconvertibility of notes would be highly disastrous to that credit and prestige. Neither should there be any tampering with the existing coinage. Having regard to the fact that at a very rough estimate India possesses 400 crores of Rupees

it would be exceedingly unwise and most uneconomic to make any change whatsoever in the fineness and standard weight of silver coins or to allow to go into circulation coins of any new design. India must be rigidly kept free from the operation of Gresham Law.

10. Lastly, my Committee desire to point out that a high rate of exchange has proved from past experience to be generally prejudicial to the sound and healthy progress and development of textile industries, especially cotton, in this country. A reasonably low rate of exchange consistent with normal conditions of silver in the near future, is much to be preferred. Of course, in the present unsettled economic condition of many a State in the world it would be premature, my Committee repeat, to say what rate of exchange would be deemed reasonable. That will ultimately depend on an accurate ascertainment of the potentialities of the production of the two metals with settled financial and economic conditions of the world. The key of the situation must inevitably lie in the rate which may be fixed for stabilising exchange. That being the crux of the question my Committee are of opinion that the rate should be such, bearing in mind all existing world factors of silver, as shall make it possible for the Government of India to import metal for the coinage of Rupees otherwise than at a loss.

I have, etc.,

R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE,

Secretary.

Appendix G.

INDIAN COMMERCIAL CONGRESS.

THE ASSOCIATED INDIAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
19, BANK STREET, OLD TELEPHONE BUILDING,
BOMBAY, 1919.

THE SECRETARY,

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,

Bombay.

DEAR SIR,

The first session of the Indian Commercial Congress was held in December 1915. Since then no other Session has been held owing to the continuance of the War conditions. Now that these conditions have happily changed it is thought that it would be advisable to hold another Session in January 1920 specially as the end of the War has given rise to so many important problems which must be considered by the Indian commercial community.

(*a*) Among these problems the question of fiscal autonomy for India is perhaps the most important. The Imperial Government is most likely to consider the Tariff question for the whole of the Empire and the Indian commercial community should take this opportunity of stating its views. Opinion of the Indian commercial community is practically unanimous regarding fiscal autonomy but it is essential that this should be definitely and emphatically stated at the present juncture.

(*b*) The question of the constitutional reforms has been dealt with by individual Chambers and it may be considered late perhaps for any representation to be sent. But the Indian commercial community as such may well express itself regarding the position of the Indian commercial community when the new Reforms come into operation.

(*c*) The Report of the Indian Industrial Commission has raised several important questions regarding the industrial development of the country and there are also several questions regarding Railways both of which require joint consideration by the commercial community. I have the honour therefore to ask if your Association approves of the idea of holding the

second Session of the Congress in next January and also if it will be able to send representatives if such a Session is held.—Yours faithfully,

J. K. MEHTA,
Secretary.

No. 375/93/I. of 1919.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *7th October* 1919.

J. K. MEHTA, Esq.,
ASSOCIATED INDIAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
19, BANK STREET,
Fort.

DEAR SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter, undated, regarding the second session of the Indian Commercial Congress and to state in reply that my Committee approve the idea of holding a second session in January next. I am to enquire where it is to be held and to add that my Committee will consider the appointment of representatives of this Association later.—I am, etc.,

R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE,
Secretary.

THE ASSOCIATED INDIAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
OLD TELEPHONE BUILDINGS, 19, BANK STREET,
BOMBAY, *24th November* 1919.

THE SECRETARY,
MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
Bombay.

DEAR SIR,

In connection with the proposal to convene a Conference of Indian Chambers of Commerce in January it has been suggested that this Conference should be amalgamated with the Industrial Conference which is to be held this year at Bombay in the latter part of January. It is felt that the acceptance of this proposal will mean an added strength to both the bodies and it will be possible to maintain their activities throughout the year. I may mention that the proposal has been approved by the Hon'ble Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt., who has directed me to address you in this connection. You will kindly let me know if your Committee approve of the idea as soon as possible. If no reply is received within a fortnight of this letter your approval will be taken for granted.—Yours faithfully,

J. K. MEHTA,
Secretary.

No. 443/102/C. of 1919.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *8th December* 1919.

THE SECRETARY,
ASSOCIATED INDIAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
OLD TELEPHONE BUILDINGS, 19, BANK STREET,
Bombay.

DEAR SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 24th ultimo and in reply to state that my Committee approve of the proposed amalgamation of the Conference of Indian Chambers of Commerce with the Industrial Conference in January next.

I am to add that Mr. Jehangir B. Petit and Mr. Rahimtoola Currimbhoy have been invited to attend the Conference as representatives of this Association.—Yours faithfully,

C. B. SAYER,
for *Secretary.*

Appendix H.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONFERENCE.

No. 197-P.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT,

POONA, 25*th July* 1919.

THE SECRETARY,

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,

Bombay.

SIR,

I am directed to state that the Government of India will probably shortly be asked to nominate two Government representatives and one representative each of (a) employers and (b) employed, for the International Labour Conference meeting at Washington in October next. The chief subjects for discussion will be hours of labour, unemployment and employment of women and children. The representative of the employers should be a man with real knowledge of factory labour conditions. I am therefore to request that the Millowners' Association may be moved to suggest the name of a gentleman who could suitably represent them at the proposed conference.—I have, etc.,

G. A. THOMAS,

Secretary to Government.

Telegram No. 336/85/L., dated 14th August 1919.

FROM—MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION, Bombay,

TO—GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY, GENERAL DEPARTMENT, Poona.

Sir Vithaldas Thackersey at present in New York has been asked by cable to attend Labour Conference Washington as Millowners' representative. No cable reply yet received.

Telegram No. 352/85/L., dated 28th August 1919.

FROM—MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION, Bombay,

TO—GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY, GENERAL DEPARTMENT, Poona.

Reference my telegram fourteenth, Labour Conference Washington, Mr. W. H. Brady has cabled accepting invitation to represent this Association at said Conference.

No. 7451.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT,

BOMBAY CASTLE, 4*th September* 1919.

THE SECRETARY,

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,

Bombay.

SIR,

With reference to your telegram, dated the 28th August 1919, I am directed to inform you that the Government of India have intimated that they have nominated Mr. A. R. Murray of Calcutta to the Washington Conference and that as only one representative of the Employers is allowed, they regret that they cannot nominate Mr. Brady.—I have, etc.,

G. A. THOMAS,

Secretary to Government.

EXTRACT FROM PEACE TREATY.

PART XIII—LABOUR.

Section I.—Organization of Labour.

Whereas the League of Nations has for its object the establishment of universal peace, and such a peace can be established only if it is based upon social justice:

And whereas conditions of labour exist involving such injustice, hardship and privation to large numbers of people as to produce unrest so great that the peace and harmony of the world are imperilled; and an improvement of those conditions is urgently required: as, for example, by the regulation of the hours of work, including the establishment of a maximum working day and week, the regulation of the labour supply, the prevention of unemployment, the provision of an adequate living wage, the protection of the worker against sickness, disease and injury arising out of his employment, the protection of children, young persons and women, provision for old age and injury, protection of the interests of workers when employed in countries other than their own, recognition of the principle of freedom of association, the organization of vocational and technical education and other measures;

Whereas also the failure of any nation to adopt humane conditions of labour is an obstacle in the way of other nations which desire to improve the conditions in their own countries;

The High Contracting Parties, moved by sentiments of justice and humanity as well as by the desire to secure the permanent peace of the world, agree to the following:—

CHAPTER I.

Organization.

ARTICLE 387.

A permanent organization is hereby established for the promotion of the objects set forth in the Preamble.

The original Members of the League of Nations shall be the original Members of this organization, and hereafter membership of the League of Nations shall carry with it membership of the said organization.

ARTICLE 388.

The permanent organization shall consist of:

(i) a General Conference of Representatives of the Members and

(ii) an International Labour Office controlled by the Governing Body described in Article 393.

ARTICLE 389.

The meetings of the General Conference of Representatives of the Members shall be held from time to time as occasion may require, and at least once in every year. It shall be composed of four Representatives of each of the Members, of whom two shall be Government Delegates and the two others shall be Delegates representing respectively the employers and the workpeople of each of the Members.

Each delegate may be accompanied by advisers, who shall not exceed two in number for each item on the agenda of the meeting. When questions specially affecting women are to be considered by the Conference, one at least of the advisers should be a woman.

The Members undertake to nominate non-Government Delegates and advisers chosen in agreement with the industrial organizations, if such organizations exist, which are most representative of employers or workpeople, as the case may be, in their respective countries.

Advisers shall not speak except on a request made by the Delegate whom they accompany and by the special authorization of the President of the Conference, and may not vote.

A delegate may by notice in writing addressed to the President appoint one of his advisers to act as his deputy, and the adviser, while so acting, shall be allowed to speak and vote.

The names of the Delegates and their advisers will be communicated to the International Labour Office by the Government of each of the Members.

The credentials of Delegates and their advisers shall be subject to scrutiny by the Conference which may, by two-thirds of the votes cast by the Delegates present, refuse to admit any Delegate or adviser whom it deems not to have been nominated in accordance with this Article.

ARTICLE 390.

Every Delegate shall be entitled to vote individually on all matters which are taken into consideration by the Conference.

If one of the Members fails to nominate one of the non-Government Delegates whom it is entitled to nominate, the other non-Government Delegates shall be allowed to sit and speak at the Conference, but not to vote.

If in accordance with Article 389 the Conference refuses admission to a Delegate of one of the Members, the provisions of the present Article shall apply as if that Delegate had not been nominated.

ARTICLE 391.

The meetings of the Conference shall be held at the seat of the League of Nations, or at such place as may be decided by the Conference at a previous meeting by two-thirds of the votes cast by the Delegates present.

ARTICLE 392.

The International Labour Office shall be established at the seat of the League of Nations as part of the organization of the League.

ARTICLE 393.

The International Labour Office shall be under the control of a Governing Body consisting of 24 persons, appointed in accordance with the following provisions:

The Governing Body of the International Labour Office shall be constituted as follows:—

Twelve persons representing the Governments;

Six persons elected by the Delegates to the Conference representing the employers;

Six persons elected by the Delegates to the Conference representing the workers.

Of the 12 persons representing the Governments eight shall be nominated by the Members which are of the chief industrial importance; and four shall be nominated by the Members selected for the purpose by the Government Delegates to the Conference, excluding the Delegates of the eight Members mentioned above.

Any question as to which are the Members of the chief Industrial importance shall be decided by the Council of the League of Nations.

The period of office of the Members of the Governing Body will be three years. The method of filling vacancies and other similar questions may be determined by the Governing Body subject to the approval of the Conference.

The Governing Body shall, from time to time, elect one of its members to act as its Chairman, shall regulate its own procedure and shall fix its own times of meeting. A special meeting shall be held if a written request to that effect is made by at least ten members of the Governing Body.

ARTICLE 394.

There shall be a Director of the International Labour Office, who shall be appointed by the Governing Body, and subject to the instructions of the Governing Body, shall be responsible for the efficient conduct of the International Labour Office and for such other duties as may be assigned to him.

The Director or his deputy shall attend all meetings of the Governing Body.

ARTICLE 395.

The staff of the International Labour Office shall be appointed by the Director, who shall, so far as is possible with due regard to the efficiency of the work of the office, select persons of different nationalities. A certain number of these persons shall be women.

ARTICLE 396.

The functions of the International Labour Office shall include the collection and distribution of information on all subjects relating to the international adjustment of conditions of industrial life and labour, and particularly the examination of subjects which it is proposed to bring before the Conference with a view to the conclusion of international conventions, and the conduct of such special investigations as may be ordered by the Conference.

It will prepare the agenda for the meetings of the Conference.

It will carry out the duties required of it by the provision of this Part of the present Treaty in connection with international disputes.

It will edit and publish in French and English, and in such other languages as the Governing Body may think desirable, a periodical paper dealing with problems of industry and employment of international interest.

Generally, in addition to the functions set out in this Article, it shall have such other powers and duties as may be assigned to it by the Conference.

ARTICLE 397.

The Government Departments of any of the Members which deal with questions of industry and employment may communicate directly with the Director through the Representative of their Government on the Governing Body of the International Labour Office, or failing any such Representative, through such other qualified official as the Government may nominate for the purpose.

ARTICLE 398.

The International Labour Office shall be entitled to the assistance of the Secretary-General of the League of Nations in any matter in which it can be given.

ARTICLE 399.

Each of the Members will pay the travelling and subsistence expenses of its Delegates and their advisers and of its Representatives attending the meetings of the Conference or Governing Body, as the case may be.

All the other expenses of the International Labour Office and of the meetings of the Conference or Governing Body shall be paid to the Director by the Secretary-General of the League of Nations out of the general funds of the League.

The Director shall be responsible to the Secretary-General of the League for the proper expenditure of all moneys paid to him in pursuance of this Article.

CHAPTER II.

Procedure.

ARTICLE 400.

The agenda for all meetings of the Conference will be settled by the Governing Body, who shall consider any suggestion as to the agenda that may be made by the Government of any of the Members or by any representative organization recognized for the purpose of Article 389.

ARTICLE 401.

The Director shall act as the Secretary of the Conference, and shall transmit the agenda so as to reach the Members four months before the meeting of the Conference, and through them, the non-Government Delegates when appointed.

ARTICLE 402.

Any of the Governments of the Members may formally object to the inclusion of any item or items in the agenda. The grounds for such objection shall be set forth in a reasoned statement addressed to the Director, who shall circulate it to all the Members of the Permanent Organization.

Items to which such objection has been made shall not, however, be excluded from the agenda, if at the Conference a majority of two-thirds of the votes cast by the Delegates present is in favour of considering them.

If the Conference decides (otherwise than under the preceding paragraph) by two-thirds of the votes cast by the Delegates present that any subject shall be considered by the Conference, that subject shall be included in the agenda for the following meeting.

ARTICLE 403.

The Conference shall regulate its own procedure, shall elect it own President, and may appoint committees to consider and report on any matter.

Except as otherwise expressly provided in this Part of the present Treaty, all matters shall be decided by a simple majority of the votes cast by the Delegates present.

The voting is void unless the total number of votes cast is equal to half the number of the Delegates attending the Conference.

ARTICLE 404.

The Conference may add to any committees which it appoints technical experts, who shall be assessors without power to vote.

ARTICLE 405.

When the Conference has decided on the adoption of proposals with regard to an item in the agenda, it will rest with the Conference to determine whether these proposals should take the form: (*a*) of a recommendation to be submitted to the Members for consideration with a view to effect being given to it by national legislation or otherwise, or (*b*) of a draft international convention for ratification by the Members.

In either case a majority of two-thirds of the votes cast by the Delegates present shall be necessary on the final vote for the adoption of the recommendation or draft convention, as the case may be, by the Conference.

In framing any recommendation or draft convention of general application the Conference shall have due regard to those countries in which climatic conditions, the imperfect development of industrial organization or other special circumstances make the industrial conditions substantially different and shall suggest the modifications, if any, which it considers may be required to meet the case of such countries.

A copy of the recommendation or draft convention shall be authenticated by the signature of the President of the Conference and of the Director and shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the League of Nations. The Secretary-General will communicate a certified copy of the recommendation or draft convention to each of the Members.

Each of the Members undertakes that it will, within the period of one year at most from the closing of the session of the Conference, or if it is impossible owing to exceptional circumstances to do so within the period of one year, then at the earliest practicable moment and in no case later than eighteen months from the closing of the session of the Conference, bring the recommendation or draft convention before the authority or authorities within whose competence the matter lies, for the enactment of legislation or other action.

In the case of a recommendation, the Members will inform the Secretary-General of the action taken.

In the case of a draft convention, the Member will, if it obtains the consent of the authority or authorities within whose competence the matter lies, communicate the formal ratification of the convention to the Secretary-General and will take such action as may be necessary to make effective the provisions of such convention.

If on a recommendation no legislative or other action is taken to make a recommendation effective, or if the draft convention fails to obtain the consent of the authority or authorities within whose competence the matter lies, no further obligation shall rest upon the Member.

In the case of a federal State, the power of which to enter into conventions on labour matters is subject to limitations, it shall be in the discretion of that Government to treat a draft convention to which such limitations apply as a recommendation only, and the provisions of this article with respect to recommendations shall apply in such case.

The above Article shall be interpreted in accordance with the following principle:

In no case shall any Member be asked or required, as a result of the adoption of any recommendation or draft convention by the Conference, to lessen the protection afforded by the existing legislation to the workers concerned,

ARTICLE 406.

Any convention so ratified shall be registered by the Secretary General of the League of Nations, but shall only be binding upon the members which ratify it.

ARTICLE 407.

If any convention coming before the Conference for final consideration fails to secure the support of two-thirds of the votes cast by the Delegates present, it shall nevertheless be within the right of any of the Members of the Permanent Organization to agree to such convention among themselves.

Any convention so agreed to shall be communicated by the Governments concerned to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations, who shall register it.

ARTICLE 408.

Each of the Members agrees to make an annual report to the International Labour Office on the measures which it has taken to give effect to the provisions of conventions to which it is a party. These reports shall be made in such form and shall contain such particulars as the Governing Body may request. The Director shall lay a summary of these reports before the next meeting of the Conference.

ARTICLE 409.

In the event of any representation being made to the International Labour Office by an Industrial Association of employers or of workers that any of the Members has failed to secure in any respect the effective observance within its jurisdiction of any convention to which it is

a party; the Governing Body may communicate this representation to the Government against which it is made and may invite that Government to make such statement on the subject as it may think fit.

ARTICLE 410.

If no statement is received within a reasonable time from the Government in question, or if the statement when received is not deemed to be satisfactory by the Governing Body, the latter shall have the right to publish the representation and the statement, if any, made in reply to it.

ARTICLE 411.

Any of the Members shall have the right to file a complaint with the International Labour Office if it is not satisfied that any other Member is securing the effective observance of any convention which both have ratified in accordance with the foregoing articles.

The Governing Body may, if it thinks fit, before referring such a complaint to a Commission of Inquiry as hereinafter provided for, communicate with the Government in question in the manner described in article 409.

If the Governing Body does not think it necessary to communicate the complaint to the Government in question, or if, when they have made such communication, no statement in reply has been received within a reasonable time which the Governing Body considers to be satisfactory, the Governing Body may apply for the appointment of a Commission of Inquiry to consider the complaint and to report thereon.

The Governing Body may adopt the same procedure either of its own motion or on receipt of a complaint from a Delegate to the Conference.

When any matter arising out of Articles 410 or 411 is being considered by the Governing Body, the Government in question shall, if not already represented thereon, be entitled to send a representative to take part in the proceedings of the Governing Body while the matter is under consideration. Adequate notice of the date on which the matter will be considered shall be given to the Government in question.

ARTICLE 412.

The Commission of Enquiry shall be constituted in accordance with the following provisions:

Each of the Members agrees to nominate within six months of the date on which the present Treaty comes into force three persons of industrial experience, of whom one shall be a representative of employers, one a representative of workers, and one a person of independent standing, who shall together form a panel from which the Members of the Commission of Inquiry shall be drawn.

The qualifications of the persons so nominated shall be subject to scrutiny by the Governing Body, which may by two-thirds of the votes cast by the representatives present refuse to accept the nomination of any person whose qualifications do not in its opinion comply with the requirements of the present article.

Upon the application of the Governing Body, the Secretary-General of the League of Nations shall nominate three persons, one from each section of this panel, to constitute the Commission of Inquiry, and shall designate one of them as the President of the Commission. None of these three persons shall be a person nominated to the panel by any Member directly concerned in the complaint.

ARTICLE 413.

The Members agree that, in the event of the reference of a complaint to a Commission of Inquiry under Article 411, they will each, whether directly concerned in the complaint or not, place at the disposal of the Commission all the information in their possession which bears upon the subject-matter of the complaint.

ARTICLE 414.

When the Commission of Enquiry has fully considered the complaint, it shall prepare a report embodying its findings on all questions of fact relevant to determining the issue between the parties and containing such recommendations as it may think proper as to the steps which should be taken to meet the complaint and the time within which they should be taken.

It shall also indicate in this report the measures, if any, of an economic character against a defaulting Government which it considers to be appropriate, and which it considers other Governments would be justified in adopting.

ARTICLE 415.

The Secretary-General of the League of Nations shall communicate the report of the Commission of Enquiry to each of the Governments concerned in the complaint and shall cause it to be published.

Each of these Governments shall within one month inform the Secretary-General of the League of Nations whether or not it accepts the recommendations contained in the report of the Commission; and if not, whether it proposes to refer the complaint to the Permanent Court of International Justice of the League of Nations.

ARTICLE 416.

In the event of any Member failing to take the action required by Article 405, with regard to a recommendation or draft Convention, any other Member shall be entitled to refer the matter to the Permanent Court of International Justice.

ARTICLE 417.

The decision of the Permanent Court of International Justice in regard to a complaint or matter which has been referred to it in pursuance of Article 415 or Article 416 shall be final.

ARTICLE 418.

The Permanent Court of International Justice may affirm, vary or reverse any of the findings or recommendations of the Commission of Enquiry, if any, and shall in its decision indicate the measures, if any, of an economic character which it considers to be appropriate, and which other Governments would be justified in adopting against a defaulting Government.

ARTICLE 419.

In the event of any Member failing to carry out within the time specified the recommendations, if any, contained in the report of the Commission of Enquiry, or in the decision of the Permanent Court of International Justice, as the case may be, any other Member may take against that Member the measures of an economic character indicated in the report of the Commission or in the decision of the Court as appropriate to the case.

ARTICLE 420.

The defaulting Government may at any time inform the Governing Body that it has taken the steps necessary to comply with the recommendations of the Commission of Enquiry, or with those in the decision of the Permanent Court of International Justice, as the case may be, and may request it to apply to the Secretary-General of the League to constitute a Commission of Enquiry to verify its contention. In this case the provisions of Articles 412, 413, 414, 415, 417, and 418 shall apply, and if the report of the Commission of Enquiry or the decision of the Permanent Court of International Justice is in favour of the defaulting Government, the other Governments shall forthwith discontinue the measures of an economic character that they have taken against the defaulting Government.

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CHAPTER III.

General.

ARTICLE 421.

The Members engage to apply conventions which they have ratified in accordance with the provisions of this Part of the present Treaty to their colonies, protectorates and possessions which are not fully self-governing:—

1. Except where owing to the local conditions the convention is inapplicable, or
2. Subject to such modifications as may be necessary to adapt the convention to local conditions.

And each of the members shall notify to the International Labour Office the action taken in respect of each of its colonies, protectorates and possessions which are not fully self-governing.

ARTICLE 422.

Amendments to this Part of the present Treaty which are adopted by the Conference by a majority of two-thirds of the votes cast by the Delegates present shall take effect when ratified by the States whose representatives compose the Council of the League of Nations and by three-fourths of the Members.

ARTICLE 423.

Any question or dispute relating to the interpretation of this Part of the present Treaty or of any subsequent Convention concluded by the Members in pursuance of the provisions of this Part of the present Treaty shall be referred for decision to the Permanent Court of International Justice.

CHAPTER IV.

Transitory Provisions.

ARTICLE 424.

The first meeting of the Conference shall take place in October, 1919. The place and agenda for this meeting shall be as specified in the Annex hereto.

Arrangements for the convening and the organization of the first meeting of the Conference will be made by the Government designated for the purpose in the said Annex. That Government shall be assisted in the preparation of the documents for submission to the Conference by an International Committee constituted as provided in the said Annex.

The expenses of the first meeting and of all subsequent meetings held before the League of Nations has been able to establish a general fund, other than the expenses of Delegates and their advisers, will be borne by the Members in accordance with the apportionment of the expenses of the International Bureau of the Universal Postal Union.

ARTICLE 425.

Until the League of Nations has been constituted all communications which under the provisions of the foregoing Articles should be addressed to the Secretary-General of the League will be preserved by the Director of the International Labour Office, who will transmit them to the Secretary-General of the League.

ARTICLE 426.

Pending the creation of a Permanent Court of International Justice, disputes which in accordance with this Part of the present Treaty would be submitted to it for decision will be referred to a tribunal of three persons appointed by the Council of the League of Nations.

ANNEX.

First Meeting of Annual Labour Conference, 1919.

The place of meeting will be Washington.

The Government of the United States of America is requested to convene the Conference.

The International Organizing Committee will consist of seven Members appointed by the United States of America, Great Britain, France, Italy, Japan, Belgium, and Switzerland. The Committee may, if it thinks necessary, invite other members to appoint representatives.

Agenda:

1. Application of principle of the 8-hours day or of the 48-hours week.
2. Question of preventing or providing against unemployment.
3. Women's employments:
   (*a*) Before and after child-birth including the question of maternity benefit.
   (*b*) During the night.
   (*c*) In unhealthy processes.
4. Employment of children:
   (*a*) Minimum age of employment.
   (*b*) During the night.
   (*c*) In unhealthy processes.
5. Extension and application of the International Conventions adopted at Berne in 1906 on the prohibition of night work for women employed in industry and the prohibition of the use of white phosphorus in the manufacture of matches.

SECTION II.

General Principle.

Article 427.

The High Contracting Parties, recognizing that the well-being, physical, moral, and intellectual, of industrial wage-earners is of supreme international importance, have framed, in order to further this great end, permanent machinery provided for in Section I and associated with that of the League of Nations.

They recognize that differences of climate, habits and customs, of economic opportunity and industrial tradition, make strict uniformity in the conditions of labour difficult of immediate attainment. But, holding as they do, that labour should not be regarded merely as an article of commerce, they think there are methods and principles for regulating labour conditions which all industrial communities should endeavour to apply, so far as their special circumstances will permit.

Among the methods and principles, the following seem to the High Contracting Parties to be of special and urgent importance:

First.—The guiding principle above enunciated that labour should not be regarded merely as a commodity or article of commerce.

Second.—The right of association for all lawful purposes by the employed as well as by the employers.

Third.—The payment to the employed of a wage adequate to maintain a reasonable standard of life as this is understood in their time and country.

Fourth.—The adoption of an 8-hours day or a 48-hours week as the standard to be aimed at where it has not already been attained.

Fifth.—The adoption of a weekly rest of at least twenty-four hours, which should include Sunday wherever practicable.

Sixth.—The abolition of child labour and the imposition of such limitations on the labour of young persons as shall permit the continuation of their education and assure their proper physical development.

Seventh.—The principle that men and women should receive equal remuneration for work of equal value.

Eighth.—The standard set by law in each country with respect to the conditions of labour should have due regard to the equitable economic treatment of all workers lawfully resident therein.

Ninth.—Each State should make provision for a system of inspection in which women should take part, in order to ensure the enforcement of the laws and regulations for the protection of the employed.

Without claiming that these methods and principles are either complete or final, the High Contracting Parties are of opinion that they are well fitted to guide the policy of the League of Nations; and that, if adopted by the industrial communities who are members of the League, and safeguarded in practice by an adequate system of such inspection, they will confer lasting benefits upon the wage-earners of the world.

SPEECH BY MR. BARNES, MINISTER WITHOUT PORTFOLIO, DURING THE PASSAGE OF THE TREATY OF PEACE BILL THROUGH THE HOUSE OF COMMONS

Labour and the Treaty.

Mr. BARNES, Minister without Portfolio (Glasgow, Gorbals, Lab.), said: With regard to the Labour part of the Treaty, the Labour organization had now got authority from the "Big Four" to admit the Germans into the organization of Labour even before they might be admitted into the League of Nations.

The Chapter of Labour of the Treaty opened up a new era in regard to the international regulation of Labour conditions. It was the first time an attempt had been made to embody practical propositions in a Treaty of this character to raise the conditions of life all round. Previous attempts had been limited as to country and as to class. This time they were endeavouring to include all countries and all classes in the common effort for the common good. He wanted to make as earnest an appeal as he could for the co-operation and good-will of all men and women in our own country. They had been going round in a vicious circle, with a large number of ill results to everybody. The present was a time for meeting one another half-way. After all, hard conditions of life were not due to any conscious cruelty on the part of any class or even of any individual. They were due to fundamental causes which could be removed only by co-operation among all classes. It was said that because one class was poor there ought to be a class war. To put forward that notion now was little better than criminal lunacy. Class war had engulfed Russia in universal ruin and starvation, and class war to the extent it might be applied anywhere—including Yorkshire and South Wales—was bound to have the same result. Scarcely less useless was the fanatical advocacy of strait-laced economic theories which sometimes caused class war. Out of an atmosphere of ill will and friction and strife no economic system could be brought which could do good to anybody. They had to pull together as a team so as to make good the ravages of war. If they went forward in that spirit he was convinced there were no wrongs that could not be righted. What they needed was the application of that larger social sense which he was glad to find was growing up amongst us to the practical difficulties of the day.

Explaining the machinery which would be set up, he said that it would consist of a conference of Delegates, an Executive Body called a Governing Body, and a Permanent Labour Office. It was part of the result of the League of Nations, and included all the members of the League, and also Germany, at any time when the League might decide that Germany should be brought in, even before she was admitted to the League of Nations. It would be financed by the League, and would have its headquarters at the capital of the League, and its conferences and Labour Offices there, although special conferences or meetings might be held elsewhere for some special reason. The conference of delegates would be, of course, the supreme authority, and the conferences would be held once a year.

There were to be four delegates from each country to the conference, two representing the Government and two representing the employers, on the one side, and the employed on the other. Each of the delegates would be entitled to take one or two advisers on each topic on the agenda. Each delegate would be entitled to vote on his own, although it was most probable that the two Government delegates would vote together, because they hoped that before these Government delegates went to the conferences they would have been given some sort of instruction or mandate.

Some Objections.

The objection had been taken that Governments were over-represented as compared with Labour and with employers, and that if the Governments were there, there would be a sort of sprag in the wheel. That was based on an entirely wrong conception of the organization. What had been aimed at was this—that the State should be represented in such proportion that it would feel itself morally bound to give effect to the decisions reached. They hoped that quite responsible persons would be sent to represent States, possibly, even probably, Cabinet Ministers, and people of that sort. Supposing they were to give Governments the same representation as Labour and employers, the consequence would probably be that Governments would not feel themselves under any moral obligation to give effect to the results of the conferences, and that the machinery as a whole would gradually, and perhaps rapidly, fall into disuse.

The representatives in Paris stipulated that women should not only be eligible as delegates to the conferences, but they had made it a condition that women should be employed in the International Labour Office, and should be eligible just as a man was for any office that had to be filled. But it was quite another thing to say that women should be sent to the conference by the Government. After all, it was a question of getting the most suitable persons, that was to say, those who had had most experience and were most directly representative of Government, and women must recognize that that could not be said of them to-day. There was one provision they had made. Each delegate was entitled to take with him advisers upon the topics on the agenda. For the special conference to be held this year there were upon the agenda questions directly affecting women, and it would be the most proper thing for a delegate, if he happened to be a man, when these questions came forward to change places with his women advisers on these particular topics.

The conference would draw up what were called conventions, and each country would be free to accept or reject those conventions. Of course it would have to put a convention before its competent authority, which in our case would be the House of Commons. But there were some Governments which had no right to make bargains of this kind on behalf of their constituent States. The United States of America, for example, had no power to enter into bargains in regard to labour conditions in their constituent States. Therefore they had to decide that in regard to those Federal Governments conventions should be simply passed on by the Federal Governments to their constituent States, leaving those constituent States to adopt them or not as they thought proper. But in some circumstances the League of Nations could be invoked by Labour to interfere.

THE GOVERNING BODY.

The governing body, which would be permanent and would arrange the agenda of the conferences, would consist of 24 members, eight of whom would be representatives of the States of the greatest industrial importance and four of smaller States, and 12 would be representatives of employers and workmen. That body would have under it an International Labour Office, which it was hoped would be the eye and ear of sympathetic Governments and sympathetic peoples, to investigate labour conditions throughout the world, to throw light into dark places wherever such might be found to exist, to ascertain where there was sweated or oppressed labour, and to bring to bear all the resources of mobilized public opinion in order that the standing of labour might be relieved and improved. The agenda for the first conference, which would be held in Washington, had already been made out, and the arrangements for that conference were being made by a committee of seven members, six of whom were appointed by States represented at the Paris Conference, and the remaining member was a representative of Switzerland. It had been decided that any State would have the right to object to any item which might appear upon the draft agenda of the Conference, but the conference, by a two-thirds majority, could decide to discuss that item. He hoped that the scheme would be ratified by the House as a part of the Peace settlement. He believed that it started with the good wishes of both employers and labour as well as of the representatives at the Peace Conference. It was designed to yield practical results, which hitherto international conferences on labour questions had failed to do as a rule. Now that, for the first time, the material forces of Government were being brought in to aid an organization of the kind, and Governments had put a labour chapter into an international treaty and made labour conditions a matter of international agreement, it was hoped that the opportunity would be seized with both hands by labour in this and other countries, and that labour would be raised from the low plane which it had occupied hitherto.

22, MEADOWSIDE,
DUNDEE, *7th January* 1920.

THE SECRETARY, CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
Bombay.

Dear Sir,

I have pleasure in handing you herewith copy of the Report which I am sending to India regarding the Proceedings of the International Labour Conference at Washington. Similar copies have been sent to the Chambers of Commerce at Calcutta and Madras, and also to Mr. Ley, Secretary in the Department of Commerce and Industry, Government of India. Unfortunately I received only one copy of the Draft Conventions and Recommendations adopted at the Conference. This I have sent to Calcutta with the request that they may be good enough to print off further copies to be sent to you and others interested.

I shall be obliged if you will pass on a copy of my Report to the Committee of the Bombay Millowners' Association for their information.—Yours truly.

A. R. MURRAY.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONFERENCE, WASHINGTON, 1920.

Report by Mr. A. R. Murray, C.B.E., Representative of employers of factory labour in India.

Before entering upon a detailed description of the proceedings of the International Labour Conference held at Washington it may be advisable to refer to some of the steps leading up to the establishment of the International Labour Organization of the League of Nations, under the auspices of which representatives from most of the nations of the world were assembled together on 29th October 1919. The first attempt to secure international consideration of labour legislation dates back to the year 1881, when the Swiss Government endeavoured without success to enlist the sympathies of other Governments, but it was not until 1890 that fourteen

out of fifteen European States—Russia alone declining—accepted another invitation from the Swiss Government for an international conference which was held at Berlin. The next international conferences were unofficial ones attended by private persons interested in labour legislation who met in 1897 at Zurich and at Brussels and in 1900 at Paris, where the Association for Labour Legislation was formed and held its first meeting. This Association is an organization having for its object " the legal protection of labour " and is now partially maintained by subsidies from twenty-two different countries. It held meetings at Basle in 1901, at Cologne in 1902 and at Basle in 1904 and was largely responsible for the Swiss Government in 1905 calling together at Berne an official International Conference which formulated conventions respecting the use of white phosphorus in the match industry and the employment of women in night work. These international conventions were formally signed at another official conference held in Berne in 1906. They form landmarks in international labour legislation and deserve more than passing notice for the reason that " the extension and application of the international conventions adopted at Berne in 1906 on the prohibition of night work for women employed in industry and the prohibition of the use of white phosphorus in the manufacture of matches " formed Item No. 5 of the agenda drawn up by the Peace Conference for the first meeting of the International Labour Organization under the League of Nations held at Washington in 1919. These conventions will be referred to in detail when dealing with the draft conventions and recommendations of the Washington Conference.

The Association for Labour Legislation held its fourth congress at Geneva in 1906 and its next at Lucerne in 1908 when seventeen different states, including the United States of America and the Holy See, sent official delegates to participate in the deliberations on various subjects, including the prohibition of night work for young persons, home work, insurance of foreign workmen, lead and other industrial poisoning, legal limitation of the work day regulation of work by children and the execution of protective labour laws. It will be seen that the biennial conferences of the Association for Labour Legislation were increasing in its importance and its congresses at Lugano in 1910 and at Zurich in 1912 led up to another official International Conference which was held at Berne in 1913. This Conference decided upon drafts of international agreements to prohibit night work for young persons under sixteen employed in industry, and to establish a maximum working day of ten hours for women and young persons. It was intended to hold another conference in September 1914 to prepare the formal conventions, but before then the great war had begun. Subsequent developments created a demand for an eight hours day in industrial undertakings, but the Berne Draft Convention of 1913, containing the proposals for an international convention on the prohibition of night work for young persons employed in industry, was submitted to the International Labour Conference at Washington and formed the basis of Draft Conventions regarding night work.

Hitherto organized labour had taken very little part in the proceedings of the International Association for Labour Legislation or of the official International Conferences, but the war had not lasted long before trade unions and other workers' organizations become important factors in the adjustment of labour conditions in the belligerent countries. In the early months of the war the demand for increased production was so great that not only men but also women, young persons and children worked for long periods and during hours that were not permissible under normal conditions. Night work and Sunday work became general and the safeguards provided by the Berne Convention of 1906 regarding night work, by national legislation and by trade union agreements for the protection of labour fell into abeyance, until ultimately it became necessary in Great Britain for the Government to enter into negotiations with representatives of organized labour respecting the conditions under which work was to be carried on and as to what classes of men should be exempted from military service in order to maintain a maximum production of munitions of war and other necessaries. In this and other ways trade unions and associations of organized labour attained prominence and received recognition which entitled their representatives to high places in the Councils of State. Similar influences were

at work in other countries, and in 1916 and 1917 Labour organizations held international conferences to formulate their own " peace demands " to be ready for discussion when the war ended. At a Conference at Berne in October 1917 there were present representatives of the national federations of labour of enemy as well as of neutral countries who were unanimously of the opinion that provision should be made in the Peace Treaty for the promotion and enforcement of international protective labour legislation.

In December 1917 a special Conference of British Labour voted a Memorandum on War Aims expressing views on post war policy that had much in common with Mr. Lloyd George and President Wilson's famous speeches made in January 1918, both of which contained the substance of the fourteen points on which peace negotiations were ultimately based. The United States Government had also been in negotiation with the American Federation of Labour respecting the provision of men and the conditions of labour in war industries and the President of the Federation, Mr. Samuel Gompers, was present at an inter-allied labour and socialist conference held at London in September 1918 to advocate the proposal that an international labour conference should be held in connection with the Peace Conference.

The armistice with Germany was signed in November 1918, and the Peace Conference opened at Paris on 18th January 1919. At the second plenary session held on 20th January the following was passed :—

That a Commission composed of two representatives apiece from the five great Powers, and five representatives to be elected by the other powers represented at the Peace Conference, be appointed to enquire into conditions of employment from the international aspect, and to consider the international means necessary to secure common action on matters affecting conditions of employment, and to recommend the form of a permanent agency to continue such enquiry and consideration in co-operation with and under the direction of the League of Nations.'

The early attention thus given to the question of international labour conditions is evidence of the importance attached by those present at the Conference to the solution of a problem which was becoming of increasing difficulty as time went on. At a meeting of the states concerned on 27th January it was agreed that Belgium, Servia, Cuba for the South American group, Poland and the Czecho-Slovak Republic should each appoint one representative to the Commission, but the Servian delegates gave up their seat to Belgium who thus became entitled to two representatives along with each of the five great Powers, *viz* :— the United States of America, the British Empire, France, Italy and Japan, and it was on this basis that the Commission was appointed by the Peace Conference on 31st Jnuary 1919, with Mr. Samuel Gompers as President and The Right Hon'ble G.. N. Barnes, M.P., as one of the Vice-Presidents.

This Commission on International Labour Legislation held thirty-five meetings, and on 24th March 1919 prepared its report which was in two parts. The first was a draft convention based on a draft presented by the British Delegation, containing provisions for the establishment of a permanent organization for international labour legislation. The second part took the form of a series of declarations of principles regarding labour which the Commission suggested should be included in the Treaty of Peace. A feature of the proposed draft convention, so far as India was concerned, was that while it provided that the British Dominions and India should have the same rights and obligations under the convention as if they were separate contracting parties, it was at the same time decided that the whole of the British Empire including the Dominions, Colonies and India could not have more than one seat on the proposed governing body of twenty-four members. This provision was not retained in the Treaty, but it is of interest to refer to its existence in the draft convention as originally proposed, for the reason that the constitution of the Governing Body of the International Labour Conference caused considerable discussion at Washington.

The Report of the Commission on International Labour Legislation was submitted at the fourth plenary session of the Peace Conference on 11th April 1919 when Mr. Barnes explained the provisions of the proposed convention creating a permanent organization for the promotion

of the international regulation of labour conditions and proposed an amendment to the original draft which had special reference to India and other countries where labour conditions differed from those of Western countries. This amendment which was agreed to (and appears in article 405 of the Peace Treaty) is as follows :—

In framing any recommendation or draft convention of general application, the Conference shall have due regard to those countries in which climatic conditions, the imperfect development of industrial organization or other special circumstances make the industrial conditions substantially different and shall suggest the modifications, if any, which it considers may be required to meet the case of such countries.

With this amendment Lord Sinha accepted the convention on behalf of India while the Maharajah of Bikanir made it clear that any legislation enacted for British India would not apply to the territories of Indian Ruling Princes which lay outside British India.

Sir Robert Borden moved a further amendment to the effect that it be arranged to have the Labour Conference conform to the Covenant of the League of Nations in the character of its membership, which was agreed to and the Peace Conference thereafter approved of the draft convention as amended.

The second part of the Report of the Commission on International Labour Legislation contained a series of nine resolutions, regarding methods and principles for regulating labour conditions which all industrial communities should endeavour to apply. Difficulties arose as to the wording of these clauses which were eventually redrafted and approved by the Peace Conference at its fifth plenary session on the 19th April 1919 in the form in which they appear as general principles in article 427 of the Treaty of Peace.

It was originally intended that the Labour Convention should be contained in a separate document and it was drafted in that form but the Peace Conference ultimately decided that the labour provisions should be incorporated in the Treaty itself. The Convention, therefore, now appears in Part XIII of the Treaty as presented to the German Delegation on 7th May and as signed by it on the 28th June 1919. Section I of Part XIII, deals with organization of Labour and Section II with General Principles. In addition to the formal Labour section (Part XIII) of the Treaty, Part I which contains the Covenant of the League of Nations also deals with labour in article twenty-three as follows :—

Subject to and in accordance with the provisions of international conventions existing or hereafter to be agreed upon, the members of the League will endeavour to secure and maintain fair and humane conditions of labour for men, women and children, both in their own countries and in all countries to which their commercial and industrial relations extend and for that purpose will establish and maintain the necessary international organizations.

The Labour Convention as approved by the Peace Conference at its plenary sitting on the 11th April 1919 provided for the institution of an international organization, to which all the members of the League of Nations would belong, and which consists of an International Labour Conference and an International Labour Office, as part of the machinery of the League of Nations. It further provided for the first meeting of the International Labour Conference being held at Washington in October 1919, and for the appointment of an International Organizing Committee to assist the Government of the United States of America in making the necessary arrangements. At its sitting on 11th April 1919, the Peace Conference approved of the immediate appointment of the Organizing Committee which, in terms of the Convention, consisted of representatives from the United States of America, Great Britain, France, Italy, Japan, Belgium and Switzerland.

On 10th May 1919, the Organizing Committee addressed a letter and questionnaire to the Governments of the various countries with a view to ascertaining all the information available regarding the protective labour legislation proposed for discussion at the International Labour Conference at Washington. The Agenda for this Conference is printed as an annex to the Labour Section in the Peace Treaty, as follows. :—

Agenda—

1. Application of the principle of the eight-hours day or of the 48 hours week.
2. Question of preventing or providing against unemployment.
3. Women's employment :—
   (*a*) Before and after child-birth, including the question of maternity benefit.
   (*b*) During the night.
   (*c*) In unhealthy processes.
4. Employment of children :—
   (*a*) Minimum age of employment.
   (*b*) During the night.
   (*c*) In unhealthy processes.
5. Extension and application of the International Convention adopted at Berne in 1906 on the prohibition of night-work for women employed in industry and the prohibition of the use of white phosphorus in the manufacture of matches.

From papers received by me on board the mail steamer as it was leaving Bombay on 15th September 1919, it appears that the Organizing Committee of the International Labour Conference were in communication with the India Office in London and that the Secretary of State for India wired to the Government of India on 21st May, confirming this by a letter, dated 22nd idem, covering the Organizing Committee's letter, questionnaire and relative papers for the information and consideration of the Government of India. It was, of course, known that India was a signatory to the Peace Treaty, but it was not until the 18th day of July that the Bengal Chamber of Commerce was asked to suggest names of persons able to represent employers of factory labour in India, and also to make suggestions regarding the nomination of a representative of persons employed in factories in India. The Bengal Chamber was unable to make any recommendation as to the appointment of a representative of factory workers, but they put forward the name of the Chairman of the Indian Jute Mills Association as a representative of employers and on 28th August 1919, intimation was received that I had been selected by the Government of India as the representative of employers of factory labour in India at the Washington International Labour Conference to be held in October 1919.

At a meeting of the Indian Jute Mills Association held in Calcutta on 5th September, I had an opportunity of ascertaining generally the views of the members of that Association regarding the hours of work and conditions of factory labour in the Bengal Jute Mills. On the morning of 15th September, too, I attended an informal meeting of the Committee of the Mill Owners' Association at Bombay and had a short discussion regarding the hours and conditions of factory labour in the Bombay Cotton Mills. Apart from these two meetings I had no opportunity of formally ascertaining the views of employers of labour in India. It was not until I was sailing from Bombay on the 15th September, that I received copies of the Organizing Committee's letter and questionnaire and relative papers. On my arrival in London on 6th October I received at the India Office copies of the first three reports prepared by the Organizing Committee for the International Labour Conference, which had been published in August. These reports analysed and summarised the material contained in the replies to the questionnaire received from different Governments and in them the Committee presented, as a result of their examination of the material, certain conclusions and recommendations in the shape of draft conventions as bases for the discussion by the Conference of the several subjects on the Agenda. The first three reports deal respectively with—

(1) The eight hours-day or 48 hours week.

(2) Unemployment.

(3) The employment of women and children and
The Berne Conventions of 1906.

but they contain nothing about India or Japan except provisional suggestions of the Organiz ing Committee that these and similar countries might be able to accept certain alternatives to the conventions drafted for the other countries of the world. These notifications will be dealt with later and I merely refer to them at this stage to show that the Organizing Committee felt themselves justified in making suggestions to meet India's special circumstances without having before them materials on which to form opinions of any value.

On 27th September the Organizing Committee prepared a supplemental Report (No. IV) on certain countries for which information was received too late for inclusion in Reports I, II and III, but this report was not made available to delegates until after the Conference had been sitting at Washington for some time. The supplemental Report contains a summary of the replies to the questionnaire received from India, Japan and the other countries, and the following paragraph regarding India's position appears under the head of "Hours of Work" *viz.*:— "It is believed to be impracticable to suggest limitations on the hours of work in India as equi- 'valent to limitations imposed or contemplated in western countries, and the Government is "at the moment unprepared to suggest what modifications in the Indian law should now be "undertaken with a view to reducing the hours of labour (See Government Memorandum, "printed as Appendix A, explaining the inability of Indian labour to do concentrated work "for relatively short hours, and the Government policy regarding factory hours.)" The Memorandum referred to is an able and exhaustive statement of Indian labour conditions and contains nothing which would suggest that Indian labour and industries are ripe for the introduction of a ten hours day. Before I left India, the Government of India had drawn the attention of the Local Governments to certain paragraphs in the Indian Industrial Commission's Report and had invited the opinion of the Local Governments whether, taking into account the present position of Indian Mills and mill operatives, they think that the hours of labour should be shortened, and if so to what extent, for what classes of labour and by what stages, if any, and also whether, there are other points in the existing factory law requiring amendment. On receipt of replies the Government of India were to consider what further action should be taken; whether, for instance, it would be necessary to appoint a Committee of Enquiry, or whether the opinions received would warrant the framing of legislation, either with or without further discussion with Local Governments. When I sailed, the Government of India could not have received replies, from all Local Governments, to their request for expressions of opinion as to shortening the hours of labour, far less have had time to consider carefully such an important question in all its bearings as affecting Indian labour and Indian industries. I was, therefore, surprised to learn in the course of informal discussions with the Indian Government delegates when crossing the Atlantic that they were prepared to agree, on behalf of the Government of India, to the principle of a sixty hours week. On the face of the Government of India's replies to the questionnaire and relative explanatory Memorandum on Indian labour conditions there is nothing to indicate why the Government of India should commit themselves to a precise reduction of working hours. In discussions with the Indian Government and Workers' delegates I urged that the enquiries instituted by the Government of India should be completed and all the facts taken into consideration before agreeing to any particular amendment of the existing Factory Act. This seemed to me the correct attitude for the Indian delegation to take up at the Conference, but unfortunately I was unable to carry my fellow delegates with me on this point and we, therefore, arrived at Washington on 27th October 1919, holding divided opinions on what the Organizing Committee described as the most important subject on the agenda for the consideration of the Conference.

When we reached Washington the United States Senate was still discussing the terms of the Peace Treaty and the atmosphere in the capital was by no means conducive to calm and ordered deliberations of the particular subjects specified for consideration in the labour section of the Peace Treaty. It will be remembered that the Treaty specially provided for the first meeting of the Annual Labour Conference being held at Washington and the Government of

the United States of America was requested to convene the Conference. In this connection it is interesting to note the terms of the Joint Resolution passed by Congress on 2nd August, *viz.* :—

Resolved, etc. That the President of the United States be, and he hereby is, authorized to convene and to make arrangements for the organization of a general International Labour Conference, to be held in Washington D. C. ; Provided, however, that nothing herein shall be held to authorize the President to appoint any delegates to represent the United States of America at such Conference or to authorize the United States of America to participate therein unless and until the Senate shall have ratified the provisions of the proposed Treaty of Peace with Germany with reference to a general International Labour Conference.

President Wilson's invitation, cabled on 11th August 1919 to thirty-four countries, may also be quoted as follows ;—

The President of the United States, in accordance with the provisions of Part XIII of the Treaty of Peace, between the Allied and Associated Powers and Germany, signed at Versailles on June 28th 1919, and under authority vested in him by Congress, hereby convenes the first meeting of the Annual Labour Conference therein decided to assemble in Washington, at noon, on the 29th day of October, 1919. The Government of the United States extends to each nation which is or which, prior to the said meeting shall become, a member of the International Labour Organization as defined in Article 387, an invitation to send its delegates and other representatives to Washington for the purpose of attending such Conference.

During the whole of the time the Conference was in session, President Wilson was ill and confined to bed. The delegates were welcomed by the Secretary of Labour, Mr. W. B. Wilson, who was appointed President of the Conference and was present at nearly all its plenary sittings in the hall of the Pan-American Union. On the 7th November the Vice-President of the United States visited the Conference and addressed the delegates who, along with their advisers and friends, the following day on the invitation of Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Daniels, sailed up the Potomac on board the President's steam yacht, the *Mayflower*, and visited Mount Vernon, the home and burial place of George Washington. On the evening of the 11th November, too, the delegates had the honour of being invited to a reception given by the Vice-President of the United States and Mrs. Marshall to Washington Society in the Congressional Library on the occasion of the visit of the Prince of Wales to the Capital. Rooms in the new Navy Department Building were set aside as Committee rooms and offices for delegates and staff who were also invited to make use of the Library of the U. S. Department of Labour Statistics, but apart from these courtesies there was little official or public notice taken of the International Labour Conference in Washington, and even the press devoted very little attention to its proceedings. This apparent lack of interest on the part of the United States Government and people is not easy to explain. The Senate was busy discussing proposed reservations during the greater part of our stay in Washington and ultimately adjourned without ratifying the Treaty of Peace. No delegates from the United States Government or employers were nominated to the Conference and Mr. Samuel Gompers, the President of the American Federation of Labour, was present at only one of the plenary sittings. At the same time we had reason to believe that the Proceedings of the Conference were closely followed in many quarters and that there was a good deal of concern as to the results of our deliberations and their effect on the labour situation in America. Strained relations exist between Capital and Labour in many parts of the United States, and the Government has been finding it difficult to bring together conflicting interests for an amicable adjustment of differences. On 6th October 1919, President Wilson had convened an Industrial Conference of leading representatives of employers, employees and the public " for the purpose of consulting together on the great and vital questions affecting our (*i.e.* United States) industrial life and their consequent effect upon all our people ". At this Industrial Conference, which was also held at Washington, the Labour group endeavoured to pass a resolution calling for arbitration, by a Committee of the Conference, of the strike in the steel industry which had begun before we reached America and was still on when we left, but they were voted down by the Public group and the Employers' group on the ground that this particular issue was not germane to the purposes of the Conference. The Labour group then

introduced a resolution on collective bargaining, the essence of which was the right of wage earners to organize in trade and labour unions only and to be represented by representatives of their own choosing in negotiations with employers. Both the Public and the Employers' groups took exception to the workers' right to organize being limited to trade and labour unions only. They were of opinion that workers should be permitted to join shop councils or other associations in individual establishments by means of which an employer could bargain collectively with his own workers. What the Employers' group did object to was an employer being forced to bargain collectively with his employees through an agent of labour unions who is not one of his employees, is not really chosen by them, but by the labour union, usually is not familiar with the circumstances of the issue and generally has primary interests other than those of the employees. Unable to carry a resolution on collective bargaining acceptable to them, the labour group, under Mr. Gompers' leadership, withdrew from the conference, which broke up the week before we arrived in Washington, without having put through constructive work of any description. This failure on the part of representatives of three groups in one country to arrive at a common understanding as to labour conditions in their own country only, did not augur well for a conference of similar representatives of about forty different States from all the corners of the earth, and the American public would not have been surprised had the negotiations in the International Labour Conference been also barren of results. There was, however, this material difference between the two Conferences. No Agenda had been prepared or the Industrial Conference, which therefore had no definite programme of work or method of procedure before it and broke down after consideration of two resolutions unduly pressed forward by the Labour group, one of which was an issue not really germane to the purposes of the Conference, and the other of which was a particular subject prematurely put up for discussion before general principles were agreed upon. The International Labour Conference, on the other hand, sat down to discuss a carefully prepared Agenda of important subjects all capable of independent discussion by delegates who had travelled thousands of miles to attend the meetings and were anxious to have some tangible results to show for their labours. Through the failure of the Industrial Conference, too, each of the groups learned anew the lesson that it is not by extreme measures, but by patient negotiations and mutual concessions, that a common understanding can be arrived at.

On the first day of the Conference, 29th October, 1919, Mr. Arthur Fontaine (France), Chairman of the Organizing Committee, submitted a report summing up the labours of that Committee from the date of its first meeting at Paris on 14th April 1919. The Committee had sat in London from 6th to 9th May and on 10th idem had issued the Circular and questionnaire already referred to. Further meetings were held in Paris on 28th and 29th June and in London on 31st July and 5th August, after which on 20th August the Organizing Committee summed up its work and its proposals in a Circular addressed to all the Governments and through them to all the delegates already appointed. This Circular contained information and referred to matters of importance to delegates, but I received no copy and did not know of its existence until Mr. Fontaine read an extract from it when submitting the Committee's report on 29th October. Nor did I know that the Organizing Committee had drawn up a suggested programme of the proceedings at the Conference at Washington, copies of which they had asked the Governments to communicate to each of their delegates. Of course the circumstances of the first Conference were altogether exceptional, but no doubt the Indian Government in future will make a point of seeing that delegates from India are put in possession of all the circulars and information to which they are entitled so that they may be placed at as little disadvantage as possible when attending meetings of the International Labour Conference.

In the discussion on the Organizing Committee's report an interesting side light was thrown on the constitution of the Conference by the request of a Government delegate from Ecuador that a Spanish translation should be made of the report, on the ground that there were present twenty-five persons belonging to and representing eighteen Spanish speaking nations. As a

matter of fact, not only the report. but also all the proceedings of the Conference were translated into Spanish, but a request by a Government delegate from Spain that Spanish should be one of the official languages of the Conference along with French and English was withdrawn on the understanding that it might be raised later before the Committee on Standing Orders. It should be explained that speeches in English had to be summarised in French and *vice versa* throughout the proceedings and when delegates from Spain, Italy, the Netherlands and other countries spoke in their own languages, the translation of their speeches into both English and French took up a good deal of the time of the Conference. It is not to be wondered at, therefore, that the Committee on Standing Orders came to the conclusion that the introduction of a third official language was impossible.

In the course of the first day's proceedings a resolution was unanimously adopted inviting the United States' Employers' and Workers' Organizations to send delegates to the Conference. So far as I am aware no reply was received from the Employers, but on the 31st October a letter was received intimating that Mr. Samuel Gompers had been nominated to represent the American Federation of Labour at the Conference. He, however, attended only one plenary sitting on the 5th November when the 8 hours day was under discussion.

It may be advisable to give here details as to the various countries represented at the Conference. The 32 original members of the League of Nations signatories of the Treaty of Peace were entitled to send delegates as also were the 13 States invited to accede to the Covenant. The names of these 45 states will be found in the Annex to the Covenant of the League of Nations which forms Part I of the Treaty of Peace. In addition to these states, Germany and Austria were admitted to membership of the International Labour Organization at the plenary sittings of the Conference on 30th October, in anticipation of their admission to the League of Nations, and in view of their expressed willingness to co-operate in the work of the Labour Organization, the only dissentient vote being that of Mr. Louis Guerin, the Employers' Delegate from France, who when the resolution was carried—for 71, against 1—abstention 1, remarked "It is splendid to be alone". Mr. Jules Carlier, the Employers' delegate from Belgium, abstained from voting. He explained that the Belgian employers did not wish to vote against Germany's admission for economic reasons, but neither did they wish to vote for the motion, because Germany had cynically violated all her engagements towards Belgium's entire industry. On the 4th November a telegram of the previous day's date was received from the General Federation of German Trade Unions, the Federation of Christian Trade Unions of Germany and the Federation of German Trade Unions, saying the German workers welcomed admission to the Conference and advising that as soon as passages were available the German representatives would be glad to co-operate in the important work of the Conference in the interests of the workers of all countries. On 17th November the Conference was advised of the receipt of a telegram from Berlin saying the German delegates and advisers were to sail on the 18th from Gothenburg and that the German Government hoped they would arrive in time, to which a reply was sent that they could not arrive in time as the Conference would likely end on 29th November. On the 18th another telegram was received from Berlin to the effect that in the circumstances the journey of the German delegates had unhappily to be abandoned. On the 13th a telegram was received from the Austrian delegation at Paris saying it would not be possible, for known reasons, for the Austrian Government to send representatives but they and the Commission of the Austrian Trade Union sent best wishes for the final success of the Conference.

On 12th November the Conference passed a resolution to the effect that having received no official application for admission to the Conference from the Governments of Luxemburg, San Domingo and Mexico it could make no recommendation as to their admission. At its meeting on 24th November, however, the Conference was advised of the receipt of a message from the Minister of State of Luxemburg asking that Luxemburg should be admitted to the Conference and this State was therefore admitted on the same terms as Finland, though too

late of course to be represented at Washington. The question of admitting Finland took up two full sessions on the Conference on 12th and 13th November, but ultimately it was unanimously decided to invite that State's delegates who were actually in Washington to take part in the Conference.

In the Provisional List of the Members of the Delegations present at Washington, San Domingo is shown as represented by a Workers' delegate, who, however, had no standing as his State had not applied for admittance to membership of the Conference. Bolivia is also in the list with a Government delegate but so far as I am aware he never put in an attendance. The position as regards States may therefore be summarised as follows:—

Original Members of the League of Nations		32
Originally invited to accede to the Covenant		13
		45
Admitted to Membership by Conference at Washington		4
		49
Not admitted to Membership by Conference		2
		51
Absent from Conference		12
Represented at Conference		39

In view of discussions which took place regarding the constitution of the Governing Body and representation of Continents the following abstract is of interest:—

I. *Original members of the League of Nations:—*

Europe.	America.	Asia.	Africa.	Elsewhere.
Belgium	United States	India	South Africa	Australia.
France	Bolivia	China	Liberia	New Zealand.
Great Britain	Brazil	Hedjaz		
Greece	Canada	Japan		
Italy	Cuba	Siam		
Poland	Ecuador			
Portugal	Guatemala			
Roumania	Haiti			
Serb-Croat-Slovene	Honduras			
Czecho-Slovakia	Nicaragua			
	Panama			
	Peru			
	Uruguay			

II. *States invited to accede to the Covenant:—*

Europe.	America.	Asia
Denmark	Argentine	Persia
Netherlands	Chili	
Norway	Colombia	
Spain	Paraguay	
Sweden	Salvador	
Switzerland	Venezuela	

III. *Other States admitted to Conference:—*

Europe.
Germany, Austria, Finland and Luxemburg.

IV. *States not admitted to Conference:—*

America.
Mexico and San Domingo.

Total of above States.

	Europe.	America.	Asia.	Africa.	Elsewhere.
	20	21	6	2	2
Absent from Conference:					
Germany, Austria, Luxemburg	3				
Bolivia, Mexico, San Domingo, United States, Honduras					
Hedjaz			1		
Liberia				1	
Australia, New Zealand					2
Represented at Conference	17	16	5	1	..

Each state is entitled to send to the International Labour Conference four representatives, of whom two shall be Government delegates, the other two delegates representing respectively the employers and the workpeople. For various reasons many of the States were not fully represented and an abstract of the official list of delegates shows 72 representatives of Governments, 25 of Employers and 24 of Workers, making altogether 121 delegates present at the Conference at Washington. Fifteen States were represented by Government delegates only. Each delegate might be accompanied by advisers not exceeding two in number for each item on the Agenda. The Delegates' Official Guide gives the names of 290 delegates and advisers recognized by the Conference, many of the delegations being of considerable size. Canada, for instance, came 30 strong, Belgium and Japan each with 23 and Great Britain with 21 delegates and advisers. Indeed a feature of the Conference and of the Committee meetings was the number of Japanese present either as delegates, advisers, secretaries or interpreters, while editors and correspondents of Japanese newspapers were constantly in evidence. About half the total number of delegates and advisers officially recognized were representing Governments, Employers being content with about 60 and Workers with about 80 representatives. The Indian Delegation consisted of six representatives, *viz.*:—

I. Government Delegates—

Mr. L. J. Kershaw, C.S.I., C.I.E., Secretary, Revenue and Statistics Department, India Office, London.

Mr. A. C. Chatterjee, C.I.E., I.C.S., Acting Chief Secretary to United Province Government.

Adviser—

Mr. J. D. F. Engel, Chief Inspector of Factories, Bombay Presidency.

II. Employers' Delegate—

Mr. A. R. Murray, C.B.E., Chairman of the Indian Jute Mills Association.

III. Workers' Delegate—

Mr. N. M. Joshi, Secretary, Social Service League, Bombay.

Adviser—

Mr. B. P. Wadia, President, Madras Labour Union.

The credentials of delegates and their advisers were subject to scrutiny by the Conference, which might refuse to admit any person not properly nominated. No questions arose regarding Government delegates, but exception was taken to certain non-Government delegates, and one of the first things the Conference did was to nominate a Credentials Committee consisting of one representative from each of three groups. Protests were laid before this Committee in regard to the constitution of the Delegations of France, South Africa, Japan, Cuba, Argentine and Guatemala. All these protests were made by, or on behalf of, Labour organizations in the countries named, which took exception to the nomination of the Workers' delegates representing these countries. Under the Peace Treaty, non-Government delegates have to be chosen in agreement with the industrial organizations, if such organizations exist, which are most representative of employers or work-people, as the case may be, in their respective countries; and the objections to the workers' delegates were based on this provision of the Peace Treaty. The Credentials Committee, after careful enquiry, recommended that no action should be taken on the objections referred to them, and the Workers' delegates from the countries mentioned were allowed to retain their seats in the Conference. At the same time the reports of the Organizing Committee and the relative discussions in the Conference provide interesting reading and all go to indicate that, in the near future, the tendency will be to scrutinise strictly the credentials of non-Government delegates. In countries where organized labour does not exist, the responsibility of the selection of the labour delegate rests entirely with the Government.

On the third day of the Conference, Secretary of Labour Mr. Wilson was appointed President. Vice-Presidents were appointed from each of the three groups in the persons of the Right Honourable G. N. Barnes, M.P., one of the Government delegates from Great Britain, Mr. Jules Carlier, Employers' delegate from Belgium, and Mr. Leon Jouhaux, Workers' delegate from France. Mr. H. B. Butler from the office of the British Ministry of Labour, who had been acting as Secretary to the Organizing Committee, was appointed Secretary General to the Conference. After the appointment of these officers the Conference proceeded to set up the Committees necessary for the conduct of work. These included a Commission of Selection composed of twelve Government delegates, six Employers' delegates and six Workers' delegates, a Committee on Standing Orders, and a Committee on Admissions. Mr. Joshi took the place of Mr. Gompers on the last named Committee, while Mr. Kershaw was a member of the Committee which considered the draft Standing Orders and reported thereon to the Conference.

It was the fifth day of the Conference before the delegates settled down to consideration of the items of the Agenda specified in the Peace Treaty. The first and most important item, namely, the application of the principle of the 8-hour day or of the 48-hour week, was introduced by Mr. Barnes who submitted the following resolution :—

> "That the Draft Convention [of the 48-hour week] prepared by the Organizing Committee be adopted by the Conference as the basis for discussion, but that the question of its application to the tropical and other countries referred to in the third paragraph of article 405 of the treaty be referred in the first instance for consideration by a special committee which shall report to the Conference."

This was seconded by one of the Italian Government delegates, and caused a discussion extending over two full sessions of the Conference. On the second day of the debate Mr. Gompers was present and proposed that the whole subject be referred to a special Commission. Mr. Kershaw, on behalf of the Indian delegation, objected to this proposal on the ground that the case of the Eastern countries required a special committee for the consideration of their particular problem. Ultimately Mr. Barnes's motion was carried with the omission of the words "of the 48-hour week" shewn in brackets above. These words were eliminated on the suggestion of one of the French Government delegates in order to meet the wishes chiefly of Workers' delegates who took exception to the mention of the 48-hour week without a reference to the 8-hour day.

The general discussion on the question of the 8-hour day or 48-hour week continued until the ninth day of the Conference when, by a vote of 66 in favour and none against, the following resolution was carried :—

> "Resolved that the Draft Convention and the proposed amendments submitted by the employers, employees and Governments be referred to a commission to be appointed for consideration and report."

On the same day the Committee of Selection proposed that the Committee to examine the conditions in tropical countries should consist of three representatives from each of India, Japan, South Africa and tropical America; one representative from each of China, Persia and Siam, together with one Government delegate from each of Great Britain, Italy and Switzerland, one Employers' delegate from each of Great Britain, France and Poland, and one Workers' delegate from each of Great Britain, Italy and the Netherlands. The constitution of this Committee of 24 members was unanimously approved of by the Conference. It held its first meeting the following day, 11th November, and sat continuously until the 24th November. The main Committee on Hours of Work consisted of fifteen members, five delegates from each of the groups. The results of the deliberations of both Committees, as adopted by the Conference, are incorporated in the Draft Convention limiting the hours of work in industrial undertakings to eight in the day and forty-eight in the week.

On the fifth day of the Conference Committees were appointed to consider the following items in the Agenda namely :—

1. The question of preventing or providing against unemployment ;
2. The question of the employment of women and children in unhealthy processes ;
3. The question of the employment of women (*a*) before and after childbirth, (*b*) during the night, and
4. The question of (*a*) the minimum age of the employment of children, (*b*) the employment of children during the night.

While some of the questions referred to these Committees were of greater interest than others to India it was desirable that India should be represented on all the Committees. Mr. Kershaw was already acting on the Committee on Standing Orders, and Mr. Joshi (for Mr. Gompers) on the Committee on applications for admission to the Conference. Both they and myself had put down our names for the Committee on special countries, the proceedings of which we knew would occupy a good deal of time. All the same it was desirable that India should be represented on the other Committees but owing to the small size of the Indian Delegation this could not be arranged. India, therefore, had no representatives either on the Committee on employment or on the Committee on unhealthy processes. Mr. Kershaw and Mr. Joshi acted on the Committee on the employment of women, and Mr. Joshi and myself on the Committee on employment of children. Mr. Chatterjee acted in conjunction with Mr. Kershaw on the various Committees on which India was represented by a Government delegate, while Mr. Joshi had Mr. Wadia to officiate for him. The Employers' delegate from India had no advisers and the scope of his activities was limited accordingly. In addition to Committee meetings there were also daily meetings of the Employers' group at which matters of interest to employers were discussed in detail. In the circumstances it was impossible for me acting alone to find time to attend to various meetings and matters deserving the attention of the Employers' delegate. I had therefore to depend to a considerable extent on fellow delegates or their advisers for information as to what was passing in the several Committees of which I was not a member. This was an unsatisfactory position to be in, and no doubt care will be taken to obviate this disadvantage at future conferences.

I annex a copy of the Draft Conventions and Recommendations adopted by the Conference as the result of the deliberations of the various committees and of the discussions on their reports in the plenary sittings of the Conference. In order to arrive at a proper understanding of the decisions reached in the Conference regarding India it is necessary to refer in detail to the proceedings leading up to the adoption of the several drafts.

1. Draft Convention limiting the hours of work in industrial undertakings to eight in the day and forty-eight in the week.

At an early stage of the Conference we had expressions of opinion from delegates belonging to each of the groups which showed clearly the attitude of western nations towards India and other eastern countries. In discussing the question of the 8-hour day and the 48-hour week on the sixth day of the Conference, one of the Italian Government delegates remarked : " What is the purpose of this Conference ? Its purpose is to come to international understandings so that it may be impossible for some country, by not adhering to regulations of labour accepted in other countries, to exercise an unfair competition and react unfairly on those countries which have a labour legislation." On the same day, the Employers' group put forward as an alternative to, or for consideration along with, the draft convention prepared by the Organizing Committee, proposals which included the following :—

> " As regards that general exceptions granted on account of climatic conditions, in-
> " complete development of industrial organization or other special circum-
> " stances affecting the efficiency of the workers, as indicated in article 405 of the
> "Treaty of Versailles, such an exception may not be claimed in any legislation
> " with reference to export industries."

On the eighth day of the Conference the Workers' group put forward an alternative draft Convention, Article 9 of which reads as follows:—

> "In those countries in which climatic conditions render the industrial efficiency of the workers substantially different, the following modifications of the provisions of this Convention may take effect."

And it was explained by the spokesmen of the Workers' delegates that "we have deliberately excluded the words 'the imperfect development of industrial organization'. Of course we consider that dangerous, because we consider that no one can determine properly what they mean and because in any case we are opposed to anything being done except in countries where obviously the physical circumstances are such as to make it necessary to have a deviation."

The following day the Japanese Employers' delegate rose to a point of order in the Conference and pointed out that the amendment of the Workers' group could not be accepted in that it was contrary to Article 405 of the Peace Treaty which was mandatory and not optional in character. From the appendices attached to the report of the Commission on Hours of Work, published in the Provisional Record of the 15th day, it appears that the Workers' amendments were brought up for discussion in the Commission, but the Employers' group revised their original proposals and reserved their amendment to Article 9 of the Organizing Committee's Draft Convention until the publication of the proposals of the Tropical Committee.

I have referred to the foregoing incidents of the Conference in order to indicate the spirit in which delegates from other countries approached consideration of the application of the principle of the 8-hour day and 48-hour week to the special countries, as specified in Article 405 of the Peace Treaty. At the same time, I have pleasure in putting on record an appreciation of the open-minded manner in which delegates from other countries listened to the arguments and weighed the evidence put before them in the Committee appointed to consider the case of the special countries. This Committee was fortunate in having as its Chairman Mr. Barnes, whose long experience and intimate knowledge of labour questions were invaluable when it came to considering the application of western methods to eastern conditions. All the delegates of the special countries submitted to the Committee statements of their views on the question of working hours which were supplemented by the oral evidence. Copies of the written statements put in by the delegates from India of Government, Employers and Workers respectively have already been sent out to India, and the contents need not be referred to here. A good deal of the time of the Committee was taken up in discussing the case of Japan. The Workers' delegate from that country pressed the view that no case could be made out for exceptional treatment of Japan in connection with the 8-hour day. He moved that Japan be excluded from the list of countries to which special concessions should be granted, but this proposal was defeated in Committee by nine votes to three. It was unanimously agreed that India, Persia, Siam and China were entitled to special treatment. The extent of this special treatment caused considerable discussion, but eventually the Committee agreed upon recommendations which are incorporated in two reports published in the Provisional records of the 16th and 17th days of the Conference. The second of these reports dealt with Greece and Roumania only. In the latter country a delay of three years was granted in the application of the 8-hour day Convention for special reasons in connection with the demobilisation of the army and the removal of machinery from occupied territory. Delays of two years and three years respectively were granted in the case of certain industries in Greece for several reasons applicable chiefly to new areas of territory brought under the jurisdiction of the Greek Government where it would take some time to organize not only industry but efficient administrative services. The first report covered all the other countries for which special treatment was required and will well repay perusal. As regards Tropical American countries

all the delegates desired was an expression of opinion as to when agriculture ended and industry began in sugar plantations, etc. The Committee were of the opinion that the solution of this difficulty was entirely within the jurisdiction of the competent national authority whose duty it was, under the terms of the main Convention, to define the line of division which separates industry from commerce and agriculture.

The Committee recommended that no modifications of the Convention as regards South Africa should be made until the Government of that country should lay before next Conference a statement of the modifications (if any) which it thought desirable to suggest in connection with industries such as coal mining and sugar refining.

Article II of the Draft Convention as adopted by the Conference reads as follows :—

> The provisions of this Convention shall not apply to China, Persia and Siam, but provisions limiting the hours of work in these countries shall be considered at a future meeting of the General Conference.

The Government of each of these countries is to be asked to accept the principle of the protection of labour by factory legislation, and to submit proposals to next Conference.

The modifications in the application of the Convention to Japan are set forth in Article 3 of the Draft Convention adopted by the Conference and include :—.

(*a*) Permission to work up to 60 hours per week in the raw silk industry, and up to 57 hours per week in other industries except mines, where miners engaged in underground work may work up to 48 hours only in the week.

(*b*) Permission to treat persons of 15 years of age as full time workers until 1st July 1925, when the age shall be raised to 16.

(*c*) The alteration in the number of persons employed in a place to make it liable to factory lagislation from 15 or more (as at present) to 10 or more, instead of as under the main Convention where the employment of only one person bring a place within the scope of factory legislation.

(*d*) Permission to delay the application of the Convention until 1st July 1922 instead of 1st July 1921.

It was only after a spirited debate and in the face of a minority report from the Japanese Workers' delegate, that the Committee's Report suggesting the above modifications for Japan was carried in the General Conference. On behalf of the Workers' group a motion was brought forward to the effect that the industrial condition of Japan was such as to justify the applications of the 8-hour day and the 48-hour week to all its industries within two years. This motion, was proposed by one of the Vice-Presidents of the Conference, Mr. Jouhaux, the Workers' delegate from France, who is the Secretary General of the leading Confederation of labour in that country and also First Vice-President of the International Federation of Trade Unions. It was seconded by the Workers' delegate from the Netherlands, Mr. Oudegeest, who is also Secretary of the International Federation of Trade Unions. At one stage of the proceedings it looked as if the influence of the labour leaders would prevail, but a telling speech from Mr. Barnes, who emphasised the necessity for treating the understanding arrived at in Committee as of the nature of bargains or treaties, turned the scale against the labour leaders' motion which was defeated by a vote of 45 to 42 ; and ultimately the Committee's report regarding Japan was adopted, the vote being 56 for and 5 against.

The recommendations of the Committee as regards India are incorporated in Article 10 of the Draft Convention adopted by the Conference which reads as follows :—

> In British India the principle of a sixty-hour week shall be adopted for all workers in the industries at present covered by the factory acts administered by the Government of India, in mines, and in such branches of railway work as shall

be specified for this purpose by the competent authority. Any modification of this limitation made by the competent authority shall be subject to the provisions of Articles 6 and 7 of this Convention. In other respects the provisions of this Convention shall not apply to India, but further provisions limiting the hours of work in India shall be considered at a future meeting of the General Conference.

Under the existing Indian factory laws, adult males may work twelve hours per day in Indian textile industries, women 11 hours, and children (between the ages of 9 and 14) 6 hours. If the Draft Convention is ratified by the Indian Legislature, the effect of the foregoing article will be to limit the hours of work in Indian industries to 60 per week for both men and women. It will be observed that Article 10 applies to mines as well as other industries. The limitation of hours of work of adults in mines will, if adopted, form a new departure in Indian mining legislation, and this question will require careful consideration by those interested. Indeed the Committee recommended that the Government of India should be asked to consider the possibility of limiting the hours of underground work in mines to 54 in the week. They also recommended that the Government of India should be asked to consider the possibility of adopting a modified definition of "Factory", which would reduce the number of workers required to bring a factory under the scope of the Act. Under the existing Indian factory laws, this number is fixed at 50 although in certain cases, it may be, and has been, reduced to 20.

Mr. Joshi, the workers' delegate from India, gave notice of a motion to add to the proposed Convention concerning India.

(1) The word "Factory" in the Convention to be applied to India should mean "any industry worked with steam, water or any other mechanical power or "electrical power and employing not less than ten persons".

(2) The hours of work for women employed in factories shall not exceed 54 a week.

(3) Children under 14 shall not be employed for more than 30 hours a week.

These particular proposals had all been fully discussed in Committee and were brought up in the General Conference by Mr. Joshi in the hope that he might be successful in getting them adopted there. On the second last day of the Conference, however, Mr. Joshi withdrew his proposed amendment in order to save time, and contented himself by putting in a written statement which appears in the Provisional Record of the 20th day of the Conference. He closes that statement by saying that he postpones consideration of the questions mentioned in his amendment to the next year's meeting of the Conference in the strong hope that they will then receive very sympathetic consideration. The Committee's Report regarding India and the other countries, except Japan, was adopted by the Conference by a vote of 67 to 1, the dissenting vote being that of the Workers' delegate from Belgium, Mr. Mertens, who is one of the Vice-Presidents of the International Federation of Trade Unions.

In addition to the Draft Convention limiting the hours of work in industrial undertakings to eight in the day and forty-eight in the week, two resolutions were passed by the main Committee on the Hours of Work. One had reference to work of re-construction in devastated areas, which it was agreed justified special consideration. The other was in the following terms:—

The provisions of this Convention shall not interfere with any better conditions already in operation, or agreed upon, for all or part of the workers of any country, neither shall they interfere with any negotiations now proceeding in which the workers are asking for better conditions than the Convention provides.

Both resolutions were adopted unanimously at the plenary sitting of the Conference on 25th November. Another resolution of importance was proposed by the Workers' delegates from France and Italy and was ultimately carried unanimously on the second last day of the Conference in the following form :—

The Conference hopes that in no case should the wages of workmen be reduced simply by reason of the introduction of the 8-hour day, and the 48-hour week, in order that the conditions which exist in certain industries and which the present Convention allows to continue may not be aggravated by the imposition of lower wages on the workers.

II. Draft Convention concerning unemployment.
III. Recommendation concerning unemployment.
IV. Recommendation concerning reciprocity of treatment of foreign workers.

On third November the Conference referred to a Commission of 30 members, the consideration of the second question on the Agenda, *viz* :—"Preventing or providing against unemployment." The Indian delegation was not represented on this Commission. In the course of its deliberations, various questions of considerable magnitude and complexity arose and had to be investigated, and the Report of the Commission which was published in the Provisional Record of the 15th day of the Conference is of great interest although, at the moment, it has little direct bearing on the question of employment or unemployment in India. The report is in six chapters dealing respectively with the questions of :—

(1) The collection and publication of information.
(2) Employment.
(3) Insurance against unemployment.
(4) The distribution of public works.
(5) Protection for unemployed foreign workers.
(6) Reciprocity in the treatment of foreign workers.

The debate on the Report extended over three full sessions of the Conference, and gave delegates opportunities of bringing forward proposals of a somewhat original nature. In this connection particular reference might be made to the discussions relating to the Minority Report on a motion offered by the Italian Workers' delegate in the following terms :—

> Considering that the question of unemployment is closely related to that of the distribution of raw materials and the means of maritime transport and freight rates, considering further that the question can only be effectively dealt with by the Council of the League of Nations, it is recommended that the Council should undertake to examine and solve the problem.

It was only natural that this motion should receive considerable support from countries which are short of raw materials, but the closeness of the voting came as a surprise, the actual figures being 40 in favour of and 43 against the motion, which was therefore lost.

Eventually the proposals of the Committee were adopted by the Conference and incorporated in the Draft Convention and the Draft Recommendation concerning unemployment, copies of which are annexed hereto. It will be seen that the Draft Convention provides for periodical statistical information concerning unemployment, a system of free public employment agencies, and reciprocity of insurance benefits to the workers of different countries. The recommendation concerning unemployment covers the prohibition of employment agencies for profit, the recruiting of workers by mutual agreement between countries, unemployment insurance, and the co-ordination of work undertaken under public authority, with a view to reserving such work, as far as practicable, for periods of unemployment and for districts most affected by it. The General

Conference also adopted another Recommendation covering reciprocity of treatment of foreign workers as regards the benefit of laws and regulations for the protection of workers and the right of lawful organization enjoyed by them.

In addition to the foregoing Draft Convention and Recommendations, the Conference passed three Resolutions referring to unemployment. The first of these invites the governing body to form an International Commission empowered to formulate recommendations as to the best methods to be adopted in each state for collecting and publishing information regarding unemployment. The second Resolution provides for the establishment of a special section of the International Labour Office which will be charged with the consideration of all questions concerning the migration of all workers and the situation of foreign wage earners. The third Resolution provides for the appointment by the governing body of an International Commission to consider, and report to the next Conference, what measures can be adopted to regulate the migration of workers out of their own states, and to protect the interests of wage earners residing in a state other than their own ; the representation of states in the European countries on this Commission being limited to one-half of the total membership of the Commission. This last clause regarding representation was inserted in the Resolution at the instance of the Employers' delegate from South Africa, who voiced a general feeling of dissatisfaction regarding the constitution of the governing body with whom rested the appointment of the International Commission.

V. Draft Convention concerning the employment of women before and after childbirth.

On 4th November the Conference appointed a Committee of 21 to consider the employment of women (a) before and after childbirth, including the question of maternity benefit ; (b) during the night, with special reference to the report of the Organizing Committee on this subject and the recommendations made on the report. Mr. Kershaw and Mr. Joshi represented India on this Committee, which included six ladies. Other women advisers not actually nominated had the right to be present at meetings of this Committee in their capacity as advisers. One of the advisers to the Government delegates from Great Britain, Miss Constance Smith, Senior Lady Inspector of Factories, was elected Chairman of the Committee and presented its Report to the Conference on 28th November. A good deal of discussion ensued before the terms of the Draft Convention concerning the employment of women before and after childbirth were finally adjusted. The Spanish Government delegate endeavoured to make the proposed Convention applicable to commercial as well as industrial undertakings, but their motion was lost by a vote of 43 against 40. During the afternoon session of the same day, the French Workers' delegate made another effort in a similar direction but Mr. Barnes, who was in the chair, ruled against Mr. Jouhaux's motion. The subject, however, was brought up again on the last day of the Conference, and by a vote of 48 for and 41 against, it was decided to amend the Draft Convention so as to include commerce as well as industry. This Convention therefore differs from all the other Draft Conventions and Recommendations adopted by the Conference in that it applies to commercial undertakings whereas the others are limited to industrial undertakings only.

The Spanish Government delegate also proposed an amendment to the Convention to the effect that the amount of the maternity benefit should be determined by taking into account the number of children of the worker entitled to such benefit. Twice the vote on this amendment resulted in a tie, and a majority not having voted in favour of it, the amendment was lost. From the copy of the Draft Convention annexed hereto, it will be seen that a woman in any public or private industrial or commercial undertaking will not be permitted to work

for six weeks following her confinement; will have the right to leave work if she produces a medical certificate stating that her confinement will probably take place within six weeks, and will, while she is absent from her work, be paid benefits sufficient for the full and healthy maintenance of herself and her child, provided either out of public funds or by means of a system of insurance.

Besides the Draft Convention, the Conference adopted a resolution submitted by the Committee recommending that the Government be requested to study the question of giving every working woman the right to remain away from work after the birth of a child for a longer period than that fixed in the Draft Convention and to receive certain benefits during her absence for the purpose of enabling her to remain with and nurse her child; this subject to be placed upon the agenda for next Conference. The following motion proposed by the Committee was also carried in the Conference, *viz* :—

> That the Indian Government be requested to make a study of the question of the employment of women before and after confinement and of maternity benefits before the next Conference and to report on these matters to the next Conference.

VI. Draft Convention concerning the employment of women during the night.

As indicated above, the Committee that considered the employment of women before and after childbirth also considered the employment of women at night and the extension and application of the Berne Convention of 1906 on the prohibition of the night work of women employed in industry. In their report the Committee expressed complete agreement with the principle embodied in the Berne Convention that women in industry should not be employed during the night. They proposed some changes on that convention the main provisions of which, however, will remain untouched. Instead of attempting to modify the existing Convention the Committee recommended that a new Convention concerning the employment of women at night be put forth by the Conference, to supersede the Berne Convention of 1906. A copy of the Draft Convention adopted by the Conference is attached hereto. It provides that women shall not be employed during the night in any public or private industrial undertaking, the term " night " signifying a period of at least eleven consecutive hours, including the interval between 10 o'clock in the evening and 5 o'clock in the morning. In countries where no Government regulation as yet applies to the employment of women during the night, the term " night " may for a maximum period of three years be declared to signify a period of only ten hours, which is also the period that may be specified in industrial undertakings that are influenced by the seasons and in all cases where exceptional circumstances demand it. The following articles of the Convention are of particular interest to India, *viz* :—

> 5. In India and Siam, the application of Article 3 of this Convention may be suspended by the Government in respect to any industrial undertaking, except factories as defined by the national law. Notice of every such suspension shall be filed with the International Labour Office.
>
> 7. In countries where the climate renders work by day particularly trying to health, the night period may be shorter than prescribed in the above articles, provided that the compensatory rest is accorded during the day.

In view of the fact that under the existing Indian Factory laws women cannot be employed in factories before 5-30 A.M. or after 7 P.M., the ratification of the proposed Convention will not affect Indian industries to any extent.

VII.—Recommendation concerning the prevention of Anthrax.

VIII.—Recommendation concerning the protection of women and children against lead poisoning.

IX.—Recommendation concerning the establishment of Government Health Services.

On 4th November the Conference appointed a Committee of 21 members to consider items Nos. 3 (c) and 4(c) on the agenda, *viz* :—the employment of women and children in unhealthy processes. Twelve different countries were represented on this Committee on which none of the Indian delegates had a seat. The report of the Committee is published in the Provisional Record of the 12th day of the Conference, and forms an interesting and instructive treatise on subjects which, as yet, have received little attention in Indian factory legislation. The typically unhealthy processes considered by the Committee were (1) Intoxication by lead (2) Infection from anthrax ; and (3) Intoxication by carbonic oxide gas. All three affect men, women and children in industry, and the general principles of exclusion or limitation of women and children in them hold good for practically all other unhealthy processes.

On the subject of Anthrax in Great Britain, the Chairman of the Committee, Dr. Legge, Senior Medical Inspector of Factories, who was one of the advisers to the British Government delegates, wrote an appendix to the report which is of interest to all concerned in the handling of hides, wool, horse-hair or bristles of animals. The recommendation adopted by the Conference suggests that arrangements should be made for the disinfection of wool infected with anthrax spores, either in the country exporting such wool or, if that is not practicable, at the port of entry in the country importing such wool. This recommendation is of interest to India and will no doubt receive the attention of those concerned.

The recommendation concerning the protection of women and children against lead poisoning adopted by the Conference suggests that the employment of women and young persons under the age of 18 shall be altogether prohibited in certain processes, and shall only be permitted in processes involving the use of lead compounds on conditions specified.

The recommendation concerning the establishment of Government Health Services adopted by the Conference suggests the establishment as soon as possible, not only of a system of efficient factory-inspection but also of a Government service specially charged with the duty of safeguarding the health of the workers, which will keep in touch with the International Labour Office. In the course of the discussion in the Conference on this recomendation a motion was proposed and carried unanimously, to the effect that an Advisory Committee on which the Governments, the employers, and the workers should all be represented, be appointed to act in an auxiliary capacity and to keep in touch with the activities of the health department of the International Labour Office.

Copies of the recommendations above referred to are attached hereto.

X. Draft Convention fixing the minimum age for admission of children to industrial employment.

On 4th November the Conference appointed a Committee of 21 to consider the questions of (*a*) the minimum age of employment of children and (*b*) the employment of children during the night. Fifteen countries were represented on the Committee, India being represented by its Employers' and Workers' Delegates. The Indian Government delegates lodged with the Committee of Selection a protest against neither of them having a seat on a Committee set up to consider children's employment, a matter in which India was interested. This was put right to some extent when the Committee appointed a Sub-Committee on Oriental countries on which a seat was found for Mr. Chatterjee. This Sub-Committee consisted of the Oriental members of the main Committee, *viz* :—the Employers' and Workers' delegates from India,

the employers' delegate and a Government delegate from Japan together with co-opted members in the persons of a Government delegate from India, the Workers' delegate from Japan, and a representative from each of China, Persia, and Siam. The Chairman of this Committee was Mr. Bellhouse, Deputy Chief Inspector of Factories, one of the advisers to the British Government delegates. Statements were submitted by the members of the Sub-Committee which showed great variations in the educational and industrial conditions existing in the different countries concerned. Japan has both a Factory Act and compulsory education. India has a Factory Act but no general compulsory system of education, although recently some permissive Acts have been passed in several provinces giving to municipal authorities power to adopt compulsory education. China, Siam and Persia have neither Factory Acts nor compulsory education laws. The Sub-Committee were strongly of opinion that the age of admission of children to industry is necessarily closely linked up with the question of education. They, therefore, recommend certain modifications of the Draft Convention in the case of Japan, but so far as the other countries were concerned they could not recommend the application to them of the Convention in any shape or form. It was proposed that the question of the application of the Convention to India, China, Siam and Persia should be deferred until the next Conference with a view to proposals being submitted by the Governments of these countries. When the report of the Sub-Committee was under consideration in the main Committee on Children's Employment the Workers' delegates from India and Great Britain moved that in India the age of admission should be fixed at 12 for (*a*) factories with mechanical power and employing not less than 10 persons, (*b*) mines and quarries, (*c*) railroads and (*d*) docks. It was, however, decided by a majority of 6 to 2 to adopt the recommendations of the Sub-Committee, and the Report of the Committee on Employment of Children was framed accordingly. It is published in the Provisional Record of the 12th day of the Conference which also contains notice of an amendment to the proposed Draft Convention by the British Workers' delegate. This amendment was in identical terms to that proposed by the Indian Workers' delegate when the question was under consideration in Committee. When the report came up for discussion on the 13th day of the Conference Miss Margaret Bondfield, a member of the Parliamentary Committee of the Trades Union Congress, one of the advisers to the British Workers' delegate, on behalf of that delegate moved the amendment standing in his name. The Italian Workers' delegate seconded the amendment which was supported by Mr. Joshi in a speech which is reported in full in the Provisional Record of the 13th day of the Conference, Mr. Chatterjee and the Government delegate from South Africa both spoke against the amendment, and strongly advocated the adoption of the report of the Committee which had carefully considered the whole question and had submitted recommendations based on the evidence. After the closure of the debate was moved by the Workers' delegate from Canada, the amendment of the British Workers' delegate was carried by a vote of 39 to 21. When the Draft Convention was submitted for approval on the 20th day of the Conference it was adopted by a vote of 91 to 3, the dissenting three being the Indian Government delegates and Employers' delegates.

Attached hereto is a copy of the Draft Convention fixing the minimum age for admission of children to industrial employment, Article 6 of which reads as follows:—

> "The provisions of Article 2 shall not apply to India but in India children under twelve "years of age shall not be employed (*a*) in manufactories working with power and "employing more than ten persons; (*b*) in mines, quarries, and other works "for the extraction of minerals from the earth; (*c*) in the transport of passengers or "goods or mails by rail, or in the handling of goods at docks, quays and wharves, but "excluding transport by hand."

If ratified by the Indian Government, the effect of this Article will be to raise the age limit of children from 9 to 12 years, to widen the existing definition of a factory and to bring mining and the transport and handling of goods within the scope of factory legislation in India.

It will be noted that the age limit for children in other countries ratifying the Convention is fixed at 14 years except in the case of Japan where children over 12 may be admitted into employment if they have finished the course in the elementary school. It is proposed that every employer shall keep a register of all persons under the age of 16 years employed by him in industrial undertakings. The Convention need not be brought into operation until 1st July 1922.

XI. Draft Convention concerning the night work of young persons employed in industry.

The report of the Committee on children's employment on the second question referred to them—the employment of young persons during the night—is published in the Provisional Record of the 16th day of the Conference. Subject to slight amendments in the debate which took place on the 20th day the report was adopted and is incorporated in a Draft Convention, copy of which is attached hereto. Its leading provision is contained in Article 2 which prohibits the employment during the night of young persons under 18 years of age. This is an advance of 2 years on the limit which was adopted at the Berne Conference in 1913. Provision, however, is made for young persons over 16 being employed during the night in certain processes which are required to be carried on continuously day and night. As in the case of the Draft Convention concerning the employment of women during the night the term "night" in this convention signifies a period of at least eleven consecutive hours, including the interval between ten o'clock in the evening and five o'clock in the morning. And here also it is provided that in those tropical countries in which work is suspended during the middle of the day, the night period may be shorter than eleven hours if compensatory rest is accorded during the day. The latter provision was inserted at the instance of the Indian delegation after being omitted in the Draft of the Organizing Committee although included in the Berne Draft Convention of 1913.

Article 6 of the Draft Convention provides that :—

> In the application of this Convention to India, the term "industrial undertakings" shall include only "factories" as defined in the Indian Factory Act, and Article 2 shall not apply to male young persons over fourteen years of age.

Under the existing Indian factory laws, no woman or child may be employed in any factory before half past five o'clock in the morning or after seven o'clock in the evening. The prohibition, therefore, of the employment during the night of young persons under 18 years of age will not affect Indian industries so long as Article 2 is not made applicable to male young persons over 14 years of age.

This convention need not be brought into operation before 1st July 1922.

XII. Recommendation concerning the application of the Berne Convention of 1906, on the prohibition of the use of white phosphorus in the manufacture of matches.

A statement as to the position of this matter is contained in the Report of the Organizing Committee, and this was supplemented by further information received during the Conference, in reply to a letter addressed by the Secretary-General to the delegates of the countries which have not adhered to the Berne Convention of 1906. The position at date is detailed in the proceedings of the Conference as published in the Provisional Record of its 23rd session. It is recorded there that the Indian Government state they have requested His Majesty's Government to give formal notice of the adhesion of India to the Berne Convention. On the motion of one of the British Government delegates, it was resolved that the Conference recommends to all members of the International Labour Organization which have not already

done so that they should adhere to the International Convention adopted at Berne in 1906 on the prohibition of the use of white phosphorus in the manufacture of matches. This resolution having been adopted by the Conference was incorporated into a Recommendation, a copy of which is annexed hereto.

On the last day of the Conference, one of the French Government delegates, on behalf of the Drafting Committee, proposed the following resolution:—

> That the Conference express the wish that the provisions of the draft conventions adopted by the Conference may be followed in the legislation of all industrial countries, and to this end it directs the Governing Body of the International Labour Office to communicate the text of the Draft Conventions to all the Governments of the states which are not members of the International Labour Organization and to study the possible methods for inducing these states to embody the provisions of these conventions in their domestic legislation.

After this resolution was carried the following motion was also agreed to :—

> Seeing that the Treaty of Peace has not yet been ratified, the Conference gives authority to the Governing Body to take such measures as may be necessary to render the resolution of the Conference effective. Therefore, when this Conference adjourns to-day, it adjourns leaving it at the discretion of the Governing Body to reconvene the present meeting or to declare it closed as may be deemed advisable.

It is possible, therefore, that the delegates may be called together again before long, in order to confirm the proceedings of the Conference at Washington.

It is certain there will be a considerable amount of business ready for discussion at the next annual meeting of the members of the International Labour Organization. Many notices of subjects for discussion at the next Conference were handed in at Washington. Indeed, on the last day of the Conference, Mr. Fontaine (France), Chairman of the Committee of Selection, expressed the opinion that the number of items proposed was too large to enable them all to be discussed by the next Conference. He therefore submitted a motion that only two very important questions should be formally recommended for next year's Agenda, *viz* :—the position of agricultural labourers, and the revision of the statutes regarding the composition of the Governing Body. The motion was carried by 41 to 14, but as this was less than a quorum it could not be adopted, and the questions referred to could not be formally placed on record for inclusion amongst the items on the Agenda of the next annual meeting. The Canadian Labour delegate therefore proposed that the whole question of the Agenda of the next meeting be to the Governing Body in the same manner as the Organizing Committee undertook the work for this Conference, and that each of the different groups should send their suggestions and resolutions to the Governing Body for consideration as contemplated by Article 400 of the Peace Treaty. This motion was carried by 64 votes to 7.

As mentioned in Article 1 of the Draft Convention limiting the hours in industrial undertakings to eight in the day and forty-eight in the week, the provisions relative to transport by sea and on inland water-ways shall be determined by a Special Conference dealing with Employment at sea and on inland water-ways. This Conference no doubt will be held in advance of the next annual general conference.

The question of revising the Standing Orders and the Statutes regarding the composition of the Governing Body as referred to above, arose largely as the result of the elections of the members of that body at the Conference. In Part XIII of the Peace Treaty, it is provided that the permanent Organisation shall consist of :—

(1) The General Conference, and

(2) An International Labour Office controlled by the Governing Body consisting of 24 persons appointed in accordance with Article 393 of the Treaty.

This Article provides that the Governing Body shall be constituted as follows :—

12 persons representing the Governments ;

6 persons elected by the Delegates to the Conference representing the Employers ; and

6 persons elected by the Delegates to the Conference representing the Workers;

of the twelve persons representing the Governments, 8 shall be nominated by the countries which are of chief industrial importance and 4 by the countries selected for the purpose by the Government delegates to the Conference excluding the delegates of the 8 countries. Any question as to which are the countries of chief industrial importance shall be decided by the Council of the League of Nations.

In the circular letter of 10th May 1919 issued by the Organizing Committee, it was pointed out that the appointment of the Governing Body would have to be dealt with at Washington, and the matter was accordingly put down as one of the items on the Organizing Committee's suggested programme. In their circular of 20th August 1919, the Organizing Committee confirmed a telegram which they had addressed to all the Governments pointing out that the questions of the eight countries of chief industrial importance had to be settled before the Washington Conference, and suggesting the following list, *viz* :—United States, Great Britain, France, Germany, Italy, Belgium, Japan, Switzerland and Spain, the nomination of Spain to lapse if Germany was admitted to the Conference. On the first day of the Conference, the President of the Organizing Committee in his report announced that the above list had been objected to by Canada, Poland and Sweden, whose objections were transmitted to the League of Nations for decision. It appears that India also objected to the Organizing Committee's list. Nothing more was published concerning this matter until the seventeenth day of the Conference when the Secretary-General announced the result of the elections which had taken place in the three groups for members of the Governing Body, *viz:*—

(1) *Government Members:*—

(*a*) As suggested by the Organizing Committee—

United States, Great Britain, France, Germany, Italy, Belgium, Japan and Switzerland.

(*b*) Elected by remaining States—

Spain, Argentine, Canada and Poland.

(2) *Employers' Nominees from*—

Great Britain, France, Italy, Belgium, Czecho-Slovakia and, pending the adhesion of the United States, Switzerland.

(3) *Workers' Nominees from*—

France, Germany, Netherlands, Great Britain, Sweden, and pending the adhesion of the United States, Canada.

In a letter received by the Secretary-General from the Chairman of the Government delegates, it was intimated that, pending the adhesion of the United States, Denmark had been nominated as a substitute among the eight countries of the chief industrial importance. In this letter it was also stated that the Government delegates of China and Japan objected to the Government nominations, advancing amongst other reasons the importance of their united populations which represent more than one-third of the total inhabitants of the globe. It was stated further that the Indian Government delegates refused to take part in the election, against which they protested on the ground that the Council of the League of Nations had not yet pronounced on the objections lodged to the list of the eight states of chief industrial importance as proposed by the Organizing Committee.

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In the Conference the Cuba Government Delegation while expressing satisfaction at the nomination of the Argentine Republic, called attention to the fact that only a single place had been assigned to the twenty Latin-American countries, from whose representatives a written protest was therefore submitted. One of the Government delegates from Ecuador supported this protest in a speech in which he stated that of the 120 members that composed the Committees to study the different matters of the Conference, 100 had been Europeans, 2 had been from the Spanish American countries and the balance from the rest of the world. In the proposed Governing Body, 20 members had been given to Europe, 3 elsewhere and only 1 to the twenty Latin-American countries. The debate on the subject was closured on the motion of one of the Belgium Government delegates by a vote of 55 to 16, and both the Employers' and Workers' delegates from South Africa intimated that they were lodging objections against the method of electing members of the Governing Body. Their formal letters of protest are published in the Provisional Record of the 20th day of the Conference. On the 19th day the South Africa Employers' delegates had given notice of motion that the following matter be placed on the Agenda of the next Conference :—

> That in view of the fact that no less than 20 out of the 24 members of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office, appointed under Article 393 of the Peace Treaty, are representatives of the European countries, the Conference proceed under Article 422 of the Treaty to amend the said Article 393 by laying down maximum total representation of countries in Europe, so as to ensure more adequate representation of countries outside Europe.

On the 18th day of the Conference, notice was given of the following motion to be moved by the South African Employers' delegate :—

> That this Conference expresses its disapproval of the composition of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office inasmuch as no less than 20 of the 24 members of that Body are representatives of European countries.

This notice was signed by representatives from 10 countries including, besides Latin American States, Japan, Canada, India, South Africa and China ; but it was not until the very last day of the Conference that the motion was brought to a vote and carried by 44 to 39.

The first meeting of the Governing Body, as elected at the Conference, was held on the 27th day of November when Mr. Arthur Fontaine, France, was elected permanent Chairman. It was decided not to elect the Director of the Labour Office permanently until the Governing Body had been fully constituted, and Mr. Albert Thomas of France was chosen to act as Provisional Director. Mr. Fontaine was one of the French Government delegates to the Conference, and is described in the Official Guide as Director of the Labour Department, Ministry of Labour ; Chairman of Executive Committee of the French State Railways. He acted as substitute for the French representative on the Commission on International Labour Legislation set up by the Peace Conference and was appointed General Secretary of the Commission. He was the French representative on the Organizing Committee of the International Labour Conference and was appointed President of the Committee. Mr. Albert Thomas is the well-known French Socialist. He has acted as Under-Secretary for War and also Minister of Munitions in the French Government.

Another meeting of the Governing Body was held at Washington on the 28th November when it was decided that the International Labour Office should be located provisionally in London, which is at present the temporary seat of the Secretariat of the League of Nations. Until further notice, the address of the International Labour Office will be Sunderland House, Curzon Street, London, W. I. The next meeting of the Governing Body was fixed for 26th January 1920, in Paris.

A. R. MURRAY.

Dated 31st December 1919.

ANNEXURE.

The Peace Treaty.

ARTICLE 427.

The High Contracting Parties, recognizing that the well-being, physical, moral and intellectual, of industrial wage-earners is of supreme international importance, have framed, in order to further this great end, permanent machinery provided for in Section I and associated with that of the League of Nations.

They recognize that differences of climate, habits and customs, of economic opportunity and industrial tradition, make strict uniformity in the conditions of labour difficult of immediate attainment. But, holding as they do, that labour should not be regarded merely as an article of commerce, they think there are methods and principles for regulating labour conditions which all industrial communities should endeavour to apply, so far as their special circumstances will permit.

Among the methods and principles, the following seem to the High Contracting Parties to be of special and urgent importance:

First.—The guiding principle above enunciated that labour should not be regarded merely as a commodity or article of commerce.

Second.—The right of association for all lawful purposes by the employed as well as by the employers.

Third.—The payment to the employed of a wage adequate to maintain a reasonable standard of life as this is understood in their time and country.

Fourth.—The adoption of an 8-hours day or a 48-hours week as the standard to be aimed at where it has not already been attained.

Fifth.—The adoption of a weekly rest of at least twenty-four hours, which should include Sunday wherever practicable.

Sixth.—The abolition of child labour and the imposition of such limitations on the labour of young persons as shall permit the continuation of their education and assure their proper physical development.

Seventh.—The principle that men and women should receive equal remuneration for work of equal value.

Eighth.—The standard set by law in each country with respect to the conditions of labour should have due regard to the equitable economic treatment of all workers lawfully resident therein.

Ninth.—Each State should make provision for a system of inspection in which women should take part, in order to ensure the enforcement of the laws and regulations for the protection of the employed.

Without claiming that these methods and principles are either complete or final, the High Contracting Parties are of opinion that they are well fitted to guide the policy of the League of Nations; and that, if adopted by the industrial communities who are members of the League, and safeguarded in practice by an adequate system of such inspection, they will confer lasting benefits upon the wage-earners of the world.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONFERENCE.

First Annual Meeting.

October 29th, to November 29th, 1919.

Draft Conventions and Recommendations adopted by the Conference.

Draft Convention limiting the hours of work in industrial undertakings to eight in the day and forty-eight in the week.

The General Conference of the International Labour Organization of the League of Nations.

Having been convened at Washington by the Government of the United States of America, on the 29th day of October, 1919, and

Having decided upon the adoption of certain proposals with regard to the "application of principle of the 8 hours day or of the 48-hours week," which is the first item in the agenda for the Washington meeting of the Conference, and

Having determined that these proposals shall take the form of a draft internationa convention,

Adopts the following Draft Convention for ratification by the Members of the International Labour Organization, in accordance with the Labour Part of the Treaty of Versailles of 28th June 1919, and of the Treaty of St. Germain of 10th September, 1919 :—

Article 1.

For the purpose of this Convention, the term "industrial undertaking" includes particularly :

(*a*) Mines, quarries, and other works for the extraction of minerals from the earth.

(*b*) Industries in which articles are manufactured, altered, cleaned, repaired, ornamented, finished, adapted for sale, broken up or demolished, or in which materials are transformed ; including ship-building and the generation, transformation, and transmission of electricity or motive power of any kind.

(*c*) Construction, reconstruction, maintenance, repair, alteration or demolition of any building, railway, tramway, harbour, dock, pier, canal, inland waterway, road, tunnel, bridge, viaduct, sewer, drain, well, telegraphic or telephonic installation, electrical undertaking, gas work, water-work or other work of construction, as well as the preparation for or laying the foundations of any such work or structure.

(*d*) Transport of passengers or goods by road, rail, sea or inland waterway, including the handling of goods at docks, quays, wharves or warehouses, but excluding transport by hand.

The provisions relative to transport by sea and on inland waterways shall be determined by a special conference dealing with employment at sea and on inland waterways.

The competent authority in each country shall define the line of division which separates industry from commerce and agriculture.

Article 2.

The working hours of persons employed in any public or private industrial undertaking or in any branch thereof, other than an undertaking in which only members of the same family are employed, shall not exceed eight in the day and forty-eight in the week, with the exceptions hereinafter provided for.

(*a*) The provisions of this Convention shall not apply to persons holding positions of supervision or management, nor to persons employed in a confidential capacity.

(*b*) Where by law, custom, or agreement between employers' and workers' organizations, or, where no such organizations exist between employers' and workers' representatives, the hours of work on one or more days of the week are less than eight, the limit of eight hours may be exceeded on the remaining days of the week by the sanction of the competent public authority, or by agreement between such organizations or representatives ; provided, however, that in no case under the provisions of this paragraph shall the daily limit of eight hours be exceeded by more than one hour.

(*c*) Where persons are employed in shifts it shall be permissible to employ persons in excess of eight hours in any one day and forty-eight hours in any one week, if the average number of hours over a period of three weeks or less does not exceed eight per day and forty-eight per week.

ARTICLE 3.

The limit of hours of work prescribed in Article 2 may be exceeded in case of accident, actual or threatened, or in case of urgent work to be done to machinery or plant, or in case of " force majeure," but only so far as may be necessary to avoid serious interference with the ordinary working of the undertaking.

ARTICLE 4.

The limit of hours of work prescribed in Article 2 may also be exceeded in those processes which are required by reason of the nature of the process to be carried on continuously by a succession of shifts, subject to the condition that the working hours shall not exceed fifty-six in the week on the average. Such regulation of the hours of work shall in no case affect any rest days which may be secured by the national law to the workers in such processes in compensation for the weekly rest day.

ARTICLE 5.

In exceptional cases where it is recognised that the provisions of Article 2 cannot be applied, but only in such cases, agreements between workers' and employers' organizations concerning the daily limit of work over a longer period of time, may be given the force of regulations, if the Government, to which these agreements shall be submitted, so decides. The average number of hours worked per week, over the number of weeks covered by any such agreement, shall not exceed forty-eight.

ARTICLE 6.

Regulations made by public authority shall determine for industrial undertakings :

(*a*) The permanent exceptions that may be allowed in preparatory or complementary work which must necessarily be carried on outside the limits laid down for the general working of an establishment, or for certain classes of workers whose work is essentially intermittent.

(*b*) The temporary exceptions that may be allowed, so that establishments may deal with exceptional cases of pressure of work.

These regulations shall be made only after consultation with the organizations of employers and workers concerned, if any such organizations exist. These regulations shall fix the maximum of additional hours in each instance, and the rate of pay for overtime shall not be less than one and one-quarter times the regular rate.

ARTICLE 7.

Each Government shall communicate to the International Labour Office :

(*a*) A list of the processes which are classed as being necessarily continuous in character under Article 4 ;

(*b*) Full information as to working of the agreements mentioned in Article 5 ; and

(*c*) Full information concerning the regulations made under Article 6 and their application.

The International Labour Office shall make an annual report thereon to the General Conference of the International Labour Organization.

ARTICLE 8.

In order to facilitate the enforcement of the provisions of this Convention, every employer shall be required :

(*a*) To notify by means of the posting of notices in conspicuous places in the works or other suitable place, or by such other method as may be approved by the Government, the hours at which work begins and ends, and where work is carried on by shifts the hours at which each shift begins and ends. These hours shall be so fixed that the duration of the work shall not exceed the limits prescribed by this Convention, and when so notified they shall not be changed except with such notice and in such manner as may be approved by the Government.

(*b*) To notify in the same way such rest intervals accorded during the period of work as are not reckoned as part of the working hours.

(*c*) To keep a record in the form prescribed by law or regulation in each country of all additional hours worked in pursuance of Articles 3 and 6 of this Convention.

It shall be made an offence against the law to employ any person outside the hours fixed in accordance with paragraph (*a*), or during the intervals fixed in accordance with paragraph(*b*).

ARTICLE 9.

In the application of this Convention to Japan the following modifications and conditions shall obtain :

(*a*) The term " industrial undertaking " includes particularly—

The undertakings enumerated in paragraph (*a*) of Article 1 ;

The undertakings enumerated in paragraph (*b*) of Article 1, provided there are at least ten workers employed ;

The undertakings enumerated in paragraph (*c*) of Article 1, in so far as these undertakings shall be defined as " factories " by the competent authority ;

The undertakings enumerated in paragraph (*d*) of Article 1, except transport of passengers or goods by roads, handling of goods at docks, quays, wharves, and warehouses, and transport by hand ; and

Regardless of the number of persons employed, such of the undertakings enumerated in paragraphs (*b*) and (*c*) of Article 1 as may be declared by the competent authority either to be highly dangerous or to involve unhealthy processes.

(*b*) The actual working hours of persons of fifteen years of age or over in any public or private industrial undertaking or in any branch thereof, shall not exceed fifty-seven in the week, except that in the raw-silk industry the limit may be sixty hours in the week.

(*c*) The actual working hours of persons under fifteen years of age in any public or private industrial undertaking, or any branch thereof, and of all minors of whatever age engaged in underground work in the mines, shall in no case exceed forty-eight in the week:

(*d*) The limit of hours of work may be modified under the conditions provided for in Articles 2, 3, 4, and 5 of this Convention, but in no case shall the length of such modification bear to the length of the basic week a proportion greater than that which obtains in those Articles.

(*e*) A weekly rest period of twenty-four consecutive hours shall be allowed to all classes of workers.

(*f*) The provision in Japanese factory legislation limiting its application to places employing fifteen or more persons shall be amended so that such legislation shall apply to places employing ten or more persons.

(*g*) The provisions of the above paragraphs of this Article shall be brought into operation not later than 1 July, 1922, except that the provisions of Article 4 as modified by paragraph (*d*) of this Article shall be brought into operation not later than 1 July, 1923.

(*h*) The age of fifteen prescribed in paragraph (*c*) of this Article shall be raised, not later than 1 July, 1925, to sixteen.

ARTICLE 10.

In British India the principle of a sixty-hour week shall be adopted for all workers in the industries at present covered by the factory acts administered by the Government of India, in mines, and in such branches of railway work as shall be specified for this purpose by the competent authority. Any modification of this limitation made by the competent authority shall be subject to the provisions of Articles 6 and 7 of this Convention. In other respects the provisions of this Convention shall not apply to India, but further provisions limiting the hours of work in India shall be considered at a future meeting of the General Conference.

ARTICLE 11.

The provisions of this Convention shall not apply to China, Persia, and Siam, but provisions limiting the hours of work in these countries shall be considered at a future meeting of the General Conference.

ARTICLE 12.

In the application of this Convention to Greece, the date at which its provisions shall be brought into operation in accordance with Article 19 may be extended to not later than 1 July, 1923, in the case of the following industrial undertakings :

(1) Carbon-bisulphide works,
(2) Acids works,
(3) Tanneries,
(4) Paper mills,
(5) Printing works,
(6) Sawmills,
(7) Warehouses for the handling and preparation of tobacco.
(8) Surface mining,
(9) Foundries,
(10) Lime works,
(11) Dye works,
(12) Glassworks (blowers),
(13) Gas works (firemen),
(14) Loading and unloading merchandise ;

and to not later than 1 July, 1924, in the case of the following industrial undertakings :—

(1) Mechanical industries : Machine shops for engines, safes, scales, beds, tacks, shells (sporting), iron foundries, bronze foundries, tin shops, plating shops, manufactories of hydraulic apparatus ;

(2) Constructional industries : Limekilns, cement works, plasterers' shops, tile yards, manufactories of bricks and pavements, potteries, marble yards, excavating and building work ;

(3) Textile industries : Spinning and weaving mills of all kinds, except dye works ;

(4) Food industries : Flour and gristmills, bakeries, macaroni factories, manufactories of wines, alcohol, and drinks, oil works, breweries, manufactories of ice and carbonated drinks, manufactories of confectioners' products and chocolate, manufactories of sausages and preserves, slaughter houses, and butcher shops ;

(5) Chemical industries : Manufacturies of synthetic colors, glassworks (except the blowers), manufactories of essence of turpentine and tartar, manufactories of oxygen and pharmaceutical products, manufactories of flaxseed oil, manufactories of glycerine, manufactories of calcium carbide, gas works (except the firemen) ;

(6) Leather industries : Shoe factories, manufactories of leather goods ;

(7) Paper and printing industries ; Manufactories of envelopes, record books, boxes, bags, bookbinding, lithographing, and zinc-engraving shops ;

(8) Clothing industries : Clothing shops, underwear and trimmings, workshops for pressing, workshops for bed coverings, artificial flowers, feathers and trimmings, hat and umbrella factories ;

(9) Woodworking industries : Joiners' shops, coopers' sheds, wagon factories, manufactories of furniture and chairs, picture-framing establishments, brush and broom factories ;

(10) Electrical industries ; Power houses, shops for electrical installations ;

(11) Transportation by land : Employees on railroads and street cars, firemen, drivers, and carters.

ARTICLE 13.

In the application of this Convention to Roumania the date at which its provisions shall be brought into operation in accordance with Article 19 may be extended to not later than 1 July, 1924.

ARTICLE 14.

The operation of the provisions of this Convention may be suspended in any country by the Government in the event of war or other emergency endangering the national safety.

ARTICLE 15.

The formal ratifications of this Convention, under the conditions set forth in Part XIII of the Treaty of Versailles of 28 June, 1919, and of the Treaty of St. Germain of 10 September, 1919, shall be communicated to the Secretary General of the League of Nations for registration.

ARTICLE 16.

Each Member which ratifies this Convention engages to apply it to its colonies, protectorates and possessions which are not fully self-governing :—

(*a*) Except where owing to the local conditions its provisions are inapplicable ; or

(*b*) Subject to such modifications as may be necessary to adopt its provisions to local conditions.

Each Member shall notify to the International Labour Office the action taken in respect of each of its colonies, protectorates, and possessions which are not fully self-governing.

ARTICLE 17.

As soon as the ratifications of two Members of the International Labour Organization have been registered with the Secretariat, the Secretary General of the League of Nations shall so notify all the Members of the International Labour Organization.

ARTICLE 18.

This Convention shall come into force at the date on which such notification is issued by the Secretary General of the League of Nations, and it shall then be binding only upon those Members which have registered their ratification with the Secretariat. Thereafter the Convention will come into force for any other Member, at the date on which its ratification is registered with the Government.

ARTICLE 19.

Each Member which ratifies this Convention agrees to bring its provisions into operation not later than 1 July, 1921, and to take such action as may be necessary to make these provisions effective.

ARTICLE 20.

A Member which has ratified this Convention may denounce it after the expiration of ten years from the date on which the Convention first comes into force, by an act communicated to the Secretary General of the League of Nations for registration. Such denunciation shall not take effect until one year after the date on which it is registered with the Secretariat.

ARTICLE 21.

At least once in ten years the Governing Body of the International Labour Office shall present to the General Conference a report on the working of this Convention, and shall consider the desirability of placing on the agenda of the Conference the question of its revision or modification.

ARTICLE 22.

The French and English texts of this Convention shall both be authentic.

Draft Convention concerning unemployment.

The General Conference of the International Labour Organization of the League of Nations,

Having been convened at Washington by the Government of the United States of America on the 29th day of October 1919, and

Having decided upon the adoption of certain proposals with regard to the "question of preventing or providing against unemployment," which is the second item in the agenda for the Washingtion meeting of the Conference, and

Having determined that these proposals shall take the form of a draft international convention,

Adopts the following Draft Convention for ratification by the Members of the International Labour Organization, in accordance with the Labour part of the Treaty of Versailles of 28 June, 1919, and of the Treaty of St. Germain of 10 September, 1919:

ARTICLE 1.

Each Member which ratifies this Convention shall communicate to the International Labour Office, at intervals as short as possible and not exceeding three months, all available information, statistical or otherwise, concerning unemployment, including reports on

measures taken or contemplated, to combat unemployment. Whenever practicable, the information shall be made available for such communication not later than three months after the end of the period to which it relates.

ARTICLE 2.

Each Member which ratifies this Convention shall establish a system of free public employment agencies under the control of a central authority. Committees, which shall include representatives of employers and of workers, shall be appointed to advise on matters concerning the carrying on of these agencies.

Where both public and private free employment agencies exist, steps shall be taken to co-ordinate the operations of such agencies on a national scale.

The operations of the various national systems shall be co-ordinated by the International Labour Office in agreement with the countries concerned.

ARTICLE 3.

The Members of the International Labour Organization which ratify this Convention and which have established systems of insurance against unemployment shall, upon terms being agreed between the Members concerned, make arrangements whereby workers belonging to one Member and working in the territory of another shall be admitted to the same rates of benefit of such insurance as those which obtain for the workers belonging to the latter.

ARTICLE 4.

The formal ratifications of this Convention, under the conditions set forth in part XIII of the Treaty of Versailles of 28 June, 1919, and of the Treaty of St. Germain of 10 September, 1919, shall be communicated to the Secretary General of the League of Nations for registration.

ARTICLE 5.

Each Member which ratifies this Convention engages to apply it to its colonies, protectorates and possessions which are not fully self-governing:

(*a*) Except where owing to the local conditions its provisions are inapplicable; or

(*b*) Subject to such modifications as may be necessary to adapt its provisions to local conditions.

Each Member shall notify to the International Labour Office the action taken in respect of each of its colonies, protectorates and possessions which are not fully self-governing.

ARTICLE 6.

As soon as the ratifications of three Members of the International Labour Organization have been registered with the Secretariat, the Secretary General of the League of Nations shall so notify all the Members of the International Labour Organization.

ARTICLE 7.

This Convention shall come into force at the date on which such notification is issued by the Secretary General of the League of Nations, but shall then be binding only upon those Members which have registered their ratifications with the Secretariat. Thereafter this Convention will come into force for any other Member at the date on which its ratification is registered with the Secretariat.

ARTICLE 8.

Each Member which ratifies this Convention agrees to bring its provisions into operation not later than 1 July, 1921, and to take such action as may be necessary to make these provisions effective.

ARTICLE 9.

A Member which has ratified this Convention may denounce it after the expiration of ten years fom the date on which the Convention first comes into force, by an act communicated to the Secretary General of the League of Nations for registration. Such denunciation shall not take effect until one year after the date on which it is registered with the Secretariat.

ARTICLE 10.

At least once in ten years the Governing Body of the International Labour Office shall present to the General Conference a report on the working of this Convention, and shall consider the desirability of placing on the agenda of the Conference the question of its revision or modification.

ARTICLE 11.

The French and English texts of this Convention shall both be authentic.

Recommendation concerning unemployment.

The General Conference of the International Labour Organization of the League of Nations,

Having been convened at Washington by the Government of the United States of America on the 29th day of October, 1919, and

Having decided upon the adoption of certain proposals with regard to the "question of preventing or providing against unemployment," which is the second item in the agenda for the Washington meeting of the Conference, and

Having determined that these proposals shall take the form of a recommendation,

Adopts the following Recommendation, to be submitted to the Members of the International Labour Organization for consideration with a view to effect being given to it by national legislation or otherwise, in accordance with the Labour Part of the Treaty of Versailles of 28 June, 1919, and of the Treaty of St. Germain of 10 September, 1919:

I

The General Conference recommends that each Member of the International Labour Organization take measures to prohibit the establishment of employment agencies which charge fees or which carry on their business for profit. Where such agencies already exist, it is further recommended that they be permitted to operate only under Government licenses, and that all practicable measures be taken to abolish such agencies as soon as possible.

II

The General Conference recommends to the Members of the International Labour Organization that the recruiting of bodies of workers in one country with a view to their employment in another country should be permitted only by mutual agreement between the countries concerned and after consultation with employers and workers in each country in the industries concerned.

III

The General Conference recommends that each Member of the International Labour Organization establish an effective system of unemployment insurance, either through a Government system or through a system of Government subventions to associations whose rules provide for the payment of benefits to their unemployed members.

IV

The General Conference recommends that each Member of the International Labour Organization co-ordinate the execution of all work undertaken under public authority, with a view to reserving such work as far as practicable for periods of unemployment and for districts most effected by it.

Recommendation concerning reciprocity of treatment of foreign workers.

The General Conference of the International Labour Organization of the League of Nations,

Having been convened at Washington by the Government of the United States of America on the 29th day of October, 1919, and

Having decided upon the adoption of certain proposals with regard to the "question of preventing or providing against unemployment," which is the second item in the agenda for the Washington meeting of the Conference, and

Having determined that these proposals shall take the form of a recommendation,

Adopts the following Recommendation to be submitted to the Members of the International Labour Organization for consideration with a view to effect being given to it by national legislation or otherwise, in accordance with the Labour Part of the Treaty of Versailles of 28 June, 1919, and of the Treaty of St. Germain of 10 September, 1919.

The General Conference recommends that each Member of the International Labour Organization shall, on condition of reciprocity and upon terms to be agreed between the countries concerned, admit the foreign workers (together with their families) employed within its territory, to the benefit of its laws and regulations for the protection of its own workers, as well as to the right of lawful organization as enjoyed by its own workers.

Draft Convention concerning the employment of women before and after childbirth.

The General Conference of the International Labour Organization of the League of Nations,

Having been convened at Washington by the Government of the United States of America on the 29th day of October, 1919, and

Having decided upon the adoption of certain proposals with regard to "women's employment, before and after childbirth, including the question of maternity benefit," which is part of the third item in the agenda for the Washington meeting of the Conference, and

Having determined that these proposals shall take the form of a draft international convention,

Adopts the following Draft Convention for ratification by the Members of the International Labour Organization, in accordance with the Labour Part of the Treaty of Versailles of 28 June, 1919, and of the Treaty of St. Germain of 10 September, 1919.

ARTICLE 1.

For the purpose of this Convention, the term "industrial undertaking" includes particularly:

(*a*) Mines, quarries, and other works for the extraction of minerals from the earth.

(*b*) Industries in which articles are manufactured, altered, cleaned, repaired, ornamented, finished, adapted for sale, broken up or demolished, or in which materials are transformed; including shipbuilding, and the generation, transformation, and transmission of electricity or motive power of any kind.

(*c*) Construction, reconstruction, maintenance, repair, alteration, or demolition of any building, railway, tramway, harbour, dock, pier, canal, inland waterway, road, tunnel, bridge, viaduct, sewer, drain, well, telegraphic or telephonic installation, electrical undertaking, gas work, water work, or other work of construction, as well as the preparation for or laying the foundation of any such work or structure.

(*d*) Transport of passengers or goods by road, rail, sea, or inland waterway, including the handling of goods at docks, quays, wharves, and warehouses, but excluding transport by hand.

For the purpose of this Convention, the term "commercial undertaking" includes any place where articles are sold or where commerce is carried on.

The competent authority in each country shall define the line of division which separates industry and commerce from agriculture.

ARTICLE 2.

For the purpose of this Convention, the term "woman" signifies any female person, irrespective of age or nationality, whether married or unmarried, and the term "child" signifies any child whether legitimate or illegitimate.

ARTICLE 3.

In any public or private industrial or commercial undertaking, or in any branch thereof, other than an undertaking in which only members of the same family are employed, a woman--

(*a*) Shall not be permitted to work during the six weeks following her confinement.

(*b*) Shall have the right to leave her work if she produces a medical certificate stating that her confinement will probably take place within six weeks.

(*c*) Shall, while she is absent from her work in pursuance of paragraphs (*a*) and (*b*) be paid benefits sufficient for the full and healthy maintenance of herself and her child, provided either out of public funds or by means of a system of insurance, the exact amount of which shall be determined by the competent authority in each country, and as an additional benefit shall be entitled to free attendance by a doctor or certified midwife. No mistake of the medical adviser in estimating the date of confinement shall preclude a woman from receiving these benefits from the date of the medical certificate up to the date on which the confinement actually takes place.

(*d*) Shall in any case, if she is nursing her child, be allowed half an hour twice a day during her working hours for this purpose.

ARTICLE 4.

Where a woman is absent from her work in accordance with paragraphs (*a*) or (*b*) of Article 3 of this Convention, or remains absent from her work for a longer period as a result of illness medically certified to arise out of pregnancy or confinement and rendering her unfit for work, it shall not be lawful, until her absence shall have exceeded a maximum period to be fixed by the competent authority in each country, for her employers to give her notice of dismissal during such absence, nor to give her notice of dismissal at such a time that the notice would expire during such absence.

ARTICLE 5.

The formal ratifications of this Convention, under the conditions set forth in Part XIII of the Treaty of Versailles of 28th June, 1919, and of the Treaty of St. Germain of 10th September, 1919, shall be communicated to the Secretary General of the League of Nations for registration.

ARTICLE 6.

Each Member which ratifies this Convention engages to apply it to its colonies, protectorates, and possessions which are not fully self-governing:

(*a*) Except where, owing to the local conditions, its provisions are inapplicable; or

(*b*) Subject to such modifications as may be necessary to adapt its provisions to local conditions.

Each Member shall notify to the International Labour Office the action taken in respect of each of its colonies, protectorates, and possessions which are not fully self-governing.

ARTICLE 7.

As soon as the ratifications of two Members of the International Labour Organization have been registered with the Secretariat, the Secretary General of the League of Nations shall so notify all the Members of the International Labour Organization.

ARTICLE 8.

The Convention shall come into force at the date on which such notification is issued by the Secretary General of the League of Nations, but it shall then be binding only upon those Members which have registered their ratifications with the Secretariat. Thereafter this Convention will come into force for any other Member at the date on which its ratification is registered with the Secretariat.

ARTICLE 9.

Each Member which ratifies this Convention agrees to bring its provisions into operation not later than 1st July, 1922, and to take such action as may be necessary to make these provisions effective.

ARTICLE 10.

A Member which has ratified this Convention may denounce it after the expiration of ten years from the date on which the Convention first comes into force, by an act communicated to the Secretary General of the League of Nations for registration. Such denunciation shall not take effect until one year after the date on which it is registered with the Secretariat.

ARTICLE 11.

At least once in 10 years the Governing Body of the International Labour Office shall present to the General Conference a report on the working of this Convention, and shall consider the desirability of placing on the agenda of the Conference the question of its revision or modification.

ARTICLE 12.

The French and English texts of this Convention shall both be authentic.

Draft Convention concerning employment of women during the night.

The General Conference of the International Labour Organization of the League of Nations.

Having been convened at Washington by the Government of the United States of America, on the 29th day of October, 1919, and

Having decided upon the adoption of certain proposals with regard to "women's employment, during the night," which is part of the third item in the agenda for the Washington meeting of the Conference, and

Having determined that these proposals shall take the form of a draft international convention,

Adopts the following Draft Convention for ratification by the members of the International Labour Organization, in accordance with the Labour Part of the Treaty of Versailles of 28th June, 1919, and of the Treaty of St. Germain of 10th September, 1919:

ARTICLE 1.

For the purpose of this Convention, the term "industrial undertaking" includes particularly—

(*a*) Mines, quarries, and other works for the extraction of minerals from the earth;

(*b*) Industries in which articles are manufactured, altered, cleaned, repaired, ornamented, finished, adapted for sale, broken up or demolished, or in which materials are transformed; including shipbuilding, and the generation, transformation, and transmission of electricity or motive power of any kind;

(*c*) Construction, reconstruction, maintenance, repair, alteration, or demolition of any building, railway, tramway, harbour, dock, pier, canal, inland water-way, road, tunnel, bridge, viaduct, sewer, drain, well, telegraphic or telephonic installation, electrical undertaking, gas work, waterwork, or other work of construction, as well as the preparation for or laying the foundations of any such work or structure.

The competent authority in each country shall define the line of division which separates industry from commerce and agriculture.

ARTICLE 2.

For the purpose of this Convention, the term "night" signifies a period of at least eleven consecutive hours, including the interval between ten o'clock in the evening and five o'clock in the morning.

In those countries where no Government regulation as yet applies to the employment of women in industrial undertakings during the night, the term "night" may provisionally, and for a maximum period of three years, be declared by the Government to signify a period of only ten hours including the interval between ten o'clock in the evening and five o'clock in the morning.

ARTICLE 3.

Women without distinction of age shall not be employed during the night in any public or private industrial undertaking, or in any branch thereof, other than an undertaking in which only members of the same family are employed.

ARTICLE 4.

Article 3 shall not apply:

(*a*) In cases of *force majeure*, when in any undertaking there occurs an interruption of work which it was impossible to foresee, and which is not of a recurring character.

(*b*) In cases where the work has to do with raw materials or materials in course of treatment which are subject to rapid deterioration, when such night work is necessary to preserve the said materials from certain loss.

ARTICLE 5.

In India and Siam, the application of Article 3 of this Convention may be suspended by the Government in respect to any industrial undertaking, except factories as defined by the national law. Notice of every such suspension shall be filed with the International Labour Office.

ARTICLE 6.

In Industrial undertakings which are iufluenced by the seasons and in all cases where exceptional circumstances demand it, the night period may be reduced to ten hours on sixty days of the year.

ARTICLE 7.

In countries where the climate renders work by day particularly trying to the health, the night period may be shorter than prescribed in the above articles, provided that compensatory rest is accorded during the day.

ARTICLE 8.

The formal ratifications of this Convention, under the conditions set forth in Part XIII of the Treaty of Versailles of 28th June, 1919, and of the Treaty of St. Germain of 10th September, 1919, shall be communicated to the Secretary General of the League of Nations for registration.

ARTICLE 9.

Each Member which ratifies this Convention engages to apply it to its colonies, protectorates and possessions which are not fully self-governing:—

(*a*) Except where owing to the local conditions its provisions are inapplicable: or

(*b*) Subject to such modifications as may be necessary to adapt its provisions to local conditions.

Each Member shall notify to the International Labour Office the action taken in respect of each of its colonies, protectorates and possessions which are not fully self-governing.

ARTICLE 10.

As soon as the ratifications of two Members of the International Labour Organization have been registered with the Secretariat, the Secretary General of the League of Nations shall so notify all the Members of the International Labour Organization.

ARTICLE 11.

This Convention shall come into force at the date on which such notification is issued by the Secretary General of the League of Nations, but it shall then be binding only upon those Members which have registered their ratifications with the Secretariat. Thereafter this Convention will come into force for any other Member at the date on which its ratification is registered with the Secretariat.

ARTICLE 12.

Each Member which ratifies this Convention agrees to bring its provisions into operation not later than 1st July, 1922, and to take such action as may be necessary to make these provisions effective.

ARTICLE 13.

A Member which has ratified this Convention may denounce it after the expiration of ten years from the date on which the Convention first comes into force, by an act communicated to the Secretary General of the League of Nations for registration. Such denunciation shall not take effect until one year after the date on which it is registered with the Secretariat.

ARTICLE 14.

At least once in ten years, the Governing Body of the International Labour Office shall present to the General Conference a report on the working of this Convention, and shall consider the desirability of placing on the agenda of the Conference the question of its revision or modification.

ARTICLE 15.

The French and English texts of this Convention shall both be authentic.

Recommendation concerning the prevention of Anthrax.

The General Conference of the International Labour Organization of the League of Nations,

Having been convened at Washington by the Government of the United States of America on the 29th day of October, 1919, and

Having decided upon the adoption of certain proposals with regard to "women' employment: unhealthy processes," which is part of the third item in the agenda for the Washington meeting of the Conference; and

Having determined that these proposals shall take the form of a recommendation,

Adopts the following Recommendation, to be submitted to the Members of the International Labour Organization for consideration with a view to effect being given to it by national legislation or otherwise, in accordance with the Labour part of the Treaty of Versailles of 28th June, 1919, and the Treaty of St. Germain of September 10th, 1919:

The General Conference recommends to the Members of the International Labour Organization that arrangements should be made for the disinfection of wool infected with anthrax spores either in the country exporting such wool or if that is not practicable at the port of entry in the country importing such wool.

Recommendation concerning the protection of women and children against lead poisoning.

The General Conference of the International Labour Organization of the League of Nations,

Having been convened at Washington by the Government of the United States of America on the 29th day of October, 1919, and

Having decided upon the adoption of certain proposals with regard to "women's and children's employment: unhealthy processes," which is part of the third and fourth items in the agenda for the Washington meeting of the Conference, and

Having determined that these proposals shall take the form of a recommendation,

Adopts the following Recommendation, to be submitted to the Members of the International Labour Organization for consideration with a view to effect being given to it by national legislation or otherwise, in accordance with the Labour Part of the Treaty of Versailles of 28th June, 1919, and of the Treaty of St. Germain of 10th September, 1919.

The General Conference recommends to the Members of the International Labour Organization that in view of the danger involved to the function of maternity and to the physical development of children, women, and young persons under the age of eighteen years be excluded from employment in the following processes:

(*a*) In furnace work, in the reduction of zinc or lead ores.

(*b*) In the manipulation, treatment, or reduction of ashes containing lead, and in the desilverizing of lead.

(*c*) In melting lead or old zinc on a large scale.

(*d*) In the manufacture of solder or alloys containing more than ten per cent. of lead.

(*e*) In the manufacture of litharge, massicot, red lead, white lead, orange lead, or sulphate chromate or silicate (frit) of lead.

(*f*) In mixing and pasting in the manufacture or repair of electric accumulators.

(*g*) In the cleaning of workrooms where the above processes are carried on.

It is further recommended that the employment of women and young persons under the age of eighteen years in processes involving the use of lead compounds be permitted only subject to the following conditions:—

(*a*) Locally applied exhaust ventilation, so as to remove dust and fumes at the point of origin.

(*b*) Cleanliness of tools and workrooms.

(*c*) Notification to Government authorities of all cases of lead poisoning, and compensation therefor.

(*d*) Periodic medical examination of the persons employed in such processes.

(*e*) Provision of sufficient and suitable cloakroom, washing, and mess-room accommodation, and of special protective clothing.

(*f*) Prohibition of bringing food or drink into work rooms.

It is further recommended that in industries where soluble lead compounds can be replaced by non-toxic substances, the use of soluble lead compounds should be strictly regulated.

For the purpose of this Recommendation, a lead compound should be considered as soluble if it contains more than five per cent. of its weight (estimated as metallic lead) soluble in a quarter of one per cent. solution of hydrochloric acid.

Recommendation concerning the establishment of Government Health Services.

The General Conference of the International Labour Organization of the League of Nations,

Having been convened at Washington by the Government of the United States of America on the 29th day of October, 1919, and

Having decided upon the adoption of certain proposals with regard to "women's employment: unhealthy processes," which is part of the third item in the agenda for the Washington meeting of the Conference, and

Having determined that these proposals shall take the form of a recommendation,

Adopts the following Recommendation, to be submitted to the Members of the International Labour Organization for consideration with a view to effect being given to it by national legislation or otherwise, in accordance with the Labour Part of the Treaty of Versailles of June 28th, 1919, and the Treaty of St. Germain of September 10th, 1919:

The General Conference recommends that each Member of the International Labour Organization which has not already done so should establish as soon as possible, not only a system of efficient factory inspection, but also in addition thereto a Government service especially charged with the duty of safe-guarding the health of the workers, which will keep in touch with the International Labour Office.

Draft Convention fixing the minimum age for admission of children to industrial employment.

The General Conference of the International Labour Organization of the League of Nations,

Having been convened by the Government of the United States of America at Washington on the 29th day of October, 1919, and

Having decided upon the adoption of certain proposals with regard to the "employment of children: minimum age of employment," which is part of the fourth item in the agenda for the Washington meeting of the Conference, and having determined that these proposals shall take the form of a draft international convention,

Adopts the following Draft Convention for ratification by the Members of the International Labour Organization, in accordance with the Labour Part of the Treaty of Versailles of 28th June, 1919 and of the Treaty of St. Germain of 10th September, 1919:

ARTICLE 1.

For the purpose of this Convention, the term "industrial undertaking" includes particularly:

(*a*) Mines, quarries and other works for the extraction of Minerals from the earth.

(*b*) Industries in which articles are manufactured, altered, cleaned, repaired, ornamented, finished, adapted for sale, broken up or demolished, or in which materials are transformed; including shipbuilding and the generation, transformation, and transmission of electricity and motive power of any kind.

(*c*) Construction, reconstruction, maintenance, repair, alteration, demolition of any building, railway, tramway, harbour, dock, pier, canal, inland waterway, road, tunnel, bridge, viaduct, sewer, drain, well, telegraphic or telephonic installation, electrical undertaking, gas work, water work, or other work of construction, as well as the preparation for or laying the foundations of any such work or structure.

(*d*) Transport of passengers or goods by road or rail or inland waterway, including the handling of goods at docks, quays, wharves, and warehouses, but excluding transport by hand.

The competent authority in each country shall define the line of division which separates industry from commerce and agriculture.

ARTICLE 2.

Children under the age of fourteen years shall not be employed or work in any public or private industrial undertaking or in any branch thereof, other than an undertaking in which only members of the same family are employed.

ARTICLE 3.

The provisions of article 2 shall not apply to work done by children in technical schools, provided that such work is approved and supervised by public authority.

ARTICLE 4.

In order to facilitate the enforcement of the provisions of this Convention, every employer in an industrial undertaking shall be required to keep a register of all persons under the age of sixteen years employed by him, and of the dates of their births.

ARTICLE 5.

In connection with the application of this Convention to Japan, the following modifications of article 2 may be made:

(*a*) Children over twelve years of age may be admitted into employment if they have finished the course in the elementary school;

(*b*) As regards children between the ages of twelve and fourteen already employed transitional regulations may be made.

The provision in the present Japanese law admitting children under the age of twelve years to certain light and easy employments shall be repealed.

ARTICLE 6.

The provisions of article 2 shall not apply to India, but in India children under twelve years of age shall not be employed,

(*a*) In manufactories working with power and employing more than ten persons;

(*b*) In mines, quarries, and other works for the extraction of minerals from the earth;

(c) In the transports of passengers or goods, or mails, by rail, or in the handling of goods at docks, quays, and wharves, but excluding transport by hand.

ARTICLE 7.

The formal ratifications of this Convention, under the conditions set forth in Part XIII of the Treaty of Versailles of 28th June, 1919, and of the Treaty of St. Germain of 10th September, 1919, shall be communicated to the Secretary General of the League of Nations for registration.

ARTICLE 8.

Each Member which ratifies this Convention engages to apply it to its colonies, protectorates, and possessions which are not fully self-governing:

(a) Except where owing to the local conditions its provisions are inapplicable; or

(b) Subject to such modifications as may be necessary to adapt its provisions to local conditions.

Each Member shall notify to the International Labour Office the action taken in respect to each of its colonies, protectorates, and possessions which are not fully self-governing.

ARTICLE 9.

As soon as the ratifications of two Members of the International Labour Organization have been registered with the Secretariat, the Secretary General of the League of Nations shall so notify all the members of the International Labour Organization.

ARTICLE 10.

This Convention shall come into force at the date on which such notification is issued by the Secretary General of the League of Nations, but it shall then be binding only upon those Members which have registered their ratifications with the Secretariat. Thereafter this Convention will come into force for any other Member at the date on which its ratification is registered with the Secretariat.

ARTICLE 11.

Each Member which ratifies this Convention agrees to bring its provisions into operation not later than 1st July, 1922, and to take such action as may be necessary to make these provisions effective.

ARTICLE 12.

A Member which has ratified this Convention may denounce it after the expiration of ten years from the date on which the Convention first comes into force, by an act communicated to the Secretary General of the League of Nations for registration. Such denunciation shall not take effect until one year after the date on which it is registered with the Secretariat.

ARTICLE 13.

At least once in ten years, the Governing Body of the International Labour Office shall present to the General Conference a report on the working of this Convention, and shall consider the desirability of placing on the agenda of the Conference the question of its revision or modification.

ARTICLE 14.

The French and English texts of this Convention shall both be authentic.

Draft Convention concerning the night work of young persons employed in industry.

The General Conference of the International Labour Organization of the League of Nations,

Having been convened by the Government of the United States of America at Washington, on the 29th day of October 1919, and

Having decided upon the adoption of certain proposals with regard to the "employment of children: during the night," which is part of the fourth item in the agenda for the Washington meeting of the Conference, and

Having determined that these proposals shall take the form of a draft international convention.

Adopts the following Draft Convention for ratification by the members of the International Labour Organization, in accordance with the Labour Part of the Treaty of Versailles of 28th June 1919, and of the Treaty of St. Germain of 10th September 1919.

ARTICLE 1.

For the purpose of this Convention, the term "industrial undertaking" includes particularly:

(*a*) Mines, quarries, and other works for the extraction of minerals from the earth.

(*b*) Industries in which articles are manufactured, altered, cleaned, repaired, ornamented, finished, adapted for sale, broken up, or demolished or in which materials are transformed; including shipbuilding, and the generation, transformation, and transmission of electricity or motive power of any kind.

(*c*) Construction, reconstruction, maintenance, repair, alteration, or demolition of any building, railway, tramway, harbour, dock, pier, canal, inland waterway, road, tunnel, bridge, viaduct, sewer, drain, well, telegraphic or telephonic installation, electrical undertaking, gas work, waterwork, or other work of construction as well as the preparation for or laying the foundations of any such work or structure.

(*d*) Transport of passengers or goods by road or rail, including the handling of goods at docks, quays, wharves, and warehouses, but excluding transport by hand.

The competent authority in each country shall define the line of division which separates industry from commerce and agriculture.

ARTICLE 2.

Young persons under eighteen years of age shall not be employed during the night in any public or private industrial undertaking or in any branch thereof, other than an undertaking in which only members of the same family are employed, except as hereinafter provided for.

Young persons over the age of sixteen may be employed during the night in the following industrial undertakings on work which by reason of the nature of the process, is required to be carried on continuously day and night:

(*a*) Manufacture of iron and steel; processes in which reverberatory or regenerative furnaces are used, and galvanizing of sheet metal or wire (except the pickling process).

(*b*) Glass works.

(*c*) Manufacture of paper.

(*d*) Manufacture of raw sugar.

(*e*) Gold mining reduction work.

ARTICLE 3.

For the purpose of this Convention, the term " night " signifies a period of at least eleven consecutive hours, including the interval between ten o'clock in the evening and five o'clock in the morning.

In coal and lignite mines work may be carried on in the interval between ten o'clock in the evening and five o'clock in the morning if an interval of ordinarily fifteen hours, and in no case of less than thirteen hours, separates two periods of work.

Where night work in the baking industry is prohibited for all workers, the interval between nine o'clock in the evening and four o'clock in the morning may be substituted in the baking industry for the interval between ten o'clock in the evening and five o'clock in the morning.

In those tropical countries in which work is suspended during the middle of the day, the night period may be shorter than eleven hours if compensatory rest is accorded during the day.

ARTICLE. 4.

The provisions of Articles 2 and 3 shall not apply to the night work of young persons between the ages of sixteen and eighteen years in cases of emergencies which could not have been controlled or foreseen, which are not of a periodical character, and which interfere with the normal working of the industrial undertaking.

ARTICLE 5.

In the application of this Convention to Japan until 1st July 1925, Article II shall apply only to young persons under 15 years of age and thereafter it shall apply only to young persons under sixteen years of age.

ARTICLE 6.

In the application of this Convention to India, the term " industrial undertakings " shall include only " factories " as defined in the Indian Factory Act, and Article 2 shall not apply to male young persons over fourteen years of age.

ARTICLE 7.

The prohibition of night work may be suspended by the Government for young persons between the ages of sixteen and eighteen years, when in case of serious emergency the public nterest demands it.

ARTICLE 8.

The formal ratifications of this Convention, under the conditions set forth in Part XIII of the Treaty of Versailles of 28th June 1919, and of the Treaty of St. Germain of 10th September 1919, shall be communicated to the Secretary General of the League of Nations for registration.

ARTICLE 9.

Each Member which ratifies this Convention engages to apply it to its colonies, protectorates and possessions which are not fully self-governing :

(*a*) Except where owing to the local conditions its provisions are inapplicable ; or

(*b*) Subject to such modifications as may be necessary to adapt its provisions to local conditions.

Each member shall notify to the International Labour Office the actions taken in respect of each of its colonies, protectorates and possessions which are not fully self-governing.

ARTICLE 10.

As soon as the ratification of two Members of the International Labour Organization have been registered with the Secretariat, the Secretary General of the League of Nations shall so notify all the Members of the International Labour Organization.

ARTICLE 11.

This Convention shall come into force at the date on which such notification is issued by the Secretary General of the League of Nations, and it shall then be binding only upon those Members which have registered their ratification with the Secretariat. Thereafter this Convention will come into force for any other Member at the date on which its ratification is registered with the Secretariat.

ARTICLE 12.

Each Member which ratifies this Convention agrees to bring its provisions into operation not later than 1st July 1922, and to take such action as may be necessary to make these provisions effective.

ARTICLE 13.

A Member which has ratified this Convention may denounce it after the expiration of ten years from the date on which the Convention first comes into force, by an act communicated to the Secretary General of the League of Nations for registration. Such denunciation shall not take effect until one year after the date on which it is registered with the Secretariat.

ARTICLE 14.

At least once in ten years the Governing Body of the Industrial Labour Office shall present to the General Conference a report on the working of this Convention, and shall consider the desirability of placing on the agenda of the Conference the question of its revision or modification.

ARTICLE 15.

The French and English texts of this Convention shall both be authentic.

Recommendation concerning the application of the Berne Convention of 1906, *on the prohibition of the use of white phosphorus in the manufacture of matches.*

The General Conference of the International Labour Organization of the League of Nations,

Having been convened at Washington by the Government of the United States of America on the 29th day of October 1919, and

Having decided upon the adoption of certain proposals with regard to the "extension and application of the International Convention adopted at Berne in 1906 on the prohibition of the use of white phosphorus in the manufacture of matches," which is part of the fifth item in the agenda for the Washington meeting of the Conference, and

Having determined that these proposals shall take the form of a recommendation,

Adopts the following Recommendation, to be submitted to the Members of the International Labour Organization for consideration with a view to effect being given to it by national legislation or otherwise, in accordance with the Labour Part of the Treaty of Versailles of 28th June 1919, and the Treaty of St. Germain of 10th September 1919:

The General Conference recommends that each Member of the International Labour Organization, which has not already done so, should adhere to the International Convention adopted at Berne in 1906 on the prohibition of the use of white phosphorus in the manufacture of matches.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONFERENCE.

COMMISSION ON EMPLOYMENT OF CHILDREN.

Sub-Committee on Oriental Countries.

Statement of Mr. Joshi, Workers Delegate, India, in regard to fixing the age of admission of Children to Industrial Employment in India.

I. In the first place, it is necessary to define Industrial Employment as applied to oriental countries—I would include in them:—

(1) All *fac ories* working with some power and *employing not less than* 10 *persons.*

(2) Mines and quarries governed by the Indian Mines Act.

(3) Railways.

(4) Docks.

I would also like that the decisions of this conference as regards the age of childern should apply to Commercial Concerns registered under the Indian Companies Act and to all Departments of Governments and to Municipal Service.

II. The minimum age for the employment of children should be 12. (At present it is 9).

III. Children between 13 and 15 may be employed as half-timers, working not more than 5 hours a day. At present children between 10 and 14 are employed for a maximum number of 6 hours in textile factories and for 7 hours in other factories.

IV. As in India there is no provision, at present, for the compulsory education of children, it is desirable that this conference should include a recommendation for the provision of such education in the Convention they may agree upon.

Dated 10th November 1919.

Statement by Mr. A. R. Murray, Employers Delegate from India.

The protection of children has been the prime motive in Indian Factory Legislation. Just as the Factory Laws of the United Kingdom began in 1802 and 1819 with Acts having particular reference to children, so the first Indian Factories Act, XV of 1881, has as its main object the protection of children working in Factories. In that Act a child was defined as a person under the age of twelve, and no child could be employed in any Factory under the age of seven, while the maximum daily employment for children was fixed at 9 hours.

Ten years later the Indian Factories Act was amended by Act XI of 1891 which *inter alia*—

(*a*) Raised the age of a child from 12 to 14 years.

(*b*) Raised the minimum age of employment from 7 to 9 years.

(*c*) Reduced the maximum daily employment from 9 to 7 hours, and

(*d*) Provided that no child could be employed in any Factory before 5 A.M. or after 8 P.M., besides enacting other provisions as to intervals of rest the prohibition of employment in dangerous work, the granting of certificates and the maintenance of registers.

On 1906 the Government of India appointed a Textile Factories Labour Committee to enquire into the conditions of Factory Labour in India. Sir Hamilton P. Freer-Smith, formerly Superintending Inspector for Dangerous Trades in England, was President of this Committee, and one of the questions submitted for consideration was whether the minimum age of children should be raised above 9 years. In their report dated April 5th, 1907, the Committee said

"This question has been considered from every point of view and due weight has been given "to the evidence of competent witnesses. Were there educational facilities for school "attendance throughout the country, the Committee would not have any hesitation in sug- "gesting that the limit of age for employment of children should be raised, but as this is not "the case, they have to consider whether any kindness would be done to the children by "preventing them from working at the age of 9 in well ordered factories. If so provided, "it is feared that many of these children would be employed in places not under the Fac- "tories Act where the conditions of labour are much worse, or they might be employed in "much more exhausting work in general labour or if unemployed, they would possibly "be idling in the Bazars instead of honestly earning a small sum towards the family "expenses."

Immediately after the publication of this report of Sir Hamilton Freer-Smith's Committee, the Government of India appointed a Commission to make further investigations in respect of all factories in India. Dr. W. A. B. Beaumont, Superintending Inspector of Factories, England, was a member of this Commission, which reported against any alteration in the age limits of children, but recommended that the maximum daily employment be reduced from 7 to 6 hours. As a result of this Commission's report the Indian Factories Act, 1911 (Act 11 of 1911), was passed and is the law in India at the present moment. According to its provisions :—

(*a*) A child means a person under the age of 14.

(*b*) No child shall be employed in any Factory unless he is in possession of a certificate showing that he is not less than 9 years of age and is fit for employment in a factory, and while at work carries either the certificate itself or a token giving reference to such certificate.

(*c*) No child shall be employed in any Factory before 5-30 A.M. or after 7 P.M.

(*d*) No child shall be employed in any Factory for more than 7 hours in any one day.

(*e*) No child shall be employed in any Textile Factory for more than 6 hours in any one day.

(*f*) No child shall be employed except during specified hours fixed in advance and duly published.

(*g*) In every Factory there shall be kept a register of the children employed and the nature of their employment.

(*h*) No child shall be employed for more than 6 days in the week.

The Draft Convention submitted by the Organizing Committee for the consideration of the International Labour Conference prohibits the employment in industrial work of children below the age of 14 years. Clause 4 of the Draft provides for modifications of this convention where the imperfect development of industrial organization or other special circumstances render the industrial efficiency of the workers substantially different. It is suggested that India comes within this category and that children between the ages of 9 and 14 should continue to be allowed to work in accordance with the provisions of the Indian Factories Act, 1911. No change in Indian conditions has taken place since the Indian Textile Factories Labour Committee and the Indian Factories Commission reported against any alteration in the age limits of children. The Indian Industrial Commission of which Sir Thomas H. Holland was President and Dr. Edward Hopkinson, M.P., a member, after enquiries extending over two years, in their Report published last year, made special reference to the necessity for providing for the education of factory children before proceeding to amend the Factories Act. They say "The first thing to do is to introduce compulsory education in areas where this is feasible, "applicable to all classes of children and not merely to those employed in factories. Any "consequential amendment of the Factories Act may then be considered."

From the supplemental report of the Organizing Committee it appears that the Government of India is in consultation with the local Governments on the general question of the amendment of the law. I suggest that no recommendations of any description be made regarding the age of admission of children to industrial employment in India until such time as the Government of India has had an opportunity of further considering the question in all its bearings.

Dated Washington, D. C., November 1919.

LIMITATION OF HOURS OF WORK IN INDIA.

Statement by one of the Indian Government Delegates.

1. The first Indian Factory Act passed in 1881 did not attempt to regulate the working hours of adults but merely limited the hours of work of children and provided for the safety of operatives and the inspection of factories. The next Act passed in 1891, limited the working day of women to eleven hours and provided a compulsory midday stoppage and a weekly holiday. No restriction on the hours of work given was approved as the Factory Commission of 1890 reported that the workers themselves did not desire any change as factories worked during daylight only, the average working day being twelve hours.

The introduction of electric light completely altered the position and although the Factory Commission of 1908 were strongly opposed to any direct limitation of adult working hours on the ground that the growth of industrial enterprise would be seriously hampered, advocating the alternative method of restricting the hours of labour of young persons, women and children only, the Government of India disregarded this advice and agreeing with the minority report of Dr. T. M. Nair decided to limit the working hours of men in textile factories.

2. The Act of 1911, which is still in force, regulates the working of industries (other than mines electrical generating stations and tea, coffee and indigo plantations) in which power is used and more than 49 persons are employed but the provisions of the Act can by notification be applied to factories employing 20 persons and this has been done in some cases. The Act prescribes a maximum working day of 12 hours for men in textile factories, of 11 hours for women in all factories, of 6 hours for children under 14 in textile factories, and of 7 hours for children in other factories. A compulsory rest period of an hour after 6 hours work is provided; Sunday work is prohibited; women and children cannot be employed in any factory between 7-00 P.M. and 5-30 A.M., and in textile factories men cannot be employed within these hours unless under an approved system of shifts. In textile factories, unless working under an approved system of shifts machinery cannot be run for more than 12 hours. The limitation of hours and the compulsory stoppage does not apply to certain specific processes and classes of work.

3. These are the provisions of the Act in broad outline but it would be wrong to suppose that in all factories or other large industrial undertakings the working day is one of twelve hours. Thus in the jute mills of Bengal which employ a quarter of a million operatives, the working day in the case of more than sixty per cent. of the workers varies from 8 to 9½ hours, the working day of the weavers being 11½ hours. These hours, however, are nominal only and, as will be explained later, the actual hours of work not only in jute mills but practically in all industries, are substantially less than the nominal hours. In Upper India the cotton mills now work 11 hours, and other textile factories between 9½ and 10½ hours according to the season of the year. In the Tata Iron and Steel Works which employ 11,000 operatives, the working day is 8, 9, or 11 hours according to the nature of the work. In mines, where work is carried on to a great extent under the family system, the weekly hours worked are exceedingly low while particulars of the hours worked in ordnance factories and in certain branches of railway work are given in the supplementary report of the Organizing Committee.

4. But we are here concerned not with the hours worked in special industries or in industries manned by picked labour but with the maximum hours to be prescribed for the great mass of Indian workers. Climatic conditions are the decisive factor in determining this limit and in India the ordinary operative, owing to this cause, is incapable of intensive or continuous work; his natural tendency at present being to spread his work over a long period finishing his task in the most leisurely manner. This is the chief characteristic of Indian labour and the most striking feature of the factory system is the amount of absence from work which is permitted to take place during the working hours. In some cases regular reliefs are arranged, in others under a ticket system provision is made for the continuous absence of a certain percentage of the workers while in other cases (notably in the Bombay mills) the hands come and go as they please. The various systems will be explained in more detail to the Committee if desired but the particular result is that whatever be the nominal hours of work the actual hours worked are substantially less. It is difficult, and might be misleading to give a figure but it has been calculated that in a textile factory the complements of workers must always be from 10 to 15 per cent. more than the number of hands required to man the machinery at any one time.

5. Now, if hours be shortened these habits of leisurely and intermittent work will not thereby be removed though it may be hoped that in the course of time more intensive and continuous working may be possible, and in a mill in which operators are required to work 12 hours daily, the working day be reduced to 11 or 10 hours a loss in production for some time would probably have to be faced.

At the same time a working day of 12 hours is excessive and the Government of India, who have as a result of the report of the Industrial Commission of 1918, adopted a progressive policy for the betterment of labour not merely in regard to working hours, but in other directions are prepared to consent to the principle of a sixty hour week and to apply that principle effectively. As in the present Act, there would necessarily be certain exceptions in the case of specified classes of work but these are not sufficiently numerorus to affect the general position.

The question of the desirability of limiting overtime has not been sufficiently examined to enable any statement to be made but it may be pointed out that if a maximum working week of sixty hours be prescribed overtime beyond that limit could not be worked save in the case of special classes of work that may be exempted by law.

6. The definition of "industrial undertakings" suggested by the Organizing Committee could not be applied to India. Outside the factories, mines and railways there are numerous petty industries not falling within the scope of the Factory Act. No reliable statistics of these are available either as to their number or character but arrangements will be made to obtain fuller information than is now available at the census of 1921. With that information before them, the Government of India will be in a position to decide whether it is desirable or practicable to limit hours of work in these cases. Again, there is in India an enormous number of casual industrial labourers whose hours of work would have to be regulated if the suggested definition were adopted. It would be wholly impracticable such cases to insure the observance of any such limitation of hours even if it were desirable to legislate.

It might, however, be possible to regulate the hours of labour not only in factories but also in mines and in certain branches of railway work, applying the principle of the sixty hour week in such cases.

(Sd.) L. J. KERSHAW,
Delegate for India.

Dated 13th November 1919.

COMMISSION ON APPLICATION OF 8 HOURS DAY TO TROPICAL COUNTRIES.

Statement submitted by Mr. N. M. Joshi, representative of Indian Labour.

1. My individual view is that no harm will be done to the industries in India even if the principle of 8 hours a day be introduced there immediately. But I admit this view will be supported neither by the employers, nor by the Government, nor by a large volume of public opinion in the country. Therefore, for practical considerations, I accept temporarily the position that India should be excluded for some period from the application of the principle of 8 hours a day.

2. As regards Article 1 of the proposed Convention I think restriction of hours of work may not for some time be applied to all industries but shall apply to all factories worked with either electricity, steam, water or other mechanical power and where not less than 10 persons are employed. It shall apply to mines and quarries, railways and tramways; it shall also apply to all Departments of Government and Municipal Service and to the offices of all companies registered under the Indian Companies Act.

3. The working hours of employed persons shall not exceed 10 in one day and 60 hours a week. I am not in favour of the principle of 60 hours a week without fixing a limit for the daily hours of work. Even a day of 10 hours is too long and it will be detrimental to the health of the workers to employ them for longer hours even if they are compensated by an additional day's rest.

4. I am opposed to allowing overtime except for reasons mentioned in Article (3), *viz.*, the breakdown of any machinery in which case the time of overwork will be compensated for during the course of a fortnight; the period of 10 hours is too long to admit of any overtime.

Dated Washington, D. C., November 1919.

Appendix I.

VALUE-PAYABLE PARCELS BETWEEN INDIA AND THE UNITED KINGDOM.

No. 18 of 1919.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT,
BOMBAY CASTLE, 3*rd January* 1919.

THE CHAIRMAN,
MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
Bombay.

SIR,

I am directed to forward copy of a letter from the Government of India, No. 11253, dated 14th October 1918, regarding the proposed establishment of a service for the collection of trade charges on parcels exchanged with the United Kingdom, and to request that this Government may be favoured with the opinion of the Association on the subject.—I have, etc.,

M. V. GAZDAR,
For *Under Secretary to Government.*

Letter from the Government of India, Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 11253, *dated* 14*th October* 1918.

I am directed to invite a reference to the correspondence ending with the Hon. Mr. R. A. Lamb's letter No. 4035, dated the 6th October 1908, regarding the proposed introduction of a scheme for the exchange of value-payable parcels between the United Kingdom and India. On previous occasions opinions for and against the scheme were almost equally divided but, as might be expected, while the opinions of consumers were in favour of the proposal, the Trades Associations, which represent the retail shopkeepers, were unanimously opposed to it. In view of this fact His Majesty's Government were informed that the Government of India were not prepared to enter into the arrangement.

2. Intimation has now been received that the General Post Office, London, propose negotiating with the Dominions, and Allied and possibly neutral countries for the establishment of a service for the collection of trade charges on parcels exchanged with the United Kingdom and the Government of India are invited to co-operate in the scheme.

3. The Government of India recognise that circumstances have changed since 1908, especially as the result of the war, and before coming to a decision in the matter they would be glad if, after consulting Chambers of Commerce, Trades' Associations and such representative bodies as are likely to express useful opinions on the subject, the Government of Bombay would favour them with an expression of their opinion on the subject.

No. 86/18/V. of 1919.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, 10*th February* 1919.

THE UNDER SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT,
Bombay.

SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 18, dated 3rd ultimo, and its accompaniment regarding the proposed establishment of a service for the collection of trade charges on parcels exchanged with the United Kingdom and to state in reply that my Committee quite approve the proposal to introduce such a scheme and have no further remarks to put forward in this connection.—I have, etc.,

R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE,
Secretary.

Appendix J-1.

EXCESS PROFITS DUTY.

No. 3512 of 1919.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
BOMBAY CASTLE, *4th April* 1919.

THE SECRETARY,
MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
Bombay.

SIR,

I am directed to forward copy of Press Note No. 3511, dated 4th April 1919, issued in connection with section 9 of the Excess Profits Duty Act, 1919 (X of 1919).—I have, etc.,

A. F. L. BRAYNE,
Under Secretary to Government.

PRESS NOTE.

The Government of India have issued the following Press Communiquè :—

" The Excess Profits Duty Bill was passed into law on Wednesday, the 19th March, and its provisions will have effect from the 1st April 1919. During the passage of the Bill through Council, a new section was added to it (now Section 9 of the Act) enabling the Governor-General in Council to appoint a Board of special Referees where it appears that the provisions of the Act would operate unfairly in the case of a *class* of business, for example owing to a business being a new business or subject to Government control. When any person desires to apply that the special procedure laid down in Section 9 of the Act should be adopted for a variation of the basis or method of assessment in respect of such a class of business, he should make an application to the Finance Department, Government of India, as soon as possible, and, at the latest, before 30th June 1919 containing the particulars specified below :—

1. Name and address of the applicant.
2. Class of business.
3. Title and qualification of the applicant to represent the class.
4. The special circumstances on account of which it is alleged that the provisions of the Act for the calculation of excess profits would operate unfairly in the case of the class of business in question.
5. The variation of the basis or method of assessment applied for.
6. The place in which the applicant desires to be heard by the Board of special Referees.
7. The names and addresses of any persons whom the applicant desires to be heard by the Board of special Referees in support of his application.

It must be explained that the above remarks do not apply to cases in which a business falling under the Act wishes to apply for special treatment owing to circumstances peculiar to the individual business. In such cases any application should be submitted to the Collector of Income-tax concerned who will deal with it under section 7."

No. 246/51/E. of 1919.

THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *6th June* 1919.

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
FINANCE DEPARTMENT,
Simla.

SIR,

I am directed to state that a copy of a Press Note No. 3511, dated 4th ultimo, issued in connection with Section 9 of the Excess Profits Duty Act, 1919, was sent to the Committee

of this Association by the Bombay Government and in accordance with the instructions contained therein, I am directed to address you as follows :—

1. The name of the applicant in this case is the Bombay Millowners' Association and the address is as above.

2. Cotton Textile Industry.

3. Out of a total of 86 mills in Bombay, 76 are members of this Association and the General Committee are empowered to act in the interests of the general body of members.

4. As regards Section 9 (2) of the Excess Profits Duty Act, 1919, my Committee submit that the Board of Special Referees should include one member of this Association. They feel that direct representation is very necessary if the interests of the textile industry are to be fully protected.

Depreciation.—In this connection, I am to point out that textile machinery has trebled in price since 1914 and the price of building materials has doubled in the same period and therefore all mills which have set aside an amount for depreciation at the rate of 5 per cent. for the past 20 years, on pre-war prices, now find that the sum so collected represents but 33⅓ per cent. of the value of new machinery which in almost all cases is urgently required for renewal.

My Committee venture to hope that this matter will receive the earnest consideration of Government and that early steps will be taken to fix all allowances for depreciation on the basis of present prices. I am here to add that the Bombay Municipality recently doubled mill assessments on the ground of increased values and this, it is submitted, should entitle mills to special consideration as regards depreciation.

The rule in Bombay is for depreciation to be allowed on the block cost of machinery and plant after deducting the amount set aside in the previous 20 years and this, my Committee respectfully submit, is very unfair, as Bombay is the only Province to follow such a procedure. Whatever system of assessment be ultimately adopted, my Committee consider it should be standardized throughout India for each particular kind of industry.

As regards the textile mills which have been engaged in war contracts, I am to point out that their waste plant, bleaching and dyeing compartments have been working night and day and therefore should be allowed double the usual rate for depreciation which may be allowed to other such concerns.—I have, etc.,

R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE,

Secretary.

No. 1541-F.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
FINANCE DEPARTMENT,
SIMLA, 20*th June* 1919.

THE SECRETARY,
MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
Bombay.

SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 246/51, dated the 6th June 1919, embodying a request of the Bombay Millowners' Association that the case of the Bombay Cotton Mill Industry may be considered by a Board of Special Referees under Section 9 of the Excess Profits Duty Act, 1919. As regards the particular variation of the "basis or method of assessment" [c.f. sub-section (3) of that section] which your Association

wish to be adopted, the Government of India presume, though this is not specifically stated in your letter under reference, that their object is that a higher rate than the 10 per cent. mentioned in Section 6 (1) (*a*) of the act may be fixed on grounds connected with depreciation as set out in your letter.

2. I am to say that this request has been noted, and will be taken into consideration when other similar applications have been received. In the meantime, Mr. W. S. Watkins, Adviser to the Government of India in matters connected with excess profits duty, who will be visiting Bombay in the near future, has been asked to put himself into touch with your Association.

3. I am to add, as regards the general points concerning depreciation raised in your letter, that the Government of India are at the present time considering as a separate matter the question of basing the methods adopted for the purposes of income-tax in the different provinces on a more uniform principle.—I have, etc.,

E. N. BLANDY,
Under Secretary to the Government of India.

No. 2381-F.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
FINANCE DEPARTMENT,
SIMLA, 13*th September* 1919.

THE SECRETARY,
MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
Bombay.

SIR,

In continuation of my letter No. 1541-F., dated the 20th June 1919, I am directed to inform you that the Governor-General in Council has considered the report, dated the 28th August 1919, of the Board of Special Referees appointed under section 9 of the Excess Profits Duty Act, 1919, to which the application of the Bombay Millowners' Association was referred under sub-section 1 of that section and that he is pleased to direct that no variation in the basis or method of assessment of this class of business shall be permitted.—I have, etc.,

E. N. BLANDY,
Under Secretary to the Government of India.

No. 2382-F.

Copy forwarded to the Government of Bombay, for information and necessary action.

Appendix J-2.

BOARD OF SPECIAL REFEREES UNDER SECTION 9 OF THE EXCESS PROFITS DUTY ACT.

No. 117-C.R. of 1919-1920.

INCOME-TAX COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
20-22, PARSI BAZAR STREET,
BOMBAY, 21*st July* 1919.

THE SECRETARY,
MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
Bombay.

SIR,

I have the honour to state that Government of India have under their consideration the appointment of a Board of Special Referees to deal with cases under Section 9 of the Excess Profits Duty Act and in order that all such cases coming before them should receive treatment

on uniform lines for all India, they propose to establish one single Board consisting of four members. I have in this connection been desired by the Government of Bombay to submit, in consultation with the business Association interested, for their nomination of an Indian business representative from Bombay, the names and qualifications, business experience, etc., of some gentleman in Bombay. I should therefore feel obliged if you would propose for submission the name of an experienced and suitable Indian gentleman who would be agreeable to join the Board.

2. It may be mentioned for your information that this Special Board will have to tour in India and the important centres of its visit will be Calcutta, Bombay, Cawnpore and Madras and that though it is very difficult at present to estimate exactly how long the Board will take in its enquiry, the period would run to a month, or six weeks or possibly longer. The Government of India propose to use this Board as the nucleus of a Committee to consider the question of the allowances for depreciation in Income-Tax Assessments. As to remuneration designed to cover the personal expenses of the member, the Government of India propose Rs. 1,500 a month plus actual travelling expenses.

3. As the matter is very urgent I shall be glad to receive your reply within 3 days if possible.—I have, etc.,

L. W. HARTLEY,
Commissioner of Income-Tax, Bombay.

No. 315/51/E. of 1919.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, 25*th July* 1919.

THE COMMISSIONER OF INCOME-TAX,
Bombay.

SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. C.R.-117, dated 21st instant, requesting this Association to propose for submission to the Government of India, the name of an experienced and suitable Indian gentleman who would be agreeable to joining the Board of Referees which is to be appointed to deal with cases under Section 9 of the Excess Profits Duty Act.

2. In reply I am to state my Committee submit the name of Mr. Jamsetjee A. Wadia who is closely associated with several of the Bombay Mills and is a prominent member of this Association. His address is 13, Esplanade Road, and he has expressed his willingness to serve if appointed.—I have, etc.,

R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE,
Secretary.

Appendix K.

BOARD OF REFEREES UNDER SECTION 8 OF THE EXCESS PROFITS DUTY ACT.

No. 5208 of 1919.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
BOMBAY CASTLE, 22*nd May* 1919.

The SECRETARY,
MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
Bombay.

SIR,

Under Section 8 of the Excess Profits Duty Act, 1919, the Local Government is empowered to appoint a Board of Referees to hear appeals against the decisions of the Collector under

Section 7 of the Act. In order that Government may be in a position to constitute such Boards I am to request you to nominate, from among the members of your Association, 4 gentlemen, who, from their position and their acquaintance with various classes of business, are likely to command general confidence, and to communicate their names to Government through the Commissioner of Income-Tax, Bombay, together with a short account of the position they hold in the commercial community and their qualifications.

2. I am to state that non-official members appointed on the Board will be remunerated at the rate of Rs. 100 for a full day's sitting and Rs. 50 for a half day's sitting. Though it seems improbable that such members will have to travel to the place of meeting travelling allowances at first class rates will also be granted to them where necessary.—

I have, etc.,

A. F. L. BRAYNE,
Under Secretary to Government.

No. 243/51/E. of 1919.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *6th June* 1919.

THE UNDER SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
Bombay.

SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 5208, dated 22nd ultimo, requesting my Committee to nominate from among the members of this Association four gentlemen for appointment to the Board of Referees required under Section 8 of the Excess Profits Duty Act, 1919. In reply I am to submit the following names :—

(1) Mr. N. G. Hunt, Partner in Messrs. Greaves Cotton & Co.

(2) Mr. N. N. Wadia, C.I.E., Partner in Messrs. Nowrosjee Wadia & Sons.

(3) Mr. C. N. Wadia, C.I.E., Partner in Messrs. C. N. Wadia & Co.

(4) Mr. Meyer Nissim, Partner in Messrs. David Sassoon & Co., Ld.

I am to add that these gentlemen are also prominent Millowners of this town.—

I have, etc.,

R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE,
Secretary.

Appendix L.

ALLOWANCES FOR DEPRECIATION UNDER THE INCOME-TAX ACT.

No. 2551-F.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
FINANCE DEPARTMENT,
SEPARATE REVENUE.
Income-tax.
SIMLA, *6th October* 1919.

RESOLUTION.

The Government of India have from time to time received numerous representations regarding the allowances fixed in the various provinces on account of depreciation under the Income-Tax Act. The criticisms levelled at the existing practice have alleged in some cases

inadequacy in the rates allowed and, more generally, the hardship involved to various businesses on account of the prevalence of a variety of rates in the different provinces. Early in 1918 Local Governments were requested to submit their recommendations, after consulting expert opinion and Chambers of Commerce, and, apart from the rates which should be allowed in particular cases, their advice was invited on the fundamental question whether depreciation allowances should be calculated on the written down value, as is ordinarily done in the United Kingdom, or upon prime cost. In their replies Local Governments were practically unanimous in recommending that prime cost is for India the most convenient basis of calculation, but in other respects their views showed considerable diversity. The problem has been approached from different standpoints, some calculated depreciation on block, allowing different rates for different industries, while others calculated it on the various classes of plant employed, and this, combined with divergence in local conditions has made their specific proposals in matters of detail by no means uniform.

The Government of India after examining the various suggestions put forward by Local Governments prepared a tentative schedule of rates for universal application, harmonising to a considerable extent the diverse proposals which had been made. The problem having thus been focussed it appeared to them desirable to submit it to a more detailed examination, and they therefore requested the Board of Special Referees, appointed under the Excess Profits Duty Act, to take the opportunity of their visits to important commercial centres to consult representative opinion and to frame proposals in the light of the advice which they received. The Board accordingly discussed the question with commercial and industrial representatives in Calcutta, Bombay and Cawnpore, and found it generally agreed that the normal basis of calculation should be the class of business concerned, and not the classes of plant or machinery employed. In accordance with this view, and with the advice on various details which they received, they have now proposed for the approval of Government a schedule of rates which they consider fair and likely to be acceptable to all concerned. They have, however, suggested that as the representatives consulted had not expert acquaintance with all the industries affected, the schedule which they have prepared might with advantage be published for general information. This suggestion the Government of India have adopted and the schedule is now published as an annexure to this resolution. Any criticisms or suggestions in respect of the rates per cent. proposed in the schedule should be communicated to the Secretary to the Government of India in the Finance Department, not later than the 1st January 1920.

Ordered that the Resolution be published in the *Gazette of India*.

E. M. COOK,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

Copy forwarded to all local Governments and Administrations (except Baluchistan) and to all Chambers of Commerce and Commercial Associations.

By order, etc.,
E. N. BLANDY,
Under Secretary to the Government of India.

SCHEDULE.

PERCENTAGE ALLOWANCES FOR DEPRECIATION ON BUILDINGS, MACHINERY AND PLANT, UNDER SECTION 9 (2) (*vi*) OF THE INCOME-TAX ACT, 1918.

Class of plant.	Rate suggested.	REMARKS.
	Percentage on prime cost.	
1. Buildings*:—		*Double these rates may be allowed for buildings used in industries which cause special deterioration, such as chemical works soap and candle works, paper mills.
(1) First class substantial buildings of selected materials.	2½	
(2) Buildings of less substantial construction ..	5	
(3) Purely temporary erections such as wooden structures.	10	
2. Machinery and Plant†:—		
General rate	5	†The special rates for electrical machinery given below may be adopted, at firm's option, for that portion of their machinery.
Rates sanctioned for special industries:—		
Flour Mills, Sugar Works, Distilleries, Ice Factories, Aerating Gas Factories, Match Factories.	6¼	
Paper Mills, Ship Building and Engineering Works, Iron and Brass Foundries, Electrical Engineering Works, Motor Car Repairing Works, Galvanising Works, Patent Stone Works, Oil Extraction Factories, Chemical Works, Soap and Candle Works, Lime Works, Saw Mills, Dyeing and Bleaching Works, Furniture and Plant in hotels and boarding houses, Cement Works using rotary kilns.	7½	
Plant used in connection with brick manufacture, optical machinery, glass factories, surgical and dental instruments, Telephone Companies, Collieries.	10	
Sewing machines for canvas or leather	12½	
Motor cars used solely for the purpose of business .	12½	
Motor taxis, motor lorries, and motor buses ..	20	
3. Electrical Machinery:—		
(*a*) Batteries	15	
(*b*) Other electrical machinery, including electrical generators, motors (other than tramway motors), switchgear and instruments, transformers and other stationary plant.	7½	
(*c*) Underground cables and wires	6	
(*d*) Overhead cables and wires	2½	
4. Hydro-Electric concerns:—		
Hydraulic works, pipe lines, sluices an all other items not otherwise provided for in this statement.	2½	

5. *Electric tramways—*

Permanent way.—The life of the permanent-way is to be taken as 12, 14, or 16 years according to the traffic thereon. The classification is to be based on the average car mileage per mile of track per annum of the financial year preceding the year of assessment, *viz.* :—

(1) Not exceeding 50,000 car miles per mile of track—16 years.

(2) Over 50,000 and not exceeding 75,000 car miles per mile of track—14 years.

(3) Over 75,000 and not exceeding 125,000 car miles per mile of track—12 years.

(4) Over 125,000 car miles per mile of track—Special consideration.

Where there are special circumstances, such as exceptional gradients and the compulsory use of wood paving, etc., tending to show that the car mileage does not fairly represent the wear and tear of the track, each such case is entitled to special consideration.

Cost of renewals including setts or other paving but excluding concrete foundations should be taken at £4,400 per mile of single track until the general renewal of the track takes place and the allowance for depreciation should be computed at such a sum per annum as will, in the aggregate over the determined life of the permanent-way, be equal to the cost of renewal as above fixed.

Actual expenditure on repairs and maintenance should be charged as working expenses as and when incurred.

Cars and other Rolling Stock.—All maintenance of car bodies should be charged direct to revenue.

Depreciation on the cost of car trucks and electrical motors should be allowed at 7 per cent. per annum.

General Plant, Machinery and Tools.—All other plant and machinery, machine tools (as distinct from loose tools, etc., which are renewals out of revenue year by year) should be bulked together and depreciation allowed thereon at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum in addition to the cost of repairs.

Class of plant.	Rate suggested.	Remarks.
	Percentage on prime cost.	
6. Mineral Oil Companies :—		
A. Refineries—		
(1) Boilers	10	
(2) Prime movers.	5	
(3) Process plant	10	
B. Field operations—		
(1) Boilers	10	
(2) Prime movers	5	
(3) Process plant	7½	

Class of plant.	Rate suggested.	Remarks.
	Percentage on prime cost.	
Except for the following items :—		
(1) Below ground.—All to be charged to revenue	..	
(2) Above ground—(*a*) Portable boilers, drilling tools, well-head tank, rigs, etc.	25	
(*b*) Storage tanks	10	
(*c*) Pipe lines—		
(*i*) Fixed boilers	10	
(*ii*) Prime movers	7½	
(*iii*) Pipe line	10	
7. Ships :—		
(1) Ocean—		
(*a*) Steam	5	
(*b*) Sail or tug	4	
(2) Inland—		
(*a*) Steamers (over 120 ft. in length) ..	5	
(*b*) Steamers including cargo launches (120 ft. in length and under)	6	
(*c*) Tug boats	7½	
(*d*) Iron or steel flats, for cargo, etc. ..	5	
(*e*) Wooden cargo boats up to 50 tons capacity	10	
(*f*) Wooden cargo boats over 50 tons capacity	7½	

No. 432/101/I. of 1919.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,

BOMBAY, 26*th November* 1919.

THE UNDER SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,

FINANCE DEPARTMENT,

Simla.

SIR,

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of a copy of Government of India Resolution No. 2251-F. of the 6th October 1919, in connection with the allowances fixed in the various provinces on account of depreciation under the Income-Tax Act. In reply, I am to state that

my Committee have no remarks to offer in regard to the Schedule of rates published as an annexure to the above resolution.—I have, etc.,

R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE,

Secretary.

Appendix M.

ASSESSMENT OF INCOME-TAX ON CONTRIBUTIONS BY FIRMS OR COMPANIES TO EMPLOYEES' PROVIDENT FUND.

No. 254/72/I. of 1919.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *9th June* 1919.

THE COLLECTOR OF INCOME-TAX,
Bombay.

SIR,

I am directed to draw your attention to the following extract from the Indian Trade Journal, dated 9th May 1919 :—

" Some time ago the Bengal Chamber drew the attention of the Government of Bengal Financial Department, to the fact that the Collector of Income-Tax, Calcutta, declined to allow a firm or company's contribution to their Employees' Provident Fund to be deducted from the assessable profits. It was pointed out that these contributions were in the nature of deferred salary or bonuses ; and that if tax were to be claimed on them the recipients were the parties against whom Government should make the claim. The recipients are, however, exempted from tax on the amounts which they receive from a provident fund under Section 3 (2) (*v*) of the Income-Tax Act, 1918 ; and the intention appeared therefore to be that Government should lose the tax on the income represented by a firm or company's contribution to a provident fund. Government were asked to define the position, and a reply from them was received recently. While not prepared fully to agree with the contentions put forward by the Chamber, they gave the following ruling for guidance :—

' Where it can be shewn to the satisfaction of the Collector of Income-Tax that deductions from profits in respect of such contributions are solely incurred for the purpose of earning profits and therefore really fall under this section, a deduction may be allowed in assessing the profits of the firm or company to income-tax. For instance, if the rules of a particular provident fund provide that a company or firm should make a definite payment on behalf of an employee to an entirely separate and distinct fund, but should have, in no circumstances, any further claim on the amount paid, a deduction from profits in respect of such payment would be allowed.'

" Copies of the correspondence were issued for the information of all members of the Chamber."

2. In view of the fact that the Bengal Government has now allowed deductions from profits in respect of provident fund contributions by firms or companies, my Committee trust a similar procedure will be followed in Bombay. I am therefore to request that you will kindly give this matter early consideration.—I have, etc.,

R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE,

Secretary.

No. 371 of 1919-1920.

INCOME-TAX OFFICE,
20-22, PARSI BAZAR STREET,
BOMBAY, 30*th August* 1919.

THE SECRETARY,
MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
Bombay.

SIR,

In reply to your letter No. 254-63, dated 9th June 1919, regarding the question of allowing firms and companies to deduct contributions to their Employees' Provident Fund for the purposes of assessing their net profits under the Income-Tax Act, I have the honour to state that I agree with the views set forth in the letter from the Government of Bengal referred to by you.—I have, etc.,

J. B. VACHHA,
Collector of Income-Tax, Bombay.

Appendix N.

IMPOSITION OF INCREASED COTTON DUTY IN HYDERABAD STATE.

THE BURHANPUR TAPTI MILL, LD.,
23, MEDOWS STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY, 20*th December* 1919.

THE SECRETARY,
MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
Bombay.

DEAR SIR,

We beg to hand you enclosed a copy of a letter dated 16th instant, and addressed by us to Akiljung Bahadur Sadrul Mahm Tajarat va Hirfat, of Hyderabad State, who is the highest authority of that State to decide the imposition of Customs duty. The facts are fully set out in our said letter, from which you will perceive that the imposition of double the usual duty works a very great hardship to all the cotton merchants and purchasers at Parbhani which is an important cotton centre within the Nizam's territory.

Your Association will confer a great obligation on cotton merchants and millowners if the Association will kindly promptly approach the British Government to move the Nizam's Government to redress the grievance of the public arising from the unreasonable imposition of the duty.—Yours faithfully,

COWASJEE DINSHAW & BROS.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

THE BURHANPUR TAPTI MILL, LTD.,
23, MEDOWS STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY, 16*th December* 1919.

AKILJUNG BAHADUR SADRUL MAHM SIGE TAJARAT VA HIRFAT,
Hyderabad (Deccan).

SIR,

We have the honour to state that we have been purchasing cotton at Parbhani for our mills for some time past and owing to shortage of Railway waggons a large number of bales have been accumulated awaiting booking. Recently a Ferman has been issued by the Customs Commissioner Sorab Nawab Zang directing the Customs Authority to charge double the

usual Customs duty. But the Customs Officer at Parbhani wants to levy this increased duty on our cotton which has been bought and accumulated as aforesaid even before the date of the Ferman. This puts us to considerable loss as on the assumption of the cost of our cotton based on the past scale of duty, we have already made sales of cloth to be turned out from this cotton. Moreover, we humbly submit that at least one month's notice should have been given before putting the said Ferman into force.

We wired to you this morning as follows, which we beg to confirm :—

> "Ferman is issued to Customs Officer Parbhani to double Customs duty on cotton. He demands this extra duty on our cotton bought before Ferman issued. Were it not for waggon scarcity, this cotton would have left Parbhani on payment original duty. We pray for your order not to charge double duty on this cotton."

Under the above circumstances, we pray that you will be good enough to consider our case and the injustice arising from making the Ferman retrospective in effect, and that your honour will be pleased to direct the Customs Officer at Parbhani not to charge the new scale of duty on cotton purchased before the date of the Ferman.

Your honour's early attention will greatly oblige us.—We have, etc.,

COWASJEE DINSHAW & BROS.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

No. 37/115/C. of 1920.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, 22*nd January* 1920.

THE AGENTS,
BURHANPUR TAPTI MILLS, LTD.

DEAR SIRS,

I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter, dated 20th ultimo, and enclosure relative to the Ferman recently issued by the Customs Authorities in the Nizam's State, and in reply to state that the matter is receiving the attention of my Committee.—Yours faithfully,

C. B. SAYER,
Assistant Secretary.

No. 38/115/C. of 1920.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, 21*st January* 1920.

THE SECRETARY,
COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD,
Bombay.

DEAR SIR,

I am directed to state that a representation has been made to my Committee in connection with the Ferman issued by the Customs Authorities in the Nizam's State authorising the levy of double the usual Customs duty, the operation of the increased duty to be retrospective.

2. As the matter affects all Bombay cotton merchants buying in the Nizam's Dominions, my Committee would be glad to know whether the matter has been brought to the notice of your Board, and if so, whether you would be good enough to inform them of any action you may have taken or are about to take in the matter.—I am, etc.,

C. B. SAYER,
Assistant Secretary.

Appendix O.

COUNTRY DAMAGED BALES IN "READY" TRANSACTIONS.

No. 1460-C.Z.-1.

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD,
BALLARD ROAD,
BOMBAY, 28*th November* 1919.

THE CHAIRMAN,
MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
Bombay.

DEAR SIR,

I beg to invite the opinion of your Association on the following proposition relating to country damaged bales in *Ready* transactions :

viz., that the buyer shall have the right of buying in the market on account and at the risk and expense of the seller, to replace bales declared unfit for shipment, provided that the claim to arbitrate be made within 7 days of the date of purchase.—Yours faithfully,

G. WILES,
Chairman.

No. 23/74/C. of 1920.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, 16*th Januar* 1920.

THE CHAIRMAN,
COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD,
Bombay.

DEAR SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 1460-C.Z.-1 of the 28th November 1919 regarding the question of country damaged bales in "ready" transactions, and in reply to state that my Committee are of opinion that the options given under the present rules should meet the requirements of the buyer.—I am, etc.,

R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE,
Secretary.

Appendix F.

DELIVERY ORDERS AND DELIVERY CONTRACTS.

No. 279-M.E.-6.

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD,
BALLARD ROAD,
BOMBAY, *27th May* 1919.

THE CHAIRMAN,
MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
Bombay.

SIR,

I desire to draw your attention to the discussion that took place a year ago regarding the question of restrictions on Delivery Contracts and the passing on of Delivery Orders.

The Cotton Contracts Committee of that date considered that there was a risk, if such contracts were left entirely open, of their being seized on by the 'Bazar' for uncontrolled speculation, and that the Hedge Contracts would be neglected. At the same time the proposal to prohibit Delivery Orders under such contracts from being passed on by the buyer was rejected by some of the Millowners and other buyers chiefly concerned. Your Association at that time protested against the proposed restriction of delivery contracts to a period of a few months, as an unnecessary restriction of trade.

I now beg to enquire if your Association is still of the same mind; and if so whether you are prepared to accept what seems the inevitable corollary of removing such restriction, *viz.*, the prohibition of the passing on of Delivery Orders in the case of Delivery Contracts.

The Board is now revising its rules in regard to the new crop and an early reply will be appreciated.—Yours faithfully,

G. WILES,
Chairman.

No. 341/66/D. of 1919.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *6th June* 1919.

THE CHAIRMAN, COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD,
Bombay.

SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 377, dated 27th ultimo, regarding the question of restrictions on Delivery Contracts and the passing on of Delivery Orders. In reply I am to state that my Committee are of opinion that the period for all Delivery Contracts should be extended from four to twelve months and that Delivery Orders for specific Delivery Contracts should not be passed on.—I have, etc.,

R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE,
Secretary.

Appendix Q.

TENDER OF RAILWAY RECEIPTS AGAINST CONTRACTS.

No. 1705-R.O.-2

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD,
BALLARD ROAD,
BOMBAY, 27*th August* 1919.

THE SECRETARY,
MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION;
Bombay.

SIR,

The great inconvenience to members of the existing system of allowing Railway Receipts to be tendered against a contract has been brought to the notice of the Board. The Board is of opinion that the time has come to do away with the practice. Will you kindly therefore let me have the opinion of your Association on the two alternative suggestions made below :—

(1) that no Railway Receipts should be permitted to be tendered against any contract, except with the permission of the buyer, in the case of Delivery Contracts only,

(2) that no Railway Receipts should be accepted by the Clearing House as a tender against a hedge contract.

Your early reply is requested.—Yours faithfully,

G. WILES,
Chairman.

No. 360/91/R. of 1919.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, 4*th September* 1919.

THE CHAIRMAN, COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD,
Bombay.

SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 1705, dated 27th ultimo, regarding the present system of tendering railway receipts against contracts and requesting the opinion of this Association on two alternative suggestions. In reply I am to state that in the opinion of my Committee the steps you propose taking are in the right direction and they approve both suggestions.—I have, etc.,

R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE,
Secretary.

Appendix R.

FORGED ENDORSEMENTS OF RAILWAY RECEIPTS.

No. 1168-Ry. of 1919.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT,
BOMBAY CASTLE, 23*rd August* 1919.

THE SECRETARY, MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
Bombay.

SIR,

I am directed to forward herewith a copy of the Railway Board's letter No. 953-T.-16, dated 18th July 1919, and of its accompaniment relative to a proposal to extend to Railways by legislation, protection against forged endorsements of Railway receipts, of the nature

afforded to Bankers by section 85 of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881, and by section 60 of the (English) Bills of Exchange Act, 1882, and to request that you will kindly favour Government with your views thereon at an early date.—I have, etc.,

V. F. BARKER,

Ag. Under Secretary to Government,

Irrigation and Railways.

No. 953-T.-16.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

(RAILWAY BOARD.)

SIMLA, 18*th July* 1919.

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY,

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

SIR,

In a decision recently given by the Privy Council, it was held that the railway receipts concerned in the case were "documents showing title to goods" within the meaning of Sections 102 and 108, and "documents of title" within the meaning of Section 178 and also "instruments of title" within the meaning of Section 103 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872. A copy of the judgment as reported in the Bombay Law Reporter, Volume XVIII, Nos. 16 and 17, is enclosed.

2. The decision that the particular receipts before the Privy Council (not railway receipts in general) were "instruments of title" was arrived at by applying the test "whether the document in question is used in the ordinary course of business as proof of possession or control of goods or as authorising or purporting to authorise the owner to receive or transfer the goods." Railway receipts in India are used in the ordinary course of business in the manner described in the test, and even though the Privy Council was dealing with a particular case only, it has been effectively declared as law that railway receipts are "instruments of title" and as the form of railway receipt in India is standard, the decision affects all railways.

3. In view of the difficulties to which Railways may be put by this decision, it seems necessary that some measure of protection should be afforded to them and it is now proposed to extend to railways, by legislation, protection against forged endorsements of Railway receipts, of the nature afforded to Bankers by Section 85 of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881, and by Section 60 of the (English) Bills of Exchange Act, 1882, and I am to request that, with the permission of His Excellency the Governor in Council, the Railway Board may be furnished with the views of the Local Government in consultation with local commercial interests concerned.

I have, etc.,

S. D. MANSON,

Assistant Secretary, Railway Board.

(On appeal from the High Court of Judicature at Bombay.)

Present:

LORD ATKINSON, LORD PARKER OF WADDINGTON, SIR JOHN EDGE AND MR. AMEER ALI.

RAMDAS VITHALDAS DURBAR.

v.

S. AMEERCHAND & CO.

RAMDAS VITHALDAS DURBAR.

v.

CHHAGANLAL PITAMBER.

Indian Contract Act (IX of 1872) Sections 102, 103, 108 and 178—stoppage in transit—Expressions "document showing title" "document of title" and in "instrument of title" to goods. Test to be applied in determining whether a document is a document of title,—Railway receipts are instruments of title—Assignment by endorsement of railway receipts by the buyer by way of pledge—Right of unpaid vendor—Transfer of Property Act (IV of 1882) Sections 4 and 137.

Whenever any doubt arises as to whether a particular document is a "document showing title" or a "document of title" to goods for the purposes of the Indian Contract Act (IX of 1872) the test is whether the document in question is used in the ordinary course of business as proof of the possession or control of goods, or authorising or purporting to authorise, either by endorsement or by delivery the possessor of the document to transfer or receive the goods thereby represented.

Quære—Whether apart from evidence of such an ordinary course of business the effect of ss. 4 and 137 of the Transfer of Property Act (IV of 1882) would be conclusive in determining whether a particular document is a document of title within the Indian Contract Act, 1872 ?

In the present case both Courts in India having found that the railway receipts in question satisfy the test, their Lordships held that, even apart from sections 4 and 137 of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882, as amended, the said receipts were documents showing title to goods within sections 102 and 108 and documents of title, within the meaning of section 178 and also instruments of title within the meaning of section 103 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872, and consequently as the said railway receipts were assigned by endorsement by the buyer of the goods to the respondents respectively by way of pledge to secure advances made specifically on them, the seller could not have stopped the goods in transit without payment of tender to the respective respondents of the amounts of their advances.

In the Indian Contract Act the three expressions (1) "document showing title," (2) "document of title" and (3) "instrument of title" are used in the same sense.

The Indian Contract Act, 1872, is an amending as well as a consolidating Act, and beyond the reasonable interpretation of its provisions there is no means of determining whether any particular section is intended to consolidate or amend the previously existing law, and there is no improbability in the Indian Legislature having at the time of passing that Act taken the lead in a legal reform of the law of contract for which England had to wait several years thereafter.

Two consolidated appeals from a judgment and decree of the High Court of Bombay, dated the 31st March 1913, reversing in the first appeal two judgments of Mr. Justice Macleod,

dated the 11th January and the 9th December 1912, respectively, and in the second the judgment of Mr. Justice Beaman, dated the 12th February 1912 (*vide* 15 Bom. L. R. 890).

The appellants were commission agents carrying on business at Bagalkot in the district of Bijapur, and in the course of their business they consigned certain cotton to their constituents Chhaganlal Kalidas of Bombay. The cotton was carried by rail by the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company as far as Marmagoa and by sea by the Bombay Steam Navigation Company from Marmagoa to Bombay. The Railway Company issued railway receipts for the goods for the whole transit both by rail and sea upon certain terms and conditions of which the following only need be mentioned :—

Condition 3.—That the railway receipt given by the Railway Company for the articles delivered for conveyance must be given up at destination by the consignee to the Railway Company or the railway may refuse to deliver, and that the signature of the consignee or his agent in the delivery book at destination shall be evidence of complete delivery. If the consignee does not himself attend to take delivery he must endorse on the receipt a request for delivery to the person to whom he wishes it made and if the receipt is not produced the delivery of the goods may at the discretion of the Railway Company be withheld until the person entitled in its opinion to receive them has given an indemnity to the satisfaction of the Railway Company.

Condition 8.—That goods booked to or over.....shipping lines are subject to the rules and regulations.....and to wharfage and other charges in force on such.....shipping lines over and by which they are conveyed.

The Railway receipts were sent by the appellants to their consignees and the latter assigned and endorsed over two of them covering 135 bales to the respondents in the first appeal to secure an advance made to them by the said respondents of Rs. 15,000 and interest, and one covering 73 bales to the respondents in the second appeal to secure a similar advance of Rs. 8,800 and interest.

While the said goods were in transit the appellants alleging that the consignees were insolvent gave notice to the Bombay Steam Navigation Company, upon one of whose vessels the goods were shipped claiming to stop them *in transitu*. The respondent also claimed the goods from the said Company as holders of the said receipts for valuable consideration.

The Bombay Steam Navigation Company, thereupon, on the 15th August 1911, instituted the present suits under O. L.V. of the Civil Procedure Code, 1908, against the appellants, the respondents and the consignees, praying that the defendants might be required to interplead together concerning their claims to the said goods.

The first of these suits—now the first of these appeals—came on for hearing before Mr. Justice Macleod and a number of issues were settled, of which the following are all that are now material :—

(6) Whether the first defendant (the present appellant) under the circumstances had any right to stop the goods in transit ?

(7) Whether the second defendant advanced in good faith Rs. 15,000 on the terms set out in paragraph 4 of his written statement and whether the railway receipt in respect of the 135 bales was not duly assigned and transferred to the second defendant as security for repayment of the said sum ?

(8) Whether the first defendant was not aware that it was the usual course of business of defendants 3 and 4 (the consignees) to raise money by pledging the railway receipts for the goods covered by them ?

(9) Whether by the custom of title to the trade railway receipts are not treated as instruments of title to the goods covered by them within the meaning of section 13 of the Contract Act ?

Evidence was then adduced, but in the course of the cross examination of the first defendant the learned Judge stopped further cross-examination on issues 7, 8 and 9 and decided not to try those issues.

On the 11th January 1912, the learned Judge delivered judgment. He said that it would be simplest to decide first as between the consignor and consignees whether the former was entitled to stop the goods and if this was decided in his favour to consider next whether the consignor was bound to satisfy the claim of defendant No. 2 (the respondents in the first appeal) under section 103 of the Contract Act before he could get possession of the goods. He decided the first question in favour of the consignor ; and then held that the railway receipts were not instruments of title under the section, that they had not been made so by section 137 of the Transfer of Property Act, and that even if a custom were proved that in Bombay such receipts passed by endorsement and delivery and were considered as representing the goods this could not affect the right of the first defendant to stop the goods. He accordingly answered the second question in the negative and gave judgment for the first defendant with costs.

The second defendant (the respondent in the first appeal) thereupon appealed to the High Court and after it had been pointed out on his behalf that the learned Judge had decided not to try issues 7, 8 and 9 and had stopped cross examination on these issues the High Court remanded the case in order that evidence might be recorded on these issues and that they should be tried.

The case was accordingly remanded and further evidence was adduced and on the 9th December 1912, the learned Judge delivered judgment on the remand. He held upon the seventh issue that the second defendant had advanced the Rs. 15,000 in good faith and that the railway receipts in question were endorsed to him as security for the general balance due to him including the Rs. 15,000 ; upon the eighth that the consignor was not aware that it was the usual course of business for the consignees to raise money by pledging the railway receipts for the goods covered by them ; and upon the ninth that the evidence did not show that there was any such usage and that if there was it was contrary to positive law. He accordingly again gave judgment for the first defendant with costs.

In the meantime the second suit came on for hearing before Mr. Justice Beaman and the parties agreed that judgment should be given in accordance with the first decision of Mr. Justice Macleod subject to appeal and the learned Judge, on the 13th February 1912, delivered judgment accordingly and an appeal was thereupon preferred therefrom to the High Court by the respondent in the second appeal.

Both appeals then came before the High Court and were dealt with in one judgment. The learned Judges held that in both cases the advances were made in good faith specifically upon the railway receipts and had not been repaid ; and they further held that having regard to the fact that portion of the transit was by sea the railway receipts were instruments of title within the meaning of section 103 of the Contract Act ; that in any case by section 137 of the Transfer of Property Act such receipts had now been declared by law to be such instruments of title ; and that by the custom of the trade as proved by the evidence such receipts passed from hand to hand by endorsement and were considered as representing the goods and as entitling the last holder to delivery ; that they were treated as instruments of title within the meaning of section 103 of the Contract Act and that it followed as matter of law that the last endorsee was

entitled to delivery as against an unpaid vendor who stopped the goods in transit. They accordingly reversed the decision in the Courts below and decreed the appeals with costs.

The appellant thereupon appealed to His Majesty in Council.

DeGruyther, K.C., for the appellant. The question here is whether railway receipts are "instruments of title" within section 103 of the Indian Contract Act. I contend they are not. I rely upon Condition 3, which does not contemplate assignment. The endorsement does not, by the form of the document itself, have the effect of sale or pledge. Nobody reading the document by itself could imagine that it was negotiable, or that title passed by endorsement. Delivery is made to the endorsee not as assignee, but as agent of the consignee.

The English Factors' Act of 1877 has never been extended to India. The Indian Contract Act corresponds with the English law as it was before 1877.

There can be no pledge of goods unless there is delivery, actual or constructive; Indian Contract Act, sections 76, 78, 148, 172. For constructive delivery you must have an instrument of title, such as a bill of lading.

The Transfer of Property Act (II of 1900) section 137 on which reliance has been placed by the appellate Court merely excludes the operation of the preceding section as to actionable claims. It is a saving clause not a provision as to what is negotiable. It was not intended to make negotiable what was not negotiable before. It does not alter the nature or character of any document or the mode of transfer provided by law in section 2. Section 4 of the Transfer of Property Act of 1882, does not make the Chapter on actionable claims, as defined in section 2, part of the Indian Contract Act. "Document showing title to goods" in section 102 of the Indian Contract Act means a document by which title passes alone.

(LORD PARKER.—This section says assign "it" not goods. Is it not an exception to section 101? "Assign" must mean validly assign so as to pass title. Delivery is essential to prevent the exercise of the right of stoppage. The delivery of the paper is good delivery of the goods. The right of stoppage ceases because there has been delivery.)

Section 103 only refers to instruments of title which are negotiable, *e.g.*, bills of lading.

(LORD PARKER.—referred to Dublin City Distillery Limited v. Doherty.)

If it is held that the Legislature meant section 137 of the Transfer of Property Act (II of 1900) to be read with sections 102, 103 of the Indian Contract Act, there is an end of the case, but I submit they did not.

(LORD PARKER.—Section 108 of the Indian Contract Act expressly means many of the documents mentioned in section 137 of the Transfer of Property Act, 1900.)

The English Factors' Act of 1842 was extended to India by section 4 of the Indian Factors' Act (XX of 1844). But the Act of 1842 applied to agents for sale and hence it was that the English Factors' Act of 1877 was passed. But this latter Act was never extended to India, where the law applicable is to be found in section 108 (sale) and section 178 (pledge) of the Indian Contract Act. Hence no valid pledge was created. The endorsement of the receipt did not effect any assignment of the goods. The title did not pass by endorsement of a document which is not recognised as negotiable. The pledge of a document may create charges on the document, but not on the goods or property represented.

(LORD PARKER.—Section 178 of the Indian Contract Act creates the pledge and section 103 puts an end to the right of stoppage in transit.)

Section 108 of the Indian Contract Act reproduces section 4 of the Indian Factors' Act of 1844, which applied only to Agents.

(LORD PARKER.—You have no right to assume that the Indian Contract Act was enacted to reproduce English law.)

"Instrument of title" only refers to negotiable instruments similar to bills of lading. Railway receipts are not instruments of title. The Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company v. Hamandas Ramkison, Merchant Banking Company of London v. Phœnix Bessemer Steel Company.

E. B. Raikes, followed.—The railway receipts contemplate delivery to the consignee only. "Documents" is wider than "instruments." The same phrase is used in section 102 and section 108. The delivery mentioned in section 101 is physical delivery not delivery by a bill of lading, section 90.

[MR. AMEER ALI referred to Illustration (*c*).]

A bill of lading does not put the goods in the possession of the holder.

(LORD PARKER.—At common law possession is always held to be delivered by a bill of lading.)

(LORD ATKINSON.—The doctrine of stoppage in transit assumes that handing over a bill of lading is equivalent to delivery. If a bill of lading is assigned, the right of stoppage ceases under sections 101, 102. Must not that be because the assignment gives possession ?)

Even if that be so, it would give possession whether or not the second buyer acted in good faith and for valuable consideration.

In England an alteration in the law was admittedly made by the Factors' Acts of 1877 and 1879. Was a similar alteration made in India five years before ? There does not appear to have been any case in which it has been held that the assignment of any document other than a bill of lading can defeat stoppage in transit. Even in England the words of 40 and 41 Vic. c. 39, section 5 are not so wide as the text-books make out. In India I submit the vendors' right of stoppage in transit is not defeated by an assignment similar to this.

Sir Erle Richards, K.C. and Sir William Garth for the respondents.—I have three propositions ; (1) "Instrument of title" is wide enough to cover these receipts. It has been held by both Courts that they give a right to delivery of the goods and are regarded by all persons in the trade as giving such a right. I rely on the judgment of Jossel, M.E., in Merchant Banking Company of London v. Phœnix Bessemer Steel Company where he held that a delivery order was an instrument of title.

(LORD ATKINSON.—In that case it was an invoice.)

(2) The other sections of the Indian Contract Act and other enactments show that the words cover railway receipts. "Documents of title" is used in the Factors' Act of 1844 as meaning documents giving right to delivery.

(3) There is no reason for limiting the meaning of "instruments of title" as suggested, and in confining it to documents *ejusdem generis* with bills of lading which pass property.

That was not the ground on which a bill of lading got exempted at common law. Lord Blackburn bases it on the principle that in the case of goods at sea attornment was impossible ; he does not put it at all on the passing of the property. Benjamin on Sale bases it on contract. The law was not altered till 1877.

It is suggested as an argument for cutting down the words that such a course would be in accordance with English law. The whole trouble is due to the judgment of Sergeant, C. J., in the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company *v.* Hamandas Ramkison. There is no ground

for saying that it was intended in the Indian Contract Act to follow the English law on this point, which at that time was doubtful. The Act is an "amending" Act. The words "instrument of title" would have been quite unnecessary if English law prevailed.

For the history of the English law on this subject, *vide* Benjamin on Sale, 5th Edition, pp. 847-851 and Carver's Carriage by Sea, 5th Edition, section 332, p. 684. After the decision in Farina *v.* Home the law was as Lord Blackburn put it till the Factors' Act was passed when the contest of opinion between the Courts and the mercantile community was settled in favour of the latter. The English law is now contained in section 10 of the Factors' Act of 1889 and section 47 of the Sale of Goods Act, 1893. If it had been intended to retain in India the one exception which obtained in England in 1872, there was no reason for having any section 103 of the Indian Contract Act at all.

The Transfer of Property Act (II of 1900) sections 4, 137, bring a new Chapter of the Transfer of Property Act into the Indian Contract Act. The Legislature would never have done this if instrument of title meant something different in section 137 to what it does in section 103 of the Contract Act.

If the two phrases "instrument of title" and "document of title" meant something different, the Legislature would not have used them together without distinguishing them in some way.

DeGruyther, K.C., in reply in 1872 there were other documents *ejusdem generis* with bills of lading, Benjamin on Sale, 5th Edition, at p. 882, See *Lucas* v. *Dorrien* and sundry certificates and dock warrants.

The judgment of their Lordships was delivered by—

Lord Parker of Wadington.—The question which arises on these appeals is whether a railway receipt issued to the consignor of goods in the form appearing on pages 70 and 71 of the record is an instrument of title within the meaning of section 103 of the Indian Contract Act.

Section 103 of this Act is one of a group of sections relating to a seller's right to stop goods while they are in transit to the buyer. Section 99 defines the right. Section 100 provides that goods shall be deemed to be in transit while in course of transmission to and not yet come into the possession of the buyer. Section 101 lays it down that the right does not, except in the case thereinafter mentioned, cease on the buyers reselling the goods while in transit and receiving the price, but continues until the goods have been delivered to the second buyer or to someone on his behalf. Section 102 provides that the right of stoppage ceases if the buyer having obtained a bill of lading or other "document showing title" to the goods, assigns it while the goods are in transit to a second buyer, who is acting in good faith and who gives valuable consideration for them.

The expression "document showing title" is used again in section 108 which refers to a bill of lading, dock warrant, warehouse-keeper's certificate, wharfinger's certificate or warrant or order for delivery, or other "document showing title to goods." The same enumeration is found in section 178, except that in this section the expression "document of title" is substituted for "document showing title." Sections 108 and 178, though they very possibly extend, at least cover the same ground as the provisions of the Indian Factors' Act (XX of 1844) which with certain modifications not material for the purposes of this appeal made the provisions of the English Factors' Act, 1842, applicable to British India. Both the last mentioned Acts use the expression document of title to goods, and define it as including any bill of lading, dock warrant, warehouse-keeper's certificate, wharfinger's certificate, warrant or

order for the delivery of goods, and any other document used in the ordinary course of business as proof of the possession or control of goods, or authorising or purporting to authorise either by endorsement or by delivery the possessor of the document to transfer or receive the goods thereby represented. In their Lordships' opinion the only possible conclusion is that whenever any doubt arises as to whether a particular document is a "document showing title" or a document of title to goods for the purposes of the Indian Contract Act the test is whether the document in question is used in the ordinary course of business as proof of the possession or control of goods, or authorising or purporting to authorise either by endorsement or delivery, the possessor of the document to transfer or receive the goods thereby represented. In the present case it has been found as a fact by both the Courts below and is not, and indeed cannot, be disputed before this Board that the railway receipts in question satisfy this test. It is therefore unnecessary to consider whether, apart from evidence as to the ordinary course of business the effect of sections 4 and 137 of the Transfer of Property Act (II of 1900) would be conclusive on the point. It is clear that, even without the assistance of these sections, the receipts in question are documents showing title to goods within sections 102 and 108 and documents of title to goods within section 178 of the Indian Contract Act.

Returning to section 102, its effect may be stated as follows:—First, so far as bills of lading are concerned, it enacts the rule of the common law by which a second buyer who obtained an assignment of the bill of lading obtained constructive delivery of the goods represented by the bill, so that the vendor's right of stoppage ceased. Secondly, so far as other documents of or showing title to the goods are concerned, it makes their assignment to a second buyer have the same effect as the assignment of a bill of lading. If, therefore, the respondents in these appeals had been second buyers and not pledgees of the goods represented by the receipt in question, the appellant's right of stoppage would have been displaced.

Passing now to section 103 it will be found to provide that where a bill of lading or other "instrument of title" to any goods is assigned by the buyer of such goods by way of pledge to secure an advance made specifically upon it in good faith the seller cannot, except on payment or tender to the pledgee of the advance so made, stop the goods in transit. If this section had used the expression "document showing title" or "document of title" instead of the expression "instrument of title" it is, in their Lordships' opinion, quite clear that it would have applied to the receipts in question, and that the vendor could not have stopped the goods in transit without payment or tender to the respective respondents of the amounts of their advances, which were admittedly made in good faith and specifically upon the security of the receipts in question. In other words, the section would have done in the case of assignments by way of pledge precisely what had been done in the previous section in the case of assignments upon a re-sale.

Great stress was naturally laid by the appellants on this difference of expression. They argued that "instruments of title" were a particular species of the genus "documents of title" and they attempted to define the species as consisting of documents which conferred title in the same manner and sense as title is conferred by a bill of lading. They supported this argument by the following considerations: First, they contended that the Indian Contract Act was primarily a consolidation Act, and therefore ought, in default of a clear expression to the contrary, to be read as embodying the law as existing when it was passed. Secondly, they urged the improbability of the Indian Legislature having taken the lead in a legal reform for which this country had to wait until the passing of the English Factors' Act of 1877. Their Lordships cannot attach any weight to either consideration. The Indian Contract Act recites the expediency of defining and amending certain parts of the law relating to contracts. It is therefore an amending as well as a consolidating Act, and beyond the reasonable interpretation of its provisions there is no means of determining whether any particular section is

intended to consolidate or amend the previously existing law. Again, their Lordships do not see any improbability in the Indian Legislature having taken the lead in a legal reform. Such reform may have been long recognised as desirable without an opportunity occurring for its embodiment in a legislative enactment, and it may well be that opportunity occurred sooner in India than in this country, where the calls for legislative action are so much more numerous.

It remains to consider the appellant's argument, so far as it is based on the use of the expression "instrument" instead of "document" of title. In the first place it is to be observed that "title" in both expressions can relate only to the right to receive delivery of the goods to which the instrument or document relates. It can have nothing to do with ownership. A bill of lading may in this sense be an instrument or document conferring title; but if so, the same is true of all the other documents contained in the genus document of title. The fact that a document confers title in this sense cannot therefore be used as the distinguishing mark of a particular species of the genus. The truth is that the only point in which a bill of lading differs from other "documents of title" is that its assignment, whether upon a resale or by way of pledge operates as a constructive delivery of the goods to which it refers. The appellants' counsel was unable to mention, and their Lordships are not aware of any other document with this peculiarity. In their Lordships' opinion the suggestion that the words "or other instrument of title" were inserted per cautelam in case there were any such instrument other than a bill of lading is far fetched. Moreover, they cannot help thinking that the section, if intended to have the effect for which the appellant contends, would have been otherwise worded. Further, no reason can be suggested, why, if (as is clearly the case) the Legislature intended by section 102 to assimilate other documents of title to bills of lading for the purpose of determining the right of stoppage in transit in favour of a *bona-fide* purchaser for value it should not have by section 103 intended to do the same in favour of a *bona-fide* pledgee for value. Under these circumstances little importance can be attached to the fact that one section employs the word "document" and the other the word "instrument" more especially as the use of the two expressions, documents showing title and document of title in the same sense shows that the draughtsman was not very careful in his use of language.

For the foregoing reasons their Lordships are of opinion that these appeals fail and should be dismissed with costs, and they will humbly advise His Majesty accordingly.

Appeals dismissed.

Solicitors for the appellant—Hughes and Son.

Solicitors for the respondents—T. L. Wilson & Company.

No. 380/90/R. of 1919.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, 15*th October* 1919.

THE UNDER SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
IRRIGATION AND RAILWAYS,
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT,
Bombay.

SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 1168-Ry. of 1919, dated 23rd August last, and to state that the papers sent therewith were carefully considered by the Committee of the Bombay Millowners' Association who are of opinion that it is not in the interest

of the trade that there should be special legislation to protect Railway Companies against forged endorsements of railway receipts. By the judgment of their Lordships of the Privy Council referred to in the Railway Board's letter, railway receipts have not been put on a higher footing than bills of lading, and in respect of the latter, such special legislation as is suggested by the Railway Board has never been considered necessary or proper. The case of cheques is exceptional, and its analogy cannot, in the opinion of my Committee, apply to other negotiable instruments. —I have, etc.,

R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE,
Secretary.

Appendix S.

CHINA FREIGHTS.

No. 268/70 of 1919.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *20th June* 1919.

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY,
Simla.

SIR,

Under instructions from the Committee of this Association I have the honour to address you in connection with rates of freight to China. This question was recently raised by a member who addressed the Agents of the P. & O. Steam Navigation Company, Limited, and copies of this correspondence are attached hereto for your information.

2. In July 1914 the rate for yarn shipped from Bombay to Hongkong was Rs. 13 per ton less a rebate of Rs. 3 per ton. The present rate is Rs. 100 per ton less a rebate of Rs. 5 per ton. The rate for cotton shipped to Kobe in 1914 was Rs. 17 per ton and the present rate is Rs. 90. It will be seen that while the rates of freight before the War were about 25 per cent. in favour of yarn, the present rates are 10 per cent. against the Indian yarn trade with China.

3. My Committee understand that the P. & O. Steam Navigation Company admit the present rates are very high and that they are prepared to reduce them; but the Agents point out that if yarn freights are reduced to China it is quite certain the Japanese Shipping Companies will immediately reduce in a greater degree their rates on cotton shipped to Japanese ports, thus placing the shippers of Indian yarn to China at a greater disadvantage than at present. The yarn industry is a valuable asset to this country, but my Committee respectfully submit it will be very seriously crippled if the present position, which is giving rise to grave anxiety, be maintained.

4. Since the cessation of hostilities freights have been very materially reduced all over the world, but the yarn freights to China have never been greater than those ruling to-day. My Committee therefore trust that the Government of India will consider the advisability of approaching the British Shipping Companies with a view to securing a reduction in yarn freight to Hongkong and Shanghai and establishing a parity between yarn and cotton on a pre-war basis.—I have, etc.,

R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE,
Secretary.

No. 4829.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY,
SIMLA, *2nd July* 1919.

THE SECRETARY,
MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
Bombay.

SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 268 70, dated the 20th June 1919. A reply will follow.—I have, etc.,

E. C. ANSORGE,
Under Secretary to the Government of India.

No. 5362.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY,
SIMLA, *17th July* 1919.

THE SECRETARY,
MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
Bombay.

SIR,

In continuation of the letter from this Department No. 4829, dated the 2nd July 1919, I am directed to say that the present rates of freight between India and China are understood to be based upon an agreement between the British Companies and the Nippon Yusen Kaisha and Osaka Shosen Kaisha, and, though the rates are unquestionably excessive, it appears that the demands for tonnage on the Far Eastern berth exceed the supply. It is believed that the rates will be shortly subject to revision, and the Government of India do not consider that they would serve any useful purpose by endeavouring to interfere at the present juncture.—I have, etc.,

E. C. ANSORGE,
Under Secretary to the Government of India.

Appendix T.

STATISTICS OF WAGES.

No. 8221.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT,
BOMBAY CASTLE, *30th September* 1919.

THE SECRETARY,
MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
Bombay.

SIR,

I am directed to forward herewith copy of Government Order No. 8220, dated the 30th September 1919, on the subject of wage census in this Presidency and to say that the Government of India propose that statistics of wages in selected industries should be collected from

selected mills, railways, and other bodies concerned every year, I am therefore to request you to favour Government with an expression of the views of your Association on the proposal.—I have, etc.,

G. A. THOMAS,
Secretary to Government.

Order No. 8220.

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY,
GENERAL DEPARTMENT,
BOMBAY CASTLE, 30*th September* 1919.

Letter from the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture (General), No. 673, dated the 12th May 1919.

ORDER.—Copies of the letter from the Government of India should be forwarded to the Director of Agriculture, the Commissioner in Sind, the Commissioners, N. D., C. D., and S. D., the Director of Industries, the Collector of Bombay, the Agents to the G. I. P. and B. B. & C. I. Railways, the Chambers of Commerce, Bombay and Karachi, the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau, Bombay, and the Millowners' Associations, Bombay and Ahmedabad, and they should be requested to favour Government with their views on the proposals made by the Government of India.

G. A. THOMAS,
Secretary to Government,

Circular No. 673.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE
(GENERAL),
SIMLA, 12*th May* 1919.

THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT of Bombay.

SIR,

I am directed to address you regarding the collection and the publication of wage statistics, a question which is assuming greater importance with the increasing development of agriculture and industry.

2. The recent history of these statistics is briefly summarised below :—Mr. W. H. Moreland, C.S.I., C.I.E., Director of Land Records and Agriculture, United Provinces, put forward in 1905 a scheme for collecting the statistics by a quinquennial wage census. His proposals were, as stated in this Department circular letter No. 2-127-2, dated the 25th January 1907, (1) that the half-yearly wage returns then in vogue should be discontinued as being untrustworthy ; (2) that a quinquennial investigation should be made by collecting, through Revenue Inspectors (Kanungoes) or other provincial agency by whom the statistics were then collected, the actual facts as to prevailing wages, no averaging being done except in the office of the Director of Agriculture and under his personal direction ; and (3) that the object should be to ascertain the *standard* rates of wages in each district or homogeneous tract, and to observe permanent changes in those standard rates, neglecting short period fluctuations. The scheme was accepted

by the Government of India in this Department circular letter No. 23-197-19, dated the 10th September 1908, and with the exception of the Central Provinces and Baluchistan, all provinces have now adopted it.

3. The statistics published in the quinquennial wage census reports of the several provinces for 1911 and 1912 have been tabulated and examined by the Director of Statistics who has brought to notice the following defects in them :—

The returns are not so comprehensive and illuminating as might have been expected from the labour expended on them. The figures are not up to date, and are not always published in a form useful for those who require them, such as Directors of Agriculture, Engineers, District Officers, and those interested in general wage movements. Further, these quinquennial returns do not show a sufficiently large or typical class of wage earners and they do not differentiate as a rule between superior and ordinary workmen, while the limits of wages paid are often so wide (for example, 2 to 24 annas for a carpenter in the town of Madras) that the returns are not of much value. Lastly, they do not include wages paid in the jute, cotton, and other large industries. With the rapid industrial development of India in recent years, it appears desirable to increase the number of industries for which statistics should be collected. The Director of Statistics has accordingly put forward certain proposals for the improvement of wage statistics, which are dealt with below.

4. The wage statistics should, it is proposed, be collected annually. The objections to the present quinquennial census are briefly that it fails to furnish information of the effects of seasonal vicissitudes on wages, as it purports only to record standard rates, that it does not afford sufficiently up to date statistical data to meet present day commercial and industrial requirements, and that the machinery for the collection of these statistics inevitably suffers from the fact that it is only set in motion once in five years. The Government of India recognize that there is much force in these contentions and I am to enquire whether in the opinion of the Governor in Council the advantages of an annual census are so material as to warrant the extra labour involved in its compilation.

5. The Government of India realise that the answer to this question must largely depend upon the scope of the reforms in these wage statistics which they have in view, and in particular upon the agency to which it is proposed to entrust their collection and compilation. Under the existing system statistics for urban wages are obtained by means of questions sent out by the Directors of Agriculture to a few firms in selected towns, while statistics of rural wages are collected by the Revenue Inspectors, Circle Inspectors, Sub-Deputy Collectors, etc., or similar agency (*vide* paragraphs 6 and 15 of Mr. Moreland's note.) The result is, as stated above, that the statistics of industrial wages are seriously deficient. In the Volume of Prices and Wages, for example, statistics are now given for only three cotton mills employing about 11,500 persons or only 5 per cent. of the total number of persons employed in all the cotton mills in British India. The industrial development of India has proceeded at a more rapid pace in the last two or three decades, and with this development it appears desirable not only to increase the number of industries for which statistics are collected, but also to follow the practice of other countries by taking into consideration the chief concerns in place of selecting merely one or two mills. With a view to improve the statistics, the Director suggests that the returns should in future be divided into three classes, *viz.*—

(1) wages in rural areas,

(2) wages in urban areas, and

(3) wages in selected industries.

He proposes that statistics for the first of these classes should be furnished by the District and Sub-District Boards, those for the second by municipalities to which the urban enquiries would in future be restricted, and those for the third by selected mills, railways and other bodies. This classification appears to the Government of India as at present advised to be sound, and the proposed agencies in respect of classes (2) and (3) seem suitable. With regard to the agency for (1), namely, District and Sub-District Boards, it has been suggested that such Boards can, without much trouble, obtain the rates of wages in rural areas from the Overseers or District Engineers, as the case may be, employed by the Board. Where both District and Sub-District Boards exist, the latter would send in their returns to the District Board and the members of the District Board at one of their meetings would discuss the returns from Sub-District Boards and determine the rates of wages most generally paid to field labourers, village black-smiths and village carpenters throughout the district. As the returns would thus be collected by the existing staff of Rural Boards, it is anticipated that the system would involve no extra cost; but I am to invite an expression of the views of the Governor in Council on this point, as well as in regard to the ability of Rural Boards to ascertain the prevailing rates of rural wages with accuracy and to involve a satisfactory method of tabulation. In the case of Burma, where there are no Rural Boards, the returns would have to be obtained from the chief districts of the four wage tracts through Deputy Commissioners or through the Commissioner of Settlements and Land Records. For Baluchistan statistics of rural wages are not necessary, and need not be collected. I am to add that before publishing the returns of rural areas, the Director of Statistics proposes, when necessary, to consult the Directors of Agriculture separately regarding any additional information about agricultural labour which they may be in a position to furnish. A similar procedure is, at present, followed in compiling the wage statistics of the Central Provinces. I am to enquire whether the above proposals commend themselves to the Governor in Council as suitable.

6. I am now to forward copies of the revised forms (A, B and C) [together with the circular letters (AB-1, and C-1) to accompany them] in which it is proposed that each of the agencies indicated above should be asked to collect its detailed information. They have been drawn up in consultation with the Director of Statistics with a view to give the maximum amount of information with the minimum amount of trouble to local authorities, and I am to communicate the following explanatory remarks in regard to them.

(*I*) *Form A* relating to rural areas takes the place of Mr. Moreland's forms B, C, and D, and so long as the resulting form does not become too cumbrous, there appears to be no reason why these forms should not be combined into one. Mr. Moreland's forms merely provide for statistics of wages earned by (1) ordinary labourers living and working in the village, (2) carpenters and black-smiths doing their ordinary work in the village, and (3) ploughmen and syces employed in the village. The new classification excludes syces from the form altogether as rural statistics for syces are considered of importance in horse-breeding areas only, and these areas are so local that for statistical purposes it seems open to doubt whether they are of any real value at all. Village black-smiths, village carpenters and ploughmen are retained in the form but the ordinary labourers of Mr. Moreland's returns are sub-divided into four different classes of farm servants or field labourers, namely, (1) sowers and transplanters, (2) weeders, (3) reapers or harvesters, and (4) others, each kind being again sub-divided according to sex. I am to ask the opinion of the Governor in Council specially in regard to this subdivision, and to enquire how far it is adapted to conditions obtaining in the Bombay Presidency. The restriction regarding living and working in the village has been cancelled, because it is understood that if it were retained, a considerable proportion of the labour in Burma and other tracts in India, where similar conditions prevail, would be unrepresented in the returns. The class 'herdsmen' has been entered in the classification of rural labourers, as such labourers are well distributed throughout various provinces in India. It is, however, for consideration

whether this class of labourers should not be excluded on the ground that not infrequently their employment as herdsmen is merely part-time and that there may be some difficulty in arriving at the predominant rate of wages since one herdsman frequently tends the cattle of more than one owner. A reference is also invited to the notes and instructions appended to the form.

(*II*) *Form B*—relates to urban areas and corresponds more or less to Mr. Moreland's form A. This form relates to all towns including those which were excluded from Mr. Moreland's scheme as being centres of trade (as opposed to industry) or seats of administration. It is proposed to give in this form statistics for coolies distinguished as men, women, and boys in place of unskilled labour, to retain carpenters and masons, to restore black-smiths and to include bricklayers, distinguishing each in two classes, superior and ordinary. Four different kinds of domestic servants, *viz.*, sweepers, bhistis, malis and syces have been added. As this form would be filled in by municipalities, greater efficiency in the agency collecting the statistics may be assumed, and there should be no difficulty in interpreting the footnotes and instructions on the form. In connection with forms A and B, it is intended that local authorities, if they so desire, should supplement the information by adding classes peculiar to their own localities, for example, gharamis or thatchers in Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, and Assam. Form G (for rural areas) and form H (for urban areas) attached to this Department letter of the 25th January 1907 would not be required in the scheme now contemplated.

(*III*) *Form C.*—It is proposed to increase the number of industries for which statistics will be collected, the selected industries being those connected with jute, cotton, wool, rice, sugar, paper, tea, iron, brass, leather, printing, engineering, railways and mining (coal, manganese, wolfram). The form would record the average cash wages paid throughout the year in these industries, and it is suggested that the classes of labour to be selected for each industry should be similar to those adopted in the Prices Enquiry Committee Report, 1914. Before this proposal is adopted, the Government of India would be glad if the Local Government would consult, if necessary, the various Chambers of Commerce, Millowners' Associations, etc., and favour them with an expression of the views of these bodies in the matter. It should be clearly understood that the figures would be required for statistical purposes only and that in the publication of these statistics the names of firms affected and of persons supplying the information would not be disclosed.

7. It is further proposed that the compilation of the statistics collected by the three agencies specified in paragraph 5 should be done entirely by the Department of Statistics which possesses the special knowledge and experience necessary for this purpose. Local agencies would fill in the forms detailed above and send them direct to the Department of Statistics which would then collect and arrange them for homogeneous tracts and provinces. This will undoubtedly afford substantial relief to Directors of Agriculture as well as District Officers who have hitherto collected these statistics. At the same time the compilation of the returns in a central office will ensure accuracy and uniformity.

8. The Government of India are aware that it is difficult to obtain accurate returns of what may be termed standard wages prevailing in various districts, but the proposals here outlined appear to them *prima facie* to afford the best practical means of securing such returns. The whole question, however, is one in which the opinions of those who have had personal experience of the collection and compilation of the existing statistics would be especially valuable; and I am to request that, with the permission of the Governor in Council, the Government of India may be furnished with the views of the Government of Bombay on the points raised above, as well as with any other criticism which the Local Government may wish to make on the subject.—I have, etc.,

J. HULLAH,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

Form A. (Buff.)

(Information required for the use of the Department of Statistics, India, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta.)

Wages in Rural Areas.

Particulars relating to Wages and Earnings of Agricultural Labourers supplied by_____

Province _____ District _____

Name of District / Rural / Collector or Deputy Commissioner _____ furnishing the information.

Classes of labour.	Please state whether the rates are per day, week, month, or season.	ORDINARY RATES OF WAGES.			OTHER EARNINGS, IF ANY.		
		Rates of cash wages.	RATES OF GRAIN WAGES.		In cash (*e.g.* in lieu of tobacco, grain, etc.)	IN KIND (INCLUDING FREE QUARTERS, BOARD, CLOTHES, ETC.)	
			Amount and commodity.	Estimated value.		Amount and commodity or other consideration.	Estimated value.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Artizan :—							
1. Village Black-smiths ..							
2. „ Carpenters							
Farm Servants or Field Labourers—							
3. Ploughmen							
4. Sowers and Transplanters—							
Men							
Women							
5. Weeders—							
Men							
Women							
6. Reapers or Harvesters—							
Men							
Women							
7. Herdsmen							
8. Other Agricultural labourers—							
Men							
Women							

NOTES.—(*a*) Where the rates are quoted per *season* please state approximately the length of the season.

(*b*) The rate quoted should be the most prevalent rate of wages for each particular class of labour.

(*c*) The rates should be quoted without any reference to previous year's figures.

(*d*) Columns 4 and 5 should be filled in if grain wages are paid in place of cash wages, exclusively or in part.

(*e*) Columns 6 to 8 should be filled in if any payments are made in addition to the ordinary rate of wages.

A.—Please state remarks, if any, regarding the nature of the additional cash payments for piece work and overtime.

B.—Is there any exceptional point regarding the supply and demand for labour to be noted in the year to which the statistics relate—such as scarcity or famine or the construction of a new railway or canal, etc., etc.?

The information furnished above has been passed at a meeting of the Board held on ——— 192 .

Signature ———

Designation ———

Address ———

Date ———

Form B. (Blue.)

(Information required for the use of the Department of Statistics, India, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta.)

Wages in Urban Areas.

Particulars relating to wages in the municipality of _____ Province _____ District _____.

Note.—The classes of labour referred to in the statement are those working in towns other than in the following industries—Jute mills, Cotton mills, Woollen mills, Iron and Brass foundries, Rice mills, Sugar factories, Paper mills, Cotton ginning, cleaning and pressing mills, Printing presses, Engineering workshops, Railway workshops, Mining—Coal, Manganese, Wolfram—the Tea industry. The wage returns for these industries are returned on the pink forms furnished direct to the Managing Agents, Millowners, etc.

Classes of labour.	Rates of wages paid throughout the year per day, per week, or per month, as the case may be.			Other earnings, if any.			Remarks (If any.)
				In Cash.	In kind including free quarters, board, clothes, or any other remuneration.		
	Per day.	Per week.	Per month.		Amount and commodity or other consideration.	Estimated value.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Artizans—							
1. Carpenter (superior) ..							
2. „ (ordinary) ..							
3. Black-smith (superior) ..							
4. „ (ordinary) ..							
5. Mason (superior)							
6. „ (ordinary)							
7. Bricklayer (superior) ..							
8. „ (ordinary) ..							
General Labourers—							
9. Cooly (man)							
10. „ (woman)							
11. „ (boy)							
Domestic Servants—							
12. Sweeper							
13. Bhisti							
14. Mali							
15. Syce							

Notes.—(*a*) Where alternative system of payment obtains in respect of the same class of labour, ordinary rates for each alternative system should be given in columns 2, 3 and 4.

(*b*) Columns 5 to 7 should be filled in if any payments are made or consideration given in addition to the ordinary rate.

(*c*) The rate quoted should be the most ordinary or prevailing rate of wages for each particular class of labour paid throughout the year without any reference to previous year's statement.

A.—Is there any exceptional point regarding the supply and demand for labour to be noted in the year to which the statistics relates—such as scarcity or famine or the construction of a new railway or a canal, etc. ?

The information furnished above has been passed at a meeting of the Municipality held on_____192 .

Signature _____

Designation _____

Address _____

Date _____192

No.
A B—1.

DEAR SIR,

This Department is now collecting annually information with regard to $\frac{\text{rural}}{\text{urban}}$ wages paid in the year_____ and it has been decided, with the approval of the Government of India and the $\frac{\text{Local Government}}{\text{Administration}}$, to ask you kindly to extend your assistance by supplying the particulars asked for in the enclosed form.

A duplicate Form is enclosed in case you may like to keep a copy of the information given.

The return should be despatched on_____, after the information furnished has been approved by the $\frac{\text{Board}}{\text{Municipality}}$. A reply within the prescribed date will be appreciated.

I am,
Yours faithfully,

CONFIDENTIAL.

Form C. (Pink.)

(*Information required for the use of the Department of Statistics, India, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta.*)

Jute Mills.	Leather Factories and Tanneries.
Cotton Mills.	Cotton Ginning, Cleaning, and Pressing Mills.
Woollen Mills.	Printing Presses.
Iron and Brass Foundries.	Engineering Workshops.
Rice Mills.	Railway Workshops.
Sugar Factories.	Mining (such as Coal, Manganese, Wolfram).
Paper Mills.	Tea Industry.

Industrial Wages.

(NOTE.—Particulars furnished will be regarded as strictly confidential and will be solely used for general statistical purposes).

Name of Mill_____

Province_____ Town or District_____

Occupation.	CASH WAGES PAID THROUGHOUT THE YEAR PER DAY, WEEK, OR MONTH AS THE CASE MAY BE.			HOURS OF LABOUR FOR A FULL ORDINARY DAY, WEEK, OR MONTH AS THE CASE MAY BE.		
	Per day.	Per week.	Per month.	Per day.	Per week.	Per month.
1	2	8	4	5	6	7
Classes for each industry will be similar to those in the Prices Enquiry Report (where these industries are included in the Report) and in all cases Chambers of Commerce will be consulted in regard to the particular industries in which the Chamber is especially interested, *e.g.*, the Bengal Chamber for the Jute Industry, the Bombay Chamber for the Cotton Industry, etc.						

NOTE.—These rates should exclude *overtime*.

A. Please state the number of—

(*i*) Men,

(*ii*) Women,

(*iii*) Children,

in $\frac{\text{Mill}}{\text{Factory}}$.

B. Please state the *hours of labour* constituting a full ordinary day exclusive of meal-times.

(If the hours are different for various occupations, please name the occupations, and state their ordinary hours.)

C. If overtime is paid for at higher rates than at ordinary time in any occupations, please state the occupations, the rates paid and whether the full week's work has to be completed before overtime is reckoned.

D. Have you in operation any system of bonus on output?

E. Has there been any exceptional scarcity (or the reverse) in regard to labour employed during 192 ?

No.

C.—I.

DEAR SIR,

This Department is now collecting information with regard to wages in———————— industry and I shall be much obliged if you will kindly extend your assistance by supplying the particulars asked for in the enclosed form.

A duplicate Form is enclosed in case you may like to keep a copy of the information given

I am,

Yours faithfully,

No. 387/100/W. of 1919.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,

BOMBAY, 28*th October* 1919.

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,

GENERAL DEPARTMENT,

Bombay.

SIR,

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 8221 of the 30th ultimo on the subject of a wage census in this Presidency and in reply to state that my Committee approve of the proposal of the Government of India to collect statistics of wages in selected industries every year.—I have, etc.,

R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE,

Secretary.

Appendix U.

PROPOSED TEST HOUSE IN BOMBAY.

No. Chem.-69 of 1919.

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF INDUSTRIES,
OLD CUSTOM HOUSE,
BOMBAY, 30*th April* 1919.

THE HON'BLE MR. C. N. WADIA, C.I.E.,
Bombay.

DEAR MR. WADIA,

You may or may not remember me when I was in Bombay seven to ten years ago, but I take the first convenient opportunity of introducing myself to you in a business capacity.

2. I read with much interest your speech to the Millowners last week and wish to consult you now on a matter which my predecessor had under consideration, *viz.*, a Test House for Bombay. The scheme which was submitted to him was somewhat ambitious and covered four main lines of work :—(1) Chemical, (2) Textile, (3) Electrical, (4) Physical and Mechanical. A fully developed Test House of recognised authority is a ticklish proposition in many ways and, at the moment, the most that can be done is to take steps to test the demand for such an institution. In the matter of textiles the Department could probably arrange without much delay to undertake the following :—

(1) testing of cotton and other vegetable fibres for staple, percentage of moisture and colour ;

(2) similar tests for wool and other animal fibres ;

(3) testing yarns for counts, strength, elasticity, moisture, length of staple and quality of material ;

(4) analysis of cloth for warp and weft ;

(5) analysis of materials from which cloth is manufactured ;

(6) weaving qualities and structure of cloth.

3. That is the case as it has been put to me from the departmental point of view. I should much like to know the views of Millowners and others for whom these facilities are intended. So far as I know the scheme will not prejudice any vested interests or private enterprise. I shall be glad if you will let me know what you think of the idea. I can discuss details if necessary later, but there are other parties to be consulted before the scheme can be initiated and all that I desire at the moment is a general expression of opinion as to how Millowners are likely to regard a scheme of this kind.—Yours sincerely,

R. D. BELL,
Director of Industries.

No. 340/69/T. of 1919.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, 6*th June* 1919.

THE DIRECTOR OF INDUSTRIES,
Bombay.

SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your demi-official letter No. 69, dated 30th April 1919, addressed to Mr. Wadia regarding the erection of a Test House for Bombay. In reply I am to state my Committee welcome the scheme you have outlined and will support a Test

House if one were erected in this town. I am to add that the Testing House of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce is very largely used by Spinners, Weavers, Dyers, Bleachers and Merchants and is a very great benefit to the textile trade in Lancashire and my Committee feel sure that these branches of the textile trade in Bombay would do all they could to make the proposed scheme a success.—I have, etc.,

R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE,
Secretary.

Appendix V.

TRADE BETWEEN INDIA AND EAST AFRICA.

No. 4932 of 1919.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
BOMBAY CASTLE, 14*th May* 1919.

THE SECRETARY,
MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
Bombay.

SIR,

I am directed to forward a copy of the letter from the Government of India, Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 1921-D., dated 26th February 1919, addressed to the Government of Bombay, and of its enclosures, on the subject of trade between India and East Africa, and to state that this Government will be glad to receive the views of the Association on the proposals made therein.—I have, etc.,

A. F. L. BRAYNE,
Under Secretary to Government.

Letter from the Government of India, Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 1921-D., dated 26th February 1919 :—

"I am directed to address you on the subject of trade between India and East Africa. The Indian Trade Commissioner has drawn attention to openings for Indian trade in East Africa and recently Major McKerrow of the Indian Munitions Board, who has had experience of trade both in Africa and Bombay, has reported on the subject. Extracts from Major McKerrow's note of the 18th October last, and a copy of a further note of the 1st of February are attached. It will be seen that in the first place, the writer recommends the appointment of an Indian Trade Commissioner whose duty would be to study on the spot openings for Indian trade with East Africa. In the second place, he suggests that assistance might be given in various directions to the formation and work of a trading company with headquarters at Bombay, which would develop Indian trade with East Africa.

"2. The Government of India consider that much might be done, whether by private or official enterprise, to stimulate Indian trade in the direction proposed. Two statements are attached which show, firstly, India's share at present in five of the staple lines of the import trade into the East Africa and Zanzibar Protectorates and Uganda, and secondly, India's share of the total import trade into the Protectorates. Apart from grain and flour, India supplies only a small proportion of East African requirements even in commodities of which she already

produces large quantities for home consumption. These lines of trade might undoubtedly be stimulated and new lines developed where conditions are favourable. Subsequently the requirements of the territory now known as German East Africa might also be studied. On this subject attention is invited to a report from the Indian Trade Commissioner in London reproduced at page 178 of the *Indian Trade Journal* of the 8th November 1918. The piece-goods requirements of East Africa are considered in an article at page 19 of the *Indian Trade Journal* of the 3rd January 1919.

"3. The Government of India incline to view the proposal to organise a trading company as sound, but it seems to them that, should this proposal materialise, there might quite possibly also be room for an Indian Trade Commissioner. Such an officer would be appointed by the Government of India and would be in close touch with the Government of Bombay and with the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence at Calcutta. It would ultimately be necessary to secure the approval of His Majesty's Government, and, through them, of the local Administrations in East Africa. Before proceeding further, however, the Government of India would be glad to receive the views of the Bombay Government on the proposals as a whole, together with any concrete suggestions which that Government may desire to offer."

Extracts from the note, dated 18th October 1918, on Indian trade interests in East Africa by Major H. B. McKerrow, Deputy Controller, Textile Supplies, Indian Munitions Board.

* * * * * * * * *

2. Many of the new industries which have been developed by the Munitions Board owing to war demands are likely to be seriously affected and the work and labour entailed in organizing these will be lost, unless fresh outlets are found, so as to prevent any dislocation of trade which is likely to result. It seems an opportune time therefore to consider what steps can be taken to find markets for the increased manufactured products of India.

3. The market nearest at hand, and one which India should pay special attention to, is undoubtedly Africa, especially the East Coast and South Africa from Aden to Cape Town. Prior to the war practically the whole of the East Coast trade from Mombasa to Durban was in the hands of Germans. They had the only regular and effective steamship service, and this was connected with their Bombay service. It is hardly likely owing to the general shortage of tonnage that the English steamship companies who now run between England and Africa will have steamers available either to organise a coastal service or to establish a regular service between India and Africa. Comparatively few steamers of moderate tonnage would be capable of doing this, and many of the steamers now used by Government in connection with transport to Basra would be quite suitable for this purpose, the larger ones being used for direct service, whilst the smaller might be used for connecting up the small ports of call. During the fair season the service could be further supplemented by native dhows and wooden built ships which are now being constructed in India. With the prospect of establishing a proper means of transport it would appear that some connecting link is required between the present branches of the Munitions Board and the prospective consuming market so that information could be collected as to what prospects there are of developing the trade. It is suggested that the first step in this direction would be the appointment of a travelling Trade Commissioner who could at once begin to collect information from all the various centres in Africa as to the various outlets for Indian goods, studying the local conditions of trade and methods of distribution. A large amount of the internal trade of East Africa is already in the hands of petty Indian traders. These are men of small capital, who are largely dependent upon drawing their supplies from larger wholesale firms, very few of whom know anything regarding the possibiity of Indian industries or their recent developments.

4. The wants of the African native are very similar to those of the natives of this country. They prefer the coarser and heavier made cotton goods of Bombay to Manchester-made goods, and at present there is little or no demand for the higher class of textiles which Manchester so largely supplies to the Indian market. Many of the minor industries in India are unknown to exist so far as Africa is concerned, but their production would find a ready sale if once introduced.

5. In a country, however, where railway and river transport is limited, a great deal of the distribution is still done by native carriers, and a special study of local conditions is absolutely necessary, and in this respect Indian firms seem to be extraordinarily ignorant. To give a typical instance of this, one reason why Bombay cotton goods do not find a large sale in Africa is because the packing of them is totally unsuited for the country. Manchester shippers are in the habit of baling their goods in 65 lb. trusses which is a one man load: eight of these trusses are packed in one bale. Such bales are carried as far as railway or river transport exists, and then broken open, each truss thus forming a complete and uniform headload. The Indian mills, on the other hand, ship the usual clumsy Bombay bale often badly packed and not pressed, upon which excess rate is charged owing to the bad measurement it gives compared with the Manchester packed bale. When it is to be broken open, hand bales have to be made in a country where hessian is dear, and a clumsy bale is the result which the African native, often refuses to carry; such bales are simply handsewn, with the result that pilferage often occurs *en route* and cannot be detected.

6. The river freight from Chinde at the mouth of the Zambezi to Tete which is the terminus of river transport was £5 per ton measurement in pre-war days and probably to-day is nearer double. It can easily be understood, therefore, that any small saving in the original cost of goods paid in India is soon converted into a serious loss by bad packing, and the excess measurement of Bombay bales largely curtails the possibility of introducing the Bombay cloths into the interior. In the same way the rates paid for head-loads are so much per standard load of 65 lbs. per trip; if the weight exceeds 65 lbs. double rate is to be paid as the load becomes a two-man load. In many cases the excess weight is 15 to 20 lbs., which means to say the over-land cost paid on possibly 80 lbs. load is equal to what should have been paid on 130 lbs. These are only typical instances of the local conditions which, if India is to develop trade in such countries as East Africa, must be studied.

* * * * * * * * *

8. Taking these various matters into consideration it would appear advisable that no time should be lost in co-ordinating the various branches of the Munitions Board, so that they may discriminate between what industries offer the most likely prospect of competing under ordinary conditions of business with the productions of Japan, England and other countries.

9. Indian cotton mills have always required a certain amount of better grade cotton and although it is hoped more of this will be produced in India, far more is likely to be ultimately grown in our East African colonies where the more suitable conditions of climate and soil naturally produce a superior quality of cotton which sells at about 1½d over American middling. Uganda cotton is already well-known in the Bombay market, and Bombay millowners might readily be inclined to undertake cotton cultivation in some of our East African colonies, thereby securing for themselves a certain supply of good grade cotton and thus benefiting both countries.

Note, dated 1st February 1919, by Major McKerrow on a proposal to form a trading company to develop Indian trade with East Africa.

* * * * * * * * *

In considering the proposal to form a substantial trading company to develop British trade generally, but more especially Indian trade, with the East African colonies, the following facts are submitted for consideration.

1. Prior to the war practically all the trade was in the hands of the German firms who, owing to the great facilities given by the shipping companies and the assistance given by their banks with the support of the German Government, were gradually obtaining an almost complete monopoly of all the trade north of Durban. Hamburg was fast becoming the market for East African produce and the centre from which the trade generally was controlled.

2. The countries included in their sphere of influence were :—

British East Africa,

Uganda,

Zanzibar,

Portuguese East Africa,

Nyasaland,

Rhodesia,

German East Africa, and a considerable portion of the South African Union.

3. Figures since the war point to the fact that America and Japan have not been slow to seize their opportunities to secure a footing in these markets and, unless active steps are taken at once, British trade and especially Indian, may find it extremely difficult to obtain the position it should in these markets.

4. Whilst the United Kingdom will find itself at a distinct disadvantage for the next few years in developing these markets owing to the scarcity of freight, probably high prices of labour, increased cost of production, etc., etc., India owing to its geographical position and other natural advantages has exceptional opportunities of developing its trade against any other country, which will not exist to the same extent when the world's trade once again becomes normal.

5. If the present proposals for the industrial development of India, which are before Government, are to bear fruit, they must lead to a much more rapid development of India's resources. It is also known that private enterprise is already taking up many new schemes which will create fresh industries in the country. Greater attention must be paid to markets outside India, not only for the purpose of finding an outlet for its production, but as a safeguard against those periods of depression which any one who knows India is aware must occur from time to time.

6. Whilst the countries mentioned offer special inducements to a trading company such as it is suggested should be formed, it is not proposed to limit its operations to these markets alone, and other countries, especially those which as the result of the war are likely to come under British influence, would receive special attention.

7. During the war certain industries have already owing to the demands of the army been considerably developed, whilst Government undoubtedly intends in the near future to help and assist in the formation of others. It is suggested that a special feature of the company's business should be the marketing of the products of many of the minor industries which are bound to spring up, and, if necessary, give a certain amount of financial assistance to them. It is also thought the assistance such a company can give Government in advice as regards the commercial aspect of many of the industries they will undoubtedly be called upon to consider, will be appreciated.

8. As regards trade with the United Kingdom, it is certain, as the result of the war, much more attention and encouragement will be paid to the development of our African colonies, and British firms will welcome the formation of a strong company knowing the local conditions

with whom they can safely trade. A special feature will be made of securing the agencies for such goods as are not manufactured in India but for which a large demand exists in East Africa. Among such agencies may be mentioned the following :—

Agricultural machinery.

Cattle dips.

Refrigerators and ice making machinery.

Mining machinery.

Explosives.

Arms and ammunition.

Dairy supplies.

Bicycles and motor cars.

Cotton machinery, gins and presses.

Engineering tools.

Galvanized iron.

Rubber machinery.

Articles in foodstuffs, medicines, etc., cement, safes, wines, and spirits, pumps, phonographs, typewriters.

9. Also direct agencies for Steamship Companies, Insurance, Fire, Marine and Life, Coal Agencies, Mortgage and Land Companies.

Such agencies will usually carry with them an extra agency commission on all business done direct or indirect and in most cases some contribution towards office expenses. The Company would carry samples, hold stocks, and guarantee accounts and also undertake to push trade generally for them.

10. The Company would also undertake a general agency for business especially for farmers and planters, receiving and selling their produce and purchasing their requirements.

11. The head office of the Company will be in Bombay. Special attention will be paid to the passing and packing of goods, and methods similar to a Manchester Shipping House, where all goods are delivered in bulk, will be adopted.

12. Branches as soon as possible will be established in Durban, Mombasa, Nairobi, Zanzibar, and later at Beira, Delagoa Bay, Daressalam ; ultimately it will be the intention further to extend these to other centres as the business warrants it.

STATEMENT I.

From.	Total import trade during 1913-14 into—		
	East Africa Protectorate and Uganda.	Zanzibar Protectorate.	East Africa Protectorate, Uganda and Zanzibar.
	£	£	£
India	584,584	449,552	1,034,136
United Kingdom	1,298,282	157,119	1,455,401
Other British Possessions	86,610	115,777	202,387
Foreign Countries	1,199,716	380,899	1,580,615
Total non-Indian trade ..	2,584,608	653,795	3,238,403
All countries ..	3,169,192	1,103,347	4,272,539

STATEMENT II.

Articles.	Imports of selected articles during 1913-14 into—					
	East Africa Protectorate and Uganda.		Zanzibar Protectorate.		East Africa Protectorate, Uganda and Zanzibar Protectorate.	
	Total.	From India.	Total.	From India.	Total.	From India.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Cotton piece-goods	745,271	60,511	191,023	10,381	936,294	70,892
Grain and flour	148,985	114,332	*177,076	*177,129	326,061	291,461
Hardware and cutlery	70,944	824	28,310	857	99,254	1,681
Provisions, including sugar and tea	172,093	16,033	96,770	6,481	268,863	22,514
Tobacco	61,991	493	19,666	475	81,657	968

* Discrepancy due to the fact that for Zanzibar statistics are for the calendar year 1913.

No. 306/63/T. of 1919.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,

BOMBAY, 17*th July* 1919.

THE UNDER SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,

Bombay.

SIR,

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 4932 of the 14th May forwarding copy of a letter, dated 26th February 1919, from the Government of India in connection with trade between India and East Africa and in reply to state that my Committee have been favoured with a copy of the letter addressed to Government by the Chamber of Commerce on this subject. My Committee fully concur with the views expressed by the Chamber. They feel that as soon as adequate shipping facilities are established, trade between India and East Africa will develop.—I have, etc.,

R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE,

Secretary.

STATISTICS.

STATEMENT of Imports of Piece-Goods of British Manufacture (Grey, Bleached, Coloured and Printed) and of Yarns (Grey and Dyed) from Great Britain into Bombay, Calcutta and Madras, from the years 1857 *to* 1919, *both inclusive.*

Year.	Piece-Goods.			Yarns.		
	Bombay.	Calcutta.	Madras.	Bombay.	Calcutta.	Madras.
	Yards.	Yards.	Yards.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
1857	137,761,636	235,190,273	9,375,347	2,838,644	10,691,863	2,370,741
1858	281,836,364	416,362,074	15,431,647	8,744,517	18,369,490	4,036,325
1859	307,086,509	520,899,016	20,425,632	12,899,875	20,043,485	5,741,441
1860	267,443,986	403,351,123	20,648,072	4,571,134	16,641,847	5,656,930
1861	272,573,717	418,671,687	14,628,188	5,578,828	13,933,256	3,694,985
1862	178,803,604	295,508,637	9,748,215	4,811,384	9,594,896	1,675,239
1863	232,321,038	234,645,916	16,352,677	5,592,995	10,394,931	3,702,562
1864	189,812,984	223,036,538	14,787,062	4,268,662	8,742,699	3,447,635
1865	175,486,677	319,047,954	17,291,103	4,078,811	6,981,809	2,232,948
1866	243,476,368	351,572,331	22,081,805	6,877,968	10,795,517	4,629,986
1867	316,784,109	528,434,956	23,258,498	6,568,619	13,006,019	4,684,638
1868	555,337,050	619,101,683	31,793,397	7,780,033	13,236,453	6,873,398
1869	296,158,439	518,741,346	29,683,469	7,981,949	11,858,210	7,773,636
1870	272,898,226	687,639,911	45,750,099	9,946,299	16,816,936	6,649,598
1871	305,416,233	684,926,367	47,560,133	6,097,531	12,041,848	8,876,841
1872	262,849,273	657,123,291	48,177,871	6,163,813	11,490,636	8,616,040
1873	349,631,830	664,987,114	57,666,809	8,667,090	11,192,248	8,918,841
1874	292,843,697	765,762,164	49,878,834	8,867,978	14,041,520	10,510,639
1875	305,917,934	744,439,224	44,683,288	6,863,763	12,945,102	10,104,020
1876	356,940,508	733,913,330	54,875,423	8,246,211	12,090,167	9,664,609
1877	354,779,192	885,688,850	39,106,318	10,624,710	14,364,841	8,683,595
1878	344,068,807	749,233,431	47,038,579	7,754,005	13,967,396	8,373,916
1879	343,811,233	788,759,250	61,375,691	7,469,113	10,580,436	9,581,363
1880	531,050,559	1,007,531,497	77,010,037	13,024,923	16,446,089	12,108,002
1881	544,890,697	947,329,460	82,451,852	12,326,706	13,597,371	11,099,762
1882	500,248,293	883,611,784	106,615,818	12,019,123	14,780,667	13,069,871
1883	572,738,196	878,949,353	107,868,579	16,220,463	13,478,764	11,033,824
1884	568,220,318	908,294,475	120,841,003	14,299,380	15,313,840	13,114,875
1885	547,773,459	911,987,148	93,757,204	14,132,372	13,473,067	99,597,197
1886	700,061,881	1,159,407,968	143,318,736	17,087,709	14,177,149	13,937,810
1887	585,502,258	988,370,500	117,502,619	14,990,151	14,040,137	13,432,638
1888	652,344,548	1,045,951,384	138,271,060	16,595,176	14,778,545	14,570,258
1889	634,608,171	1,031,000,980	144,140,943	13,011,348	11,836,681	13,393,848
1890	665,550,786	1,037,911,379	115,224,797	15,805,515	12,455,601	13,284,690
1891	572,065,309	961,686,226	108,083,576	15,526,869	12,484,617	14,666,189
1892	548,944,867	1,013,742,658	93,892,712	12,427,053	10,108,327	10,390,439
1893	604,439,138	1,009,441,511	106,086,291	10,466,233	13,124,097	11,387,889
1894	719,324,449	1,161,138,343	140,749,235	11,723,808	10,529,734	12,547,763
1895	484,780,087	925,203,136	99,427,366	10,857,586	10,689,066	10,188,466
1896	574,410,316	1,163,967,702	86,265,292	11,649,977	13,403,663	15,402,931
1897	472,597,133	932,328,974	121,396,515	11,788,246	13,299,211	13,650,022
1898	557,597,951	1,202,254,978	91,950,978	10,238,969	11,412,068	11,673,878
1899	611,556,220	1,266,926,546	93,492,746	10,441,484	10,729,842	11,532,812
1900	461,938,302	1,086,463,274	120,383,837	5,892,081	9,435,371	9,496,085
1901	629,976,200	1,127,753,500	129,392,500	7,911,750	11,050,890	9,564,200
1902	475,541,800	1,176,051,500	119,878,000	6,299,820	7,411,640	9,438,560
1903	520,373,400	1,119,542,300	129,898,800	5,300,460	6,442,050	6,699,580
1904	593,591,100	1,193,265,900	145,618,800	6,221,400	6,613,460	8,056,710
1905	637,039,600	1,292,516,900	119,829,700	11,368,420	11,443,550	10,175,810
1906	611,705,100	1,189,552,900	142,636,200	10,548,720	10,300,210	10,260,270
1907	646,598,400	1,298,662,500	131,107,800	10,419,750	9,921,670	7,601,280
1908	470,956,400	1,005,027,600	200,636,400	10,894,540	9,019,320	10,432,380
1909	481,389,100	1,180,586,000	108,497,400	16,251,580	8,448,010	6,169,190
1910	624,859,600	1,129,898,600	109,976,800	8,410,140	6,384,450	6,891,410
1911	622,516,400	1,226,065,400	138,414,300	12,842,440	9,179,460	8,364,340
1912	658,026,700	1,451,819,200	173,698,700	13,298,110	11,913,170	10,745,130
1913	804,333,100	1,547,872,400	210,797,700	13,628,700	7,519,860	9,497,740
1914	617,498,700	1,378,930,300	160,552,000	13,538,110	9,985,330	8,280,700
1915	354,966,900	1,052,246,400	106,332,200	15,423,650	8,974,950	10,801,200
1916	481,857,500	1,035,437,900	88,153,700	8,931,510	5,922,490	7,583,020
1917*	851,853,300	898,872,200	78,886,500	5,185,900	5,646,600	6,295,900
1918*	429,754,300	449,044,800	33,046,000	2,054,500	2,211,400	3,490,800
1919*	275,565,100	423,299,200	37,684,300	3,217,300	2,401,100	3,201,100

* From Government Returns.

IMPORTS INTO BOMBAY OF PIECE-GOODS AND YARNS, &c., FROM EUROPE DURING THE YEARS 1910 TO 1919.

DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1910.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1911.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1912.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1913.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1914.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1915.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1916.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1917.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1918.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1919
GREY GOODS.										
36 in. & under × 37/9 yds. Shirtings all weights ...	Pcs. 5,47,293	Pcs. 4,01,855	Pcs. 5,69,243	Pcs. 5,86,118	Pcs. 3,97,526	Pcs. 1,57,376	Pcs. 1,58,976	Pcs. 76,891	Pcs. 38,548	Pcs. 1,84,477
37/9 " do. do. 5¼ lbs. & under ...	" 843	" 1,166	" 6,515	" 3,356	" 625	" 350	" 560	" 301	" 720	" 8,070
" " do. do. 6½ lbs. do. ...	" 52,578	" 14,318	" 31,325	" 58,406	" 43,860	" 4,049	" 3,004	" 10,082	" 8,971	" 33,180
" " do. do. 7 lbs. do. ...	" 1,39,246	" 95,263	" 1,46,135	" 1,94,774	" 1,38,118	" 27,605	" 29,612	" 18,736	" 24,844	" 27,188
" " do. do. 7½ lbs. do. ...	" 1,58,864	" 75,630	" 94,271	" 1,01,725	" 93,300	" 21,960	" 5,090	" 9,082	" 6,007	" 46,685
" " do. do. 8½ lbs. do. ...	" 3,30,413	" 2,67,901	" 4,38,053	" 3,96,605	" 3,39,184	" 2,90,824	" 1,38,901	" 20,693	" 20,646	" 1,10,215
" " do. do. 9 lbs. do. ...	" 2,63,906	" 2,07,449	" 1,66,462	" 1,66,625	" 1,64,302	" 63,606	" 31,900	" 6,680	" 8,745	" 65,271
" " do. do. above 9 lbs.	" 94,501	" 1,50,439	" 1,30,539	" 1,57,569	" 1,46,519	" 1,85,506	" 59,362	" 39,002	" 32,972	" 86,864
40/5 " do. do. 6 lbs. & under ...	" 79,809	" 33,999	" 86,513	" 82,660	" 12,322	" 22,914	" 46,117	" 18,944	" 2,590	" 23,853
" " do. do. 7 lbs. do. ...	" 62,024	" 16,554	" 63,810	" 42,179	" 14,209	" 8,953	" 14,629	" 10,030	" 6,309	" 35,202
" " do. do. 8 lbs. do. ...	" 1,28,723	" 95,077	" 1,65,428	" 2,41,363	" 1,67,713	" 36,139	" 15,550	" 30,157	" 19,831	" 1,31,125
" " do. do. 9 lbs. do. ...	" 3,05,811	" 2,96,586	" 4,16,916	" 4,84,933	" 3,90,823	" 1,46,003	" 66,170	" 39,172	" 38,582	" 1,75,945
" " do. do. above 9 lbs.	" 4,36,164	" 5,07,233	" 6,52,963	" 4,75,976	" 8,28,091	" 4,44,943	" 1,34,094	" 34,224	" 32,476	" 2,21,312
46/49 " do. do. all weights ...	" 90,376	" 1,36,976	" 1,73,861	" 1,30,532	" 1,98,575	" 1,09,456	" 56,694	" 16,492	" 6,619	" 22,289
50/52 " do. do. do. ...	" 49,327	" 80,770	" 1,11,093	" 1,31,455	" 95,084	" 60,839	" 31,777	" 15,276	" 9,489	" 11,581
53/60 " do. do. do. ...	" 1,43,066	" 1,60,776	" 1,53,915	" 2,13,011	" 74,367	" 35,260	" 15,482	" 6,156	" 7,471	" 7,080
All widths × 23/24 yds. T. Cloths 4 lbs. & under ...	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	" 80	" 60
" do. do. 5 lbs. do. ...	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	" 8	" .....
" do. do. 6 lbs. do. ...	" 7,573	"	"	"	"	"	" 11	"	" 130	" 1,800
" do. do. 7 lbs. do. ...	" 14,465	" 11,736	" 7,564	" 301	" 2,417	" 857	"	" 213	" 211	" 1,250
" do. do. above 7 lbs.	" 1,018	" 1,600	" 2,472	" 3,844	" 2,900	" 1,200	"	" 500	" 342	" 1,660
29 in. & under × 22/24 yds. Madapollams 2¼ lbs. & under	" 35,756	" 17,158	" 41,944	" 42,132	" 9,856	" 10,936	" 33,611	" 11,321	" 15,111	" 2,497
" do. do. 2¾ lbs. & over.	" 807	" 3,013	" 3,400	" 3,001	" 3,068	"	"	" 2,508	" 2,559	" 3,532
30/32 in. do. do. 2¼ lbs. & under.	"	"	" 2,000	" ...	"	"	"	" 207	"	" 1,494
" do. do. 2¾ lbs. & over.	"	" 1,200	" 7,060	" 8,989	" 7,650	" 5,481	" 12,671	" 1,250	"	" 60
38/42 in. do. do. 3 to 4¼ lbs. ...	"	"	" 16	" 1,410	" 240	"	" 1,230	" 1,200	" 4,760	" .....
43 in. & over do. do. 4½ to 6¼ lbs. ...	" 84,584	" 1,19,381	" 82,955	" 58,660	" 43,401	" 25,333	" 30,104	" 10,111	" 3,499	" 1,466
18/24 in. × 28/30 yds.* Printers 2 to 3 lbs. ...	" 3,033	" 1,710	"	"	" 900	" 1,531	"	"	"	" .....
Above 24 in. × do. do. above 3 lbs.	"	" 4,000	" 12,570	" 5,250	"	"	"	"	"	" .....
34 to 45 in. × 18/20 yds. Jacconets, all weights	" 1,74,208	" 1,52,484	" 91,491	" 1,55,212	" 1,35,102	" 40,290	" 91,223	" 2,11,493	" 2,28,457	" 1,76,006
44 in. × 22 yds. do. do.	" 11,55,475	" 8,34,103	" 8,80,289	" 12,24,331	" 6,54,518	" 5,19,235	" 4,21,354	" 4,95,891	" 4,37,781	" 2,45,935
Above 44 in. × 22 yds. do. do.	" 1,30,341	" 1,39,338	" 1,67,347	" 1,97,525	" 1,41,570	" 1,38,381	" 89,410	" 64,828	" 71,624	" 59,872
36/9 in. × 18 to 22 yds. Mulls do.	" 2,88,233	" 3,21,529	" 2,30,158	" 2,03,149	" 2,14,005	" 1,14,096	" 2,01,738	" 1,38,178	" 81,510	" 80,395
40/42 in. × 19/20 yds. do. do.	" 8,078	" 13,515	" 25,201	" 10,348	" 27,881	"	" 18,172	" 14,488	" 25,182	" 12,106
Above 43 in. × 19/20 yds. do. do.	" 1,17,602	" 1,76,274	" 60,305	" 1,33,410	" 1,95,790	" 57,782	" 50,715	" 57 608	" 1,62,585	" 93,401
Twills and Drills	" 2,69,720	" 2,72,563	" 3,81,730	" 2,77,385	" 2,47,571	" 1,64,876	" 2,15,823	" 55,820	"	" 1,52,915
Total for 12 Months	Ps. 51,73,837	Ps. 46,11,596	Ps. 54,03,394	Ps. 57,92,234	Ps. 47,91,484	Ps. 26,95,681	Ps. 19,73,979	Ps. 14,10,444	Ps. 12,98,609	Ps. 19,73,081

* Printers of 60 yds. are entered in the equivalent of 30-yds. a piece, and similarly with T. Cloths of 48, 72 and 96 yards into 24 yards a piece

Description of Goods.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1910.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1911.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1912.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1913.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1914.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1915.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1916.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1917.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1918.	From 1st Jan to 31st Dec 1919.
WHITE GOODS.										
25/36 in. × 39/42 yds. Shirtings and Longcloths	Pcs. 7,30,667	Pcs. 11,59,785	Pcs. 14,34,311	Pcs. 8,71,407	Pcs. 9,82,547	Pcs. 8,86,376	Pcs. 8,78,850	Pcs. 8,31,953	Pcs. 3,95,555	Pcs. 3,51,186
18/40 in. × 18/20 yds. Jacconets	„ 1,77,615	„ 2,45,998	„ 2,80,723	„ 2,61,126	„ 2,84,730	„ 98,156	„ 1,54,292	„ 67,864	„ 37,396	„ 55,787
26/39 in. × „ Mulls and Nainsooks... ...	„ 45,57,329	„ 36,79,530	„ 40,10,011	„ 47,71,733	„ 30,94,660	„ 17,26,336	„ 23,19,782	„ 22,78,066	„ 9,54,072	„ 5,81,664
40/45 in. × „ do. do.	„ 8,98,005	„ 8,45,492	„ 8,29,258	„ 10,35,995	„ 10,55,076	„ 4,88,846	„ 4,87,266	„ 4,18,296	„ 4,14,425	„ 2,90,008
46 in. and upwards do. do.	„ 15,04,877	„ 13,06,547	„ 16,07,956	„ 20,85,996	„ 21,45,402	„ 10,85,643	„ 11,85,766	„ 7,74,422	„ 10,31,893	„ 9,56,078
32 to 42 in. × 12 to 18 yds. Cambrics	„ 7,990	„ 12,351	„ 15,581	„ 16,601	„ 18,164	„ 10,404	„ 20,339	„ 10,573	„ 13,857	„ 24,040
Twills and Drills	„ 51,237	„ 1,01,580	„ 91,428	„ 98,529	„ 87,588	„ 82,305	„ 1,33,166	„ 64,355	„ 19,618	„ 35,198
Total for 12 months ...	Pcs. 79,27,720	Pcs. 73,51,283	Pcs. 82,69,268	Pcs. 91,41,387	Pcs. 76,68,167	Pcs. 43,78,066	Pcs. 51,79,461	Pcs. 44,45,529	Pcs. 28,66,816	Pcs. 22,93,956
TURKEY RED AND SCARLET GOODS										
All widths and lengths, Cambrics	Pcs. 3,87,510	Pcs. 4,78,560	Pcs. 3,72,366	Pcs. 6,24,260	Pcs. 4,14,352	Pcs. 1,64,224	Pcs. 57,992	Pcs. 1,15,201	Pcs. 90,197	Pcs. 5,384
Do. do. Shirtings	„ 3,37,604	„ 4,89,333	„ 4,48,652	„ 7,57,059	„ 5,86,010	„ 1,61,039	„ 1,61,221	„ 2,45,209	„ 1,18,758	„ 58,533
30 in. and over × 19/20 yds. Mulls	„ 12,363	„ 14,433	„ 11,693	„ 13,044	„ 13,371	„ 7,886	„ 8,245	„ 6,478	„ 8,932	„ 2,872
Do. do. Jacconets	„ 6,429	„ 10,651	„ 9,301	„ 25,938	„ 24,587	„ 8,403	„	„ 2,861	„ 5,135	„ 1,889
All widths and lengths, Twills and Dimities ...	„ 33,226	„ 48,842	„ 28,523	„ 29,721	„ 51,494	„ 9,064	„ 8,390	„ 14,122	„ 4,921	„ 4,302
30 in. and over × 19/20 yds. Mull Strip s	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„ .....
All widths and lengths, Prints and Chintz ...	„ 4,32,766	„ 3,44,053	„ 3,28,862	„ 3,71,489	„ 4,48,979	„ 2,99,316	„ 1,97,708	„ 3,21,744	„ 2,85,452	„ 1,25,079
30 in. & over × 20 yds. Printed Jacconets	„ 2,36,244	„ 1,70,829	„ 2,27,472	„ 2,59,321	„ 1,98,835	„ 1,52,931	„ 1,88,382	„ 2,24 555	„ 1,45,172	„ 86,270
Scarfs and Sarries	„ 13,02,418	„ 16,73,138	„ 10,67,725	„ 11,10,706	„ 13,76,358	„ 8,06,987	„ 3,14,326	„ 3,91,547	„ 4,02,521	„ 2,32,383
Handkerchiefs ...	„ 5,04,628	„ 85,171	„ 2,14,732	„ 10,02,828	„ 4,57,644	„ 1,41,665	„ 4,85,191	„ 3,12,516	„ 2,32,510	„ 92,114
Total for 12 months ...	Pcs. 32,53,188	Pcs. 33,15,010	Pcs. 27,09,325	Pcs. 41,94,366	Pcs. 35,71,630	Pcs. 17,51,515	Pcs. 14,21,455	Pcs. 16,32,233	Pcs. 12,88,598	Pcs. 6,08,826
WOOLLENS.										
Army Cloth	Yds. 2,20,223	Yds. 1,96,411	Yds. 1,21,200	Yds. 1,74,470	Yds. 1,22,135	Yds. 40,111	Yds. 84,329	Yds. 82,504	Yds. 23,754	Yds. 16,747
Spanish Stripes and Ladies' Cloth	„ 1,73,796	„ 2,27,163	„ 81,180	„ 79,938	„ 21,939	„ 2,115	„	„ 5,629	„	„ .....
Flannels	„ 36,95,683	„ 34,16,556	„ 25,66,104	„ 36,12,856	„ 16,95,415	„ 6,68,844	„ 21,75,520	„ 40,18,724	„ 16,77,673	„ 7,94,548
Broad Cloth	„ 1,78,821	„ 3,10,055	„ 2,43,206	„ 2,42,008	„ 97,776	„ 39,571	„ 25,196	„ 31,835	„ 16,088	„ 19,424
Alpacca, Merino, Italian, &c.	„ 13,49,265	„ 14,36,770	„ 12,66,683	„ 15,04,020	„ 8,93,965	„ 3,39,460	„ 5,62,178	„ 4,42,091	„ 2,88,430	„ 3,86,749
Union Cloth	„ 56,786	„ 35,919	„ 46,255	„ 37,980	„ 48,361	„ 26,912	„ 12,508	„ 9,257	„ 3,393	„ 17,572
Cashmere and Coatings	„ 32,54,888	„ 34,75,741	„ 30,00,523	„ 32,63,659	„ 16,70,139	„ 4,27,734	„ 6,35,440	„ 7,44,812	„ 7,05,826	„ 5,79,083
All other Sorts	„ 43,89,441	„ 30,47,783	„ 26,82,523	„ 48,68,593	„ 23,56,750	„ 6,64,587	„ 7,72,338	„ 10,91,732	„ 6,42,119	„ 3,32,571
Total for 12 months ...	Yds. 1,33,18,906	Yds. 1,21,46,198	Yds. 1,00,07,674	Yds. 1,38,13,524	Yds. 69,06,480	Yds. 22,09,334	Yds. 42,67,509	Yds. 64,26,584	Yds. 33,57,283	Yds. 21,46,644

Description of Goods.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1910.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1911.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1912.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1913.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1914.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1915.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1916.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1917.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1918.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1919.
FANCY GOODS.										
Dyed Shirtings and Umbrella Cloth	Pcs. 3,39,267	Pcs. 4,10,620	Pcs. 3,89,840	Pcs. 4,71,118	Pcs. 4,13,210	Pcs. 2,14,817	Pcs. 2,21,331	Pcs 1,21,212	Pcs. 64,793	Pcs. 32,891
„ Madapollams and Cambrics	„ 2,74,285	„ 1,50,463	„ 1,17,680	„ 1,42,434	„ 1,30,313	„ 35,279	„ 97,160	„ 26,867	„ 6,982	„ 2,519
„ Jacconets	„ 1,214	„ 100	„ 4,019	„	„	„	„	„	„	„ .....
Prints and Chintz, all Widths and Lengths	„ 23,33,115	„ 22,25,644	„ 23,84,723	„ 31,41,482	„ 22,63,948	„ 11,24,456	„ 16,57,625	„ 15,99,604	„ 10,29,953	„ 4,42,944
Printed Muslins and Jacconets, all Widths and Lengths	„ 4,49,517	„ 4,21,085	„ 4,26,832	„ 5,60,907	„ 7,22,183	„ 2,75,052	„ 3,46,885	„ 3,73,445	„ 1,91,629	„ 2,11,586
Lappets, White	„ 1,69,806	„ 1,61,137	„ 1,49,658	„ 2,31,587	„ 1,48,162	„ 1,16,086	„ 1,01,175	„ 80,015	„ 30,336	„ 28,244
„ Coloured	„ 41,384	„ 41,795	„ 54,721	„ 34,899	„ 22,814	„ 17,417	„ 18,379	„ 5,021	„ 2,000	„ 2,891
Lappet and Lace Scarfs	„ 85,318	„ 33,038	„ 43,251	„ 19,894	„ 2,100	„ 5,078	„ 9,481	„ 7,290	„ 1,970	„ 4,182
Dhoties, Grey	„ 32,18,260	„ 35,64,636	„ 30,04,918	„ 31,54,075	„ 40,22,615	„ 14,49,753	„ 10,45,243	„ 7,06,845	„ 7,54,954	„ 8,57,506
„ Bleached	„ 9,00,001	„ 14,18,072	„ 13,65,839	„ 23,40,834	„ 29,68,588	„ 10,53,865	„ 10,76,404	„ 10,75,806	„ 7,87,009	„ 12,81,289
Scarfs and Sarries, Grey	„ 43,479	„ 35,983	„ 39,313	„ 49,120	„ 34,053	„ 34,927	„ 27,645	„ 24,613	„ 3,523	„ 5,355
„ „ Bleached	„ 2,71,052	„ 2,13,698	„ 88,042	„ 1,47,427	„ 1,76,291	„ 72,029	„ 1,03,680	„ 86,185	„ 43,265	„ 15,822
„ „ Colored and Printed	„ 14,16,544	„ 21,33,528	„ 20,36,402	„ 37,08,522	„ 32,13,889	„ 10,98,306	„ 12,99,904	„ 9,67,855	„ 5,33,114	„ 2,83,089
Book Muslins and Lawns	„ 4,56,425	„ 5,45,557	„ 5,57,036	„ 9,47,585	„ 5,58,352	„ 4,63,427	„ 5,28,649	„ 2,92,102	„ 1,86,652	„ 2,85,120
Gauze, Plain, Figured, Striped and Checked	„ 2,64,330	„ 3,55,409	„ 4,18,933	„ 2,97,126	„ 2,99,399	„ 1,60,454	„ 1,90,035	„ 3,66,173	„ 2,32,681	„ 13,910
Doria and Mull Stripes	„ 5,95,861	„ 6,79,491	„ 5,37,389	„ 6,43,800	„ 5,32,361	„ 2,86,727	„ 4,30,496	„ 2,66,010	„ 89,912	„ 88,416
Cotton and Linen Ticks	„ 2,778	„ 3,764	„ 5,641	„ 3,451	„ 2,259	„ 2,915	„ 2,403	„ 536	„ 834	„ 270
Twills & Drills, and Denims, Cold.	„ 1,24,436	„ 1,24,848	„ 1,24,684	„ 1,59,830	„ 1,22,772	„ 1,47,663	„ 2,08,029	„ 1,52,978	„ 86,363	„ 53,781
Imitation Linen Dhoties and Sarries	„ 64,536	„ 63,973	„ 61,648	„ 56,445	„ 68,259	„ 16,431	„ 23,224	„ 12,144	„ 11,182	„ 8,140
Embd. Muslins, Jacconets, and Scarfs (White)	„ 2,84,961	„ 2,56,957	„ 2,56,214	„ 2,47,642	„ 1,50,202	„ 1,63,636	„ 1,39,459	„ 55,293	„ 2,456	„ 24,798
Nainsooks, Colored, 12 yds.	„ 1,715	„ 1,712	„ 2,378	„ 238	„ 724	„ 1,387	„ 446	„ 12	„	„ .....
Trouserings and Washing Checks	„ 33,805	„ 25,635	„ 39,423	„ 1,49,335	„ 1,14,422	„ 68,399	„ 48,029	„ 44,675	„ 15,362	„ 13,480
Merod.-Tussore Suitings	„ 79,564	„ 1,08,045	„ 72,522	„ 1,52,694	„ 1,03,121	„ 61,564	„ 1,59,441	„ 1,40,745	„ 19,464	„ 14,223
Harwards, Oxfords and Zephyrs	„ 53,645	„ 55,957	„ 77,248	„ 2,03,003	„ 1,30,090	„ 74,989	„ 1,32,136	„ 68,584	„ 18,262	„ 28,886
Satin	„ 1,51,601	„ 1,89,915	„ 1,36,358	„ 1,81,314	„ 1,02,980	„ 69,778	„ 60,610	„ 52,927	„ 29,415	„ 14,301
Coatings and Tweeds and Cotton and Art Silk Voile and Crape	„ 1,04,362	„ 1,25,705	„ 1,36,400	„ 2,08,460	„ 1,10,194	„ 92,560	„ 1,82,294	„ 1,74,332	„ 96,649	„ 93,987
Italians and Poplins	„ 70,480	„ 81,631	„ 75,072	„ 1,10,848	„ 81,375	„ 68,078	„ 1,22,528	„ 1,05,847	„ 34,307	„ 49,595
Dimities, Brocades and Brilliants	„ 2,55,442	„ 2,48,800	„ 3,13,788	„ 5,41 739	„ 2,68,234	„ 1,34,774	„ 1,87,423	„ 1,09,573	„ 45,885	„ 40,791
Velvets, Cotton	Not recorded.	§ 40,171	55,090	1,07,012	58,005	5,962	19,809	„ 20,231	„ 17,489	„ 12,820
Grenadines, Cotton (Silk Flowered)		§ 27,440	34,834	35,863	26,052	34,557	49,595	„ 29,726	„ 4,702	„ 12,273
Cotton and Artificial Silk Piece Goods		Not recorded						„ †8,085	„ 2,854	„ 29,228
Total for 12 months	Pcs. 1,20,87,183	Pcs. 1,37,44,809	Pcs. 1,30,09,996	Pcs. 1,80,48,584	Pcs. 1,68,46,967	Pcs 73,50,060	Pcs. 84,84,458	Pcs. 69,74,731	Pcs. 43,43,997	Pcs. 89,02,167
Flannels, Cotton Total for 12 months	yds. 37,01,768	yds. 44,52,550	yds. 52,57,561	yds. 55,15,183	yds. 14,86,624	yds. 7,13,520	yds. 14,11,137	yds. 19,67,545	yds. 4,52,210	yds 1,46,095
-Nets Do.	„ 15,80,801	„ 16,44,734	„ 15,50,484	„ 18,24,690	„ 12,25,330	„ 17,89,302	„ 19,05,481	„ 22,45,886	„ 11,24,625	„ 8,49,316
Handkerchiefs, White Do.	doz. 1,39,952	doz. 1,76,168	doz. 1,44,517	doz. 1,83,527	doz. 1,14,588	doz. 3,04,100	doz. 3,74,761	doz. 1,07,542	doz. 1,30,396	doz. 1,94,330
„ Printed Do.	„ 6,14,151	„ 10,54,069	„ 8,17,033	„ 12,65,605	„ 7,33,763	„ 1,53,987	„ 2,51,744	„ 1,22,750	„ 90,759	„ 84,930
Blankets, Cotton Do.	Pcs. 10,05,373	Pcs. 18,03,197	Pcs. 27,84,115	Pcs. 39,27,749	Pcs. 8,05,303	Pcs. 2,51,888	Pcs. 1,07,795	Pcs. 48,380	Pcs. 16,311	Pcs. 60,023
Grey sheetings	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	„ 8,68,865

§ From 1st March.

† From 1st May.

DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1910.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1911	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1912.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1913.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1914.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1915.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1916.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1917.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1918.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1919.
YARNS.										
Grey Mule and Medio, 10/24's say 20's	lbs. 22,251	lbs. 11,137	lbs. 2,43,656	lbs. 4,83,200	lbs. 1,17,765	lbs. 2,031	lbs. 600	lbs. 4,383	lbs. 150	lbs. 18,55,708
" " 26/32's " 30's	" 2,16,947	" 5,35,577	" 4,62,408	" 9,02,512	" 26,84,144	" 11,82,396	" 1,31,582	" 48,915	" 54,081	" 12,71,658
" " 34/42's " 40's	" 10,39,071	" 19,90,918	" 21,14,438	" 26,30,806	" 21,83,698	" 24,29,053	" 14,39,944	" 4,03,315	" 2,83,134	" 14,09,586
" " 44/52's " 50's	" 6,15,374	" 10,41,126	" 11,88,675	" 11,70,464	" 10,97,391	" 9,07,738	" 8,42,809	" 2,25,576	" 1,45,787	" 7,45,182
" " 54/60's " 60's	" 5,88,575	" 5,71,639	" 6,30,657	" 7,10,537	" 5,73,247	" 4,12,512	" 3,01,245	" 1,50,490	" 96,561	" 6,27,481
" " above 60's	" 5,51,509	" 6,93,577	" 6,95,176	" 11,13,849	" 7,44,340	" 6,86,139	" 6,38,764	" 3,12,383	" 2,11,050	" 5,66,896
Grey Water and Mock, 16/24's say 20's	" 4,435	" 10,519	" 4,88,037	" 1,68,573	" 12,000	" 18,750	" 287	" 3,000	"	" .....
" " 26/32's " 30's	" 9,72,305	" 22,80,644	" 21,98,967	" 14,74,166	" 15,45,216	" 30,75,268	" 9,28,844	" 5,67,800	" 65,700	" 1,69,800
" " 40's	" 4,21,479	" 15,96,268	" 11,03,090	" 7,80,783	" 9,08,224	" 14,55,927	" 3,11,173	" 1,10,400	" 16,500	" 73,800
" " above 40's	" 9,000	" 79,575	" 1,00,482	" 1,02,696	" 1,14,919	" 1,59,877	" 32,405	"	" 2,000	" 2,000
Total for 12 months, Grey Yarns	lbs. 44,40,946	lbs. 88,10,980	lbs. 92,25,586	lbs. 95,37,586	lbs. 99,80,944	lbs1,03,29,691	lbs. 46,27,653	lbs. 18,23,762	lbs. 8,74,918	lbs. 62,21,561
Bleached	lbs. 12,25,193	lbs. 16,13,446	lbs. 16,82,998	lbs. 17,27,873	lbs. 13,93,495	lbs. 14,53,836	lbs. 10,25,457	lbs. 4,48,131	lbs. 3,10,914	lbs. 2,14,821
Turkey Red	lbs. 8,94,671	lbs 11,07,091	lbs. 11,60,737	lbs. 14,50,348	lbs. 10,43,300	lbs. 13,96,434	lbs. 9,70,039	lbs. 9,60,463	lbs. 5,63,136	lbs. 2,68,070
Orange and Yellow	" 3,84,650	" 6,75,273	" 8,09,200	" 5,18,683	" 7,71,490	" 6,13,893	" 7,04,171	" 65,200	" 31,540	" 1,13,200
Green	" 1,22,000	" 1,66,100	" 2,18,710	" 1,62,700	" 2,22,763	" 1,18,400	" 2,13,400	" ...	" 18,472	" 83,210
Other Colours	" * 11,23,107	" *9,96,480	" *12,66,384	" *12,97,550	" *10,35,477	" *9,46,142	" * 7,17,504	" *4,43,419	" * 1,56,872	" * 5,75,847
Total for 12 months, Coloured Yarns...	lbs. 25,24,428	lbs. 29,44,944	lbs. 34,55,031	lbs. 34,29,281	lbs. 30,73,030	lbs. 30,74,869	lbs. 26,05,114	lbs. 14,69,082	lbs. 7,70,020	lbs. 10,40,317
Total, all Yarns...	lbs. 81,90,567	lbs. 1,33,69,370	lbs. 1,43,63,615	lbs1,46,94,740	lbs. 1,44,47,469	lbs.1,48,58,396	lbs. 82,58,224	lbs. 37,40,975	lbs. 19,55,847	lbs. 74,76,699
COAL AND COKE.										
Coal (from Europe and Australia). Private ...	Tons. 2,22,543	Tons 2,24,785	Tons 2,04,482	Tons 2,03,122	Tons 1,81,452	Tons 40,709	Tons 9,384	lbs. 9,551	Tons 1,230	Tons 8,134
" (" Japan) Do. ...	" 6,653	" 6,975	" 33,834	" 11,547	" 15,105	" 10,739	.....	" 191	613	" 700
" (" other Foreign Ports) Do. ...	" 15,161	" 18,362	" 1,48,001	" 1,79,687	" 1,22,030	" 47,783	" 14,120	" 12,371	" 35,788	" 33,489
" (" Bengal) Do. ...	" 6,50,368	" 6,23,237	" 6,31,670	" 4,70,298	" 4,17,495	" 1,77,695	" 1,444	.....	.....	" 9,065
Coke (" Europe) Do. ...	" 1,000	" 3,341	" 1,438	" 5,024	" 2,271	" 913	" 987	.....	.....	" .....
" (" Bengal) Do ...	" 364	" 629	" 55	" 94	107	.....	.....	.....	.....	" .....
" (" Europe) By Railways. ..	" 471	" 1,840	.....	" 552	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	" .....
Coal (" Europe and Australia) Do. ...	" 10,253	" 22,027	" 30,123	" 37,594	" 6,980	.....	.....	.....	.....	" .....
" (" other Foreign Ports) Do. ...	.....	.....	" 61,914	" 1,03,270	" 14,084	" 46,528	.....	.....	.....	" .....
" (" Bengal) Do. ...	" 2,00,724	" 1,80,852	" 1,54,086	" 1,60,551	" 2,16,316	" 52,966	.....	.....	.....	" .....

* This includes mercerised yarn

EXPORTS OF INDIAN MANUFACTURED PIECE-GOODS AND YARNS FROM BOMBAY.

BY STEAMERS, SHIPS, AND COUNTRY CRAFT.

From 1st January to 31st December 1919.

As per Export General Manifests.

TO	Grey and White Piece-Goods.			Coloured Piece-Goods.		Total.		Twist.	
	Pckgs.	Yards.	Lbs.	Pckgs.	Yards.	Pckgs.	Yards.	Bales.	Lbs.
Bengal-Calcutta	15,303	2,84,30,079	72,00,044	3,809	59,31,850	19,112	3,43,61,929	6,255	25,01,061
Malabar and C. Coasts (Calicut, Cochin, &c.)	1,198	23,06,531	6,74,280	1,622	33,95,261	2,820	57,01,792	4,860	17,54,651
Kutch-Kathiawar (Anjar, Porebunder, &c.)	3,002	58,22,121	14,63,566	1,813	41,85,838	4,815	1,00,07,959	10,142	40,01,823
British Concan and Gujerat (Broach, Surat, Vengurla, &c.)	517	9,70,439	2,69,889	1,158	23,24,519	1,675	32,94,958	390	1,31,130
Foreign Concan (Borli, Rajpuri, &c.)	42	84,183	25,304	39	81,523	81	1,65,706	22	7,875
Goa (M. Goa), Daman and Diu ...	62	1,26,739	35,563	187	4,46,534	249	5,70,273	218	81,355
Sind(Karachi)	57,142	10,75,82,631	2,72,43,954	24,173	4,17,95,723	81,315	14,93,78,354	12,398	47,83,031
British Burmah (Rangoon, Moulmein, &c.)	5,361	96,20,973	28 11,157	14,522	3,11,43,657	19,883	4,07,64,630	13,430	46,78,068
Ceylon (Colombo)	374	5,41,960	1,75,595	2,768	52,09,480	3,142	57,51,440	301	94,173
China (Hongkong)	16	30,400	10,700	5	7,200	21	37,600	1,89,204	5,56,77,000
China (Shanghai)	13	24,300	7,750	207	2,80,000	220	3,04,300	1,29,721	5,18,88,400
China (Teintsin, Amoy)	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....	1,145	4,58,000
Japan (Yokohama, Kobe, Moji, &c)...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....	389	1,55,600
Straits Settlements (Penang and Singapore.)	96	11,66,602	3,20,097	242	4,23,658	938	15,90,260	7,117	28,24,580
Persia (Bushire, Linga, &c.)	2,257	44,29,984	12,40,313	24,506	3,53,24,005	26,763	3,97,53,989	9,185	32,44,220
Arabia (Jeddah, Muscat, &c.) ...	2,378	41,79,455	11,73,495	5,515	1,18,23,521	7,888	1,60,02,976	1,628	6,27,030
Turkey in Asia (Busreh, Bagdad, Beyrout, &c.)...	7,518	1,25,60,470	33,24,040	29,572	4,80,37,994	37,090	6,05,98,464	12,559	48,38,395
Aden	9,288	1,67,48,602	28,39,899	1,589	33,05,572	10,877	1,40,54,174	3,609	13,07,520
Africa (Mauritius)	57	1,26,450	30 425	179	3,65,298	236	4,91,748	...	.....
Do. (Zanzibar, Mombassa, &c.) ...	12,046	1,17,93,071	29,97,483	239	22,78,532	12,285	1,40,71,603	126	47,152
Do. (Mozambique, Ibo, &c.) ...	1,557	26,58,956	6,40,245	599	9,37,897	2,156	35,97,853	1	400
Do. (Beira)...	889	10,01,028	2,56,945	189	2,93,017	1,078	12,94,045	6	1,800
Do. (Port Sudan)	6,285	67,99,571	16,57,142	753	11,27,580	7,038	79,27,151	8	2,000
Do. (Tripoli, Tunis, &c.)... ...	...	...	.....	9	21,000	9	21,000	20	8,000
Do. (Somaliland)	162	2,51,425	56,850	69	1,45,736	231	3,97,161	151	55,400
Do. (Natal)	234	2,95,379	65,259	144	2,67,174	378	5,62,553	...	.....
Do. (Madagascar)	94	1,26,510	38,984	13	17,392	107	1,43,902	...	.....
Do. (Suakim)	1,856	19,08,870	4,28,976	162	2,13,770	2,018	21,22,640	...	.....
Do. (Egypt)	599	8,00,680	2,19,792	577	9,36,334	1,176	17,37,014	14,261	57,04,220
Do. (Abyssinia)	633	5,44,250	1,32,314	21	47,450	654	5,91,700	52	20,800
Sumatra and Borneo	...	...	.....	3	2,868	3	2,868	...	.....
Java (Batavia, Sourabaya, &c.) ...	2	1,510	500	2	1,900	4	3,410	886	3,01,100
Siam (Bangkok)	2,233	41,78,979	10,74,904	333	5,98,694	2,566	47,77,673	2,079	8,27,200
Philippine Islands (Maccassar, Manilla, &c.)	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....	101	31,597
Turkey in Europe	300	2,30,000	1,20,000	50	69,800	350	2,99,800	...	.....
Europe	...	...	.....	1,244	12,45,800	1,244	12,45,800	1,793	7,16,900
Australia	...	...	.....	...	...	..	.....	...	.....
Cyprus	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....	151	60,400
Laccadives and Maldives	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....	4	12,000
Socotra	3	3,240	700	...	...	3	3,240	...	.....
Total Exports from 1st January to 31st December 1918	1,32,112	21,93,43,388	5,65,36,165	1,16,313	20,32,86,577	2,48,425	42,16,29,965	3,72,212	14,68,32,081
Exported same time 1918	94,071	15,34,63,774	4,00,25,958	71,424	12,60,63,308	1,65,495	27,95,27,082	1,93,275	7,55,99,059
Do. do. 1917	1,11,845	17,69,34,869	4,61,19,953	86,909	14,82,90,809	1,98,754	32,52,25,672	3,73,187	14,71,67,250
Do. do. 1916	1,75,923	24,93,26,445	7,09,56,464	82,818	13,96,16,532	2,58,741	38,79,42,977	4,10,872	16,26,27,300
Do. do. 1915	1,08,956	19,99,68,079	5,83,50,926	61,045	10,30,38,333	1,70,001	30,30,06,412	4,71,895	18,65,85,698
Do. do. 1914	91,837	16,95,15,937	4,93,61,518	42,084	7,26,02,270	1,33,921	24,21,18,207	4,37,159	17,31,72,953
Do. do. 1913	97,005	17,72,39,570	5,05,27,978	55,071	9,24,67,657	1,52,076	26,97,07,227	5,18,230	20,52,07,962
Do. do. 1912	1,26,681	23,19,76,527	6,60,09,051	64,169	10,72,89,328	1,90 850	33,92,66,455	5,79,281	22,87,59,617
Do do. 1911	1,22,601	22,44,38,608	6,35,24,949	54,000	8,94,11,376	1,76,601	31,38,50,074	4,03,214	15,85,82,640
Do. do. 1910	1,36,972	25,04,89,940	6,83,12,314	45,333	7,56,73,845	1,82,305	32,61,63,785	5,65,999	22,37,58,970
Do do. 1909	1,41,920	25,29,92,500	7,00,93,139	39,326	6,67,51,717	1,81,246	31,97,44,217	6,36,329	25,24,60,745

EXPORTS OF ENGLISH AND FOREIGN MANUFACTURED PIECE-GOODS AND YARNS FROM BOMBAY.

BY STEAMERS, SHIPS, AND COUNTRY CRAFT.

From 1st January to 31st December 1919.

As per Export General Manifest.

TO	Piece-Goods.								Total.		Twist.	
	Grey.		White.		Colored and Printed.		Country Dyed.					
	Pckgs.	Yards.	Pckgs.	Yards.	Pckgs.	Yards.	Pckgs.	Yards.	Pckgs.	Yards.	Pckgs.	Lbs.
Bengal-Calcutta	118	1,46,100	1	6,000	66	2,58,400	...	...	185	4,07,800	153	61,200
Malabar and C. Coasts	1,320	27,20,717	627	12,96,576	391	8,47,298	...	...	2,338	48,64,591	230	72,255
Kutch and Kathiawar (Anjar, Porebunder, &c.)	1,547	33,85,758	364	8,74,634	976	24,39,277	...	...	2,887	66,99,669	22	7,900
British Concan and Gujarat (Bronch, Surat, Vengurla, &c.)	422	10,96,358	89	1,98,240	57	1,16,528	...	...	568	14,11,126	48	14,535
Foreign Concan (Borli, Rajpuri, &c.)	8	10,750	2	506	2	740	...	...	12	11,996	1	300
Goa (M. Goa), Daman and Diu ...	626	17,18,692	141	3,31,220	86	1,52,050	...	...	853	22,01,962	...	...
Sind (Karachi)	9,778	1,89,76,600	2,163	58,04,130	4,728	1,12,67,829	1	4,000	16,670	3,55,52,559	124	43,600
British Burmah (Rangoon, Moulmein, &c.)	347	4,77,100	169	3,57,674	830	21,15,919	6	6,120	1,352	29,56,813	119	41,800
Ceylon (Colombo)	741	6,11,944	87	1,68,300	330	6,21,489	10	21,556	1,168	14,23,289	10	4,000
China (Hongkong)	1	301	85	1,13,174	10	9,692	...	...	96	1,23,167	2,942	11,39,600
Do. (Shanghai)	198	3,08,650	2	1,703	...	...	...	...	200	3,10,353	1,015	4,06,000
Do. (Tientsin)...	...	...	1	1 860	3	3,350	...	...	4	5,210	150	60,000
Japan (Yokohama, Kobe, Moji, &c)	926	19,20,935	76	1,25,583	25	24,266	...	...	1,027	20,70,784	6,720	26,51,234
Straits Settlements (Penang and Singapore).	47	37,600	18	41,769	17	20,708	...	...	82	1,00,077	...	...
Persia (Bushire, Linga, &c.) ...	306	5,18,198	3,253	76,73,250	8,193	1,20,15,353	1,131	22,59,956	12,883	2,24,66,757	765	2,35,900
Arabia (Jeddah, Muscat, &c.) ...	8,217	76,37,723	1,546	46,67,578	1,227	31,52,845	1,122	27,92,169	12,112	1,82,50,315	335	1,28,296
Turkey in Asia (Busreh, Bagdad, Beyrout, &c.)	1,311	12,12,042	2,124	86,28,926	5,179	1,40,48,227	189	2,46,807	8,803	2,41,36,002	40	15,300
Mekran and Sonmiani	...	...	....	...	...	...	...	...	...	... ...	...	...
Aden	5,978	1 94,54,859	391	10,19,571	210	5,83,221	26	59,760	6,605	2,10,67,411	46	16,800
Africa (Mauritius)	26	34,750	22	42,174	5	6,400	...	...	53	83,324	...	...
Do. (Zanzibar, Mombassa, &c.)	3,027	27,29,766	143	2,53,315	130	2,23,447	122	2,33,466	3,422	34,39,994	13	5,100
Do. (Mozambique, Ibo, &c.)	77	79,475	36	98,490	19	34,775	154	1,80,900	286	3,93,640	...	...
Do. (Beira)	20	29,240	14	10,187	37	47,118	11	17,100	82	1,03,645	...	...
Do. (Port-Sudan)	3,348	31,27,500	4	5,600	5	17,600	1	2,000	3,358	31,52,700	2	800
Do. (Tripoli, Tunis, &c.) ...	30	27,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	27,000	...	...
Do. (Somali Land)	2,454	21,29,450	31	90,600	3	3,360	16	20,400	2,504	22,43,810	...	...
Do. (Natal)	...	...	2	1,270	13	14,514	...	...	15	15,784	...	...
Do. (Madagascar)	77	69,700	12	19,266	6	17,452	10	19,000	105	1,25,418	...	...
Do. (Suakim)	459	4,10,600	...	...	...	...	...	...	459	4,10,600	2	800
Do. (Egypt)	1,043	9,63,280	2	3,600	15	23,267	17	37,920	1,077	10,28,067	...	...
Do. (Abyssinia)	1,692	16,04,700	3	6,300	7	15,486	...	...	1,702	16,26,486	...	...
Sumatra and Borneo	...	...	1	1,200	1	640	...	...	2	1,840	...	...
Java (Batavia, Sourobaya, &c.)...	...	...	...	...	18	19,443	...	...	18	19,443	...	...
Siam (Bangkok)	...	...	...	...	4	3,349	4	40,000	8	43,349	...	...
Europe	...	...	3	1,440	6	4,648	...	...	9	6,088	2	483
Laccadives and Maldives ...	1	360	4	9,548	2	2,562	...	...	7	12,470	...	...
Socotra	3	2,700	...	...	...	...	6	3,600	9	6,300	...	...
Total Exports from 1st January to 31st December 1918.	44,148	7,14,40,148	11,416	3,13,53,684	22,601	4,80,61,253	2,826	59,44,754	80,991	15,67,99,839	12,739	49,05,903
Exported same time 1918 ...	64,337	7,03,59,002	8,644	2,30,95,619	19,934	3,60,89,844	3,945	80,95,583	96,860	13,76,39,948	3,548	12,93,395
Do. do. 1917 ...	16,338	2,82,59,190	10,418	2,59,55,594	21,527	4,21,93,267	7,413	1,36,85,587	55,696	11,00,93,638	3,281	9,12,019
Do. do. 1916 ...	25,760	4,16,83,336	12,217	2,73,98,995	20,555	4,08,29,296	12,720	2,28,87,406	71,252	13,27,99,033	5,891	16,76,876
Do. do. 1915 ...	11,754	2,40,92,000	10,905	2,43,68,466	20,863	4,39,20,266	6,850	1,30,89,431	50,372	10,54,70,163	4,616	14,14,995
Do. do. 1914 ...	17,068	3,39,61,113	12,182	2,74,59,214	15,196	3,27,42,440	9,032	1,76,50,154	53,478	11,18,12,921	3,812	10,26,675
Do. do. 1913 ...	20,276	4,07,21,654	16,768	3,96,37,303	19,995	4,65,80,580	14,197	2,57,70,281	71,236	15,27,09,818	4,414	13,39,188
Do. do. 1912 ...	19,907	3,99,53,234	19,737	4,61,94,153	19,758	4,39,01,599	15,893	3,37,58,974	75,295	16,38,02,960	4,845	15,04,859
Do. do. 1911 ...	29,122	4,17,36,487	21,644	5,10,33,980	18,961	4,31,65,278	17,135	3,60,04,146	77,862	17,19,39,890	4,078	12,08,489
Do. do. 1910 ...	22,153	4,29,95,012	23,703	5,65,97,072	16,463	3,92,11,866	17,098	3,38,24,917	79,417	17,26,28,867	5,466	16,48,049
Do. do. 1909 ...	22,740	4,32,75,539	17,465	4,18,89,302	14,640	3,27,41,944	14,504	2,43,52,036	69,349	14,22,58,821	4,642	13,93,769

EXPORTS OF INDIAN MANUFACTURED PIECE-GOODS AND YARNS FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL.

From 1st January to 31st December 1919.

G. I. P. AND CONNECTED RAILWAYS.

TO	Indian Piece-Goods. Bales.	Indian Piece-Goods. Boxes.	Indian Twist. Bales.	Remarks.
GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.				
BOMBAY TO NASIK, EXCLUDING NASIK	352	...	127	
NASIK	1,193	1	1,146	
NASIK TO MANMAD	1,116	1	2,762	
MANMAD TO BHUSAVAL	1,983	1	2,309	
BHUSAVAL TO AKOLA, EXCLUDING AKOLA AND KHAMGAON	1,092	...	215	
AKOLA	2,165	9	244	
AKOLA TO BADNERA	484	1	28	
BADNERA TO WARDHA, EXCLUDING WARDHA	870	4	3	
WARDHA	626	2	...	
WARDHA TO ITWARI BAZAR, EXCLUDING NAGPUR ...	636	10	4,563	
NAGPUR	1,482	46	616	
BHUSAVAL TO KHANDWA, EXCLUDING KHANDWA ...	840	11	1,079	
KHANDWA	990	5	227	
KHANDWA TO ITARSI	1,663	17	334	
ITARSI TO NAGPUR	206	...	80	
ITARSI TO GADARVADA	707	1	215	
GADARVADA TO JUBBULPORE, EXCLUDING JUBBULPORE	2,097	11	464	
JUBBULPORE	2,087	96	251	
G. I. P. RAILWAY—BRANCH LINES.				
DHOND-MANMAD RAILWAY.				
MANMAD TO DHOND, EXCLUDING AHMEDNAGAR	1,147	1	1,049	
AHMEDNAGAR	573	...	900	
CHALISGAON-DHULIA LINE	531	...	854	
JALGAON—AMALNER do.	622	1	1,104	
JALAMB TO KHAMGAON	874	1	176	
BADNERA TO AMRAOTI	2,225	11	130	
WARDHA COAL RAILWAY.				
WARDHA TO BALLARSHAH, EXCLUDING WARORA ...	362	6	88	
WARORA	329	...	15	
MOHPANI VIA GADARVADA	8	...	...	
INDIAN MIDLAND RAILWAY via ITARSI.				
ITARSI TO BHOPAL INCLUSIVE	872	...	97	
BHOPAL TO UJJAIN SECTION AND VIA	843	5	197	
BHOPAL TO BINA	602	13	134	
BINA TO KATNI AND VIA	5,740	24	296	
BINA TO BARAN AND VIA	737	16	324	
BINA TO JHANSI	540	7	138	
JHANSI TO CAWNPORE, EXCLUDING CAWNPORE	649	16	53	
CAWNPORE AND VIA	36,418	176	771	
STATIONS BETWEEN JHANSI AND MANIKPUR AND VIA ...	21,574	40	1,790	
CAWNPORE BANDA SECTION	...	...	...	
JHANSI TO GWALIOR, EXCLUDING GWALIOR	...	...	1	
GWALIOR AND VIA GWALIOR	519	3	40	
GWALIOR TO AGRA, EXCLUDING AGRA	23	...	1	
AGRA AND VIA	777	...	74	
STATIONS BETWEEN AGRA AND ALIGARH	322	...	150	
ALIGARH	53	2	2	
VIA ALIGARH, OUDH AND ROHILKHAND RAILWAY ...	91	...	...	
STATIONS BETWEEN AGRA AND DELHI	3,892	83	41	
ALIGARH TO SAHARANPUR VIA GHAZIABAD AND CHANDOUSI	101	...	10	
GHAZIABAD TO MORADABAD	6,565	13	494	
DELHI	...	...	...	
DELHI-KALKA RAILWAY	49	...	...	
STATIONS BETWEEN SAHARANPUR AND LAHORE, EXCLUDING AMRITSAR AND LAHORE	8	...	9	
AMRITSAR	6	...	...	
LAHORE	13	...	4	
STATIONS BEYOND LAHORE	1,169	...	158	
STATIONS ON SOUTHERN PUNJAB RAILWAY AND VIA ...	...	...	...	
STATIONS ON DHOLPUR-BARI RAILWAY	...	...	...	
Carried forward ...	1,08,823	634	23,703	

G. I. P. AND CONNECTED RAILWAYS—*continued.*

TO	Indian Piece-Goods.		Indian Twist.	Remarks.
	Bales.	Boxes.	Bales.	
Brought forward	1,08,823	634	23,703	
EAST INDIAN RAILWAY via JUBBULPORE.				
JUBBULPORE TO KATNI	1,158	.....	15	
KATNI TO MANIKPUR	933	2	.....	
MANIKPUR TO ALLAHABAD...	3	.....	.....	
STATIONS EAST OF ALLAHABAD, EXCLUDING CALCUTTA ...	21	.....	1	
CALCUTTA	.....	4	.....	
STATIONS BETWEEN CAWNPORE AND ALLAHABAD	.....	.....	.....	
ALLAHABAD	25	.....	.....	
STATIONS BETWEEN CAWNPORE AND LUCKNOW	.....	.....	.....	
LUCKNOW	.....	.....	.....	
STATIONS BEYOND LUCKNOW	.....	.....	.....	
STATIONS BETWEEN CAWNPORE AND AGRA	.....	.....	.....	
STATIONS BETWEEN AGRA AND HATHRAS	.....	...	.....	
HATHRAS	.....	.....	.....	
STATIONS BETWEEN HATHRAS AND CAWNPORE-ACHNERA RAILWAY	.....	.....	.....	
STATIONS BETWEEN HATHRAS AND MUTTRA	.....	.....	.....	
MUTTRA	.....	.....	.....	
STATIONS BETWEEN HATHRAS AND DELHI...	.....	.....	.....	
DELHI	.....	.....	.....	
DELHI TO BHATINDA	.....	.....	.....	
BHATINDA TO LAHORE AND BEYOND	.....	.....	.....	
STATIONS ON CENTRAL PROVINCES RAILWAY via MURTAJAPUR	2,424	5	355	
PULGAON-ARVI RAILWAY	83	.....	2	
PACHORA-JAMNER RAILWAY	109	.....	1	
BENGAL-NAGPUR RAILWAY via NAGPUR.				
NAGPUR TO RAIPUR, EXCLUDING RAIPUR	1,374	3	138	
RAIPUR	925	6	762	
RAIPUR TO BILASPUR...	444	.....	147	
STATIONS EAST OF BILASPUR (EXCLUDING ARMENIAN GHAT HOWRAH AND CALCUTTA)...	9,574	18	2,757	
HOWRAH AND CALCUTTA	1,493	19	56	
ARMENIAN GHAT...	45,435	62	6,402	
BILASPUR TO KATNI, EXCLUDING KATNI	253	.....	40	
KATNI AND VIA	2	.....	.....	
STATIONS ON BENGAL-NAGPUR RAILWAY VIA JUBBULPORE ...	79	.....	3	
Do. do. do. VIA ITWARI BAZAR ...	519	.....	158	
HYDERABAD-GODAVARY VALLEY RY.				
MANMAD TO SECUNDERABAD AND VIA, EXCLUDING AURANGABAD AND JALNA	2,024	.....	3,002	
AURANGABAD	308	.....	6	
JALNA	674	.....	400	
STATIONS ON RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY via KHANDWA	420	22	64	
STATIONS ON TAPTI-VALLEY RAILWAY via AMALNER ...	14	.....	.....	
SOUTHERN SECTION.				
GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.				
STATIONS BETWEEN KALYAN AND POONA	470	.....	65	
POONA...	2,472	6	695	
POONA TO DHOND	74	.....	5	
STATIONS BETWEEN DHOND AND KURDUWADI	222	1	178	
KURDUWADI	21	.....	44	
KURDUWADI TO HOTGI, EXCLUDING SHOLAPUR	42	.....	20	
SHOLAPUR	891	2	801	
HOTGI TO WADI	605	10	202	
WADI TO RAICHUR	346	15	714	
STATIONS ON DHOND BARAMATI RAILWAY VIA DHOND... ...	94	4	15	
STATIONS ON BARSI LIGHT RAILWAY	1,033	24	301	
STATIONS ON MATHERAN STEAM LIGHT TRAMWAY via NERAL	2	.....	.....	
Carried forward ...	1,83,389	837	41,052	

G. I. P. AND CONNECTED RAILWAYS—*continued.*

TO	Indian Piece-Goods.		Indian Twist.	Remarks.
	Bales.	Boxes.	Bales.	
Brought forward ...	1,83,389	837	41,052	
NIZAM'S RAILWAY.				
WADI TO BEGAMPAT	77	1	541	
HYDERABAD	145	4	3	
SECUNDERABAD	2,626	140	520	
SECUNDERABAD TO WARANGAL	11	.....	18	
STATIONS BETWEEN WARANGAL AND BEZWADA	276	4	268	
BEZWADA AND VIA	2,205	14	6,642	
VIA SECUNDERABAD (H. G. V. RY.)	.....	.....	.....	
MADRAS AND SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.				
RAICHUR TO GUNTAKAL	123	.....	515	
STATIONS BETWEEN GUNTAKAL AND MADRAS	5,381	38	325	
MADRAS	11,373	429	6,319	
STATIONS EAST OF BANGALORE, EXCLUDING BANGALORE	2,719	17	797	
HOTGI TO BIJAPUR	332	.....	38	
BIJAPUR TO BAGALKOT	467	.....	239	
BAGALKOT TO GADAG	213	.....	1,144	
POONA TO MIRAJ	1,222	.....	551	
MIRAJ TO KOLHAPUR	832	.....	302	
STATIONS BETWEEN MIRAJ AND BELGAUM	165	.....	60	
BELGAUM	649	.....	146	
BELGAUM TO LONDA	.....	.....	.....	
LONDA TO MARMAGOA...	.....	.....	.....	
STATIONS BETWEEN LONDA AND HUBLI	153	.....	2	
HUBLI	559	.....	88	
HUBLI TO BIRUR	1,097	.....	69	
BIRUR TO SHIMOGA	87	.....	.....	
STATIONS BETWEEN BIRUR AND BANGALORE	109	.....	2	
BANGALORE...	248	.....	10	
BANGALORE TO NANJANGUD	84	.....	.....	
STATIONS BETWEEN HUBLI AND GADAG	11	.....	.....	
GADAG...	385	.....	91	
GADAG TO BELLARY	154	.....	119	
BELLARY	561	.....	679	
BELLARY TO GUNTAKAL	.....	.....	.....	
GUNTAKAL TO BEZVADA AND BEYOND	945	.....	578	
GUNTAKAL TO DHARMAVARAM	59	.....	.....	
DHARMAVARAM TO BANGALORE	223	.....	53	
STATIONS SOUTH-EAST OF DHARMAVARAM	91	.....	20	
TOTAL EXPORTS BY G. I. P. & CONNECTED RYS. IN 1919...	2,16,971	1,484	61,191	
Do. do. do. 1918...	68,007	2,502	45,973	
Do. do. do. 1917...	26,370	390	19,223	
Do. do. do. 1916...	25,663	448	19,479	
Do. do. do. 1915...	19,323	644	15,672	
Do. do. do 1914...	12,033	231	7,059	
Do. do. do. 1913...	4,512	435	1,226	
Do. do. do. 1912...	4,841	383	1,820	
Do. do. do. 1911...	6,253	266	2,724	
Do. do. do. 1910...	8,377	264	2,924	

Bombay, Baroda & Central India Railway
(INCLUDING RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY).

TO	Indian Piece-Goods.		Indian Twist.	Remarks.
	Bales.	Boxes.	Bales.	
BROAD-GAUGE SYSTEM.				
BOMBAY TO SURAT, EXCLUDING SURAT	2	1	1,042	
SURAT...	1	...	1,720	
SURAT TO BROACH, EXCLUDING BROACH	...	...	54	
BROACH	...	...	115	
STATIONS ON THE BROACH JAMBUSAR RAILWAY	...	...	...	
BROACH TO BARODA, EXCLUDING BARODA	...	...	3	
BARODA	...	...	276	
BARODA TO ANAND, EXCLUDING ANAND	...	...	124	
ANAND	...	...	26	
ANAND TO GODHRA, EXCLUDING GODHRA	...	...	2	
BARODA TO GODHRA, EXCLUDING BARODA AND GODHRA.	...	...	...	
GODHRA	22	...	20	
ANAND TO AHMEDABAD, EXCLUDING AHMEDABAD ...	...	...	517	
AHMEDABAD	31	...	7,442	
AHMEDABAD TO KHARAGHODA	...	...	66	
GODHRA TO RUTLAM	159	...	579	
RUTLAM TO UJJAIN	...	...	6	
NAGDA TO MUTTRA JUNCTION	137	...	266	
AGRA	38	...	43	
VIA KANKRAKHARI	6	...	363	
„ KOSAMBA	...	...	2	
„ ANKLESVAR	...	...	3	
„ BROACH	...	...	...	
„ MIYAGAM AND VISHVAMITRI	...	...	649	
„ CHAMPANER	...	...	...	
„ GODHRA	...	...	18	
„ NADIAD	...	...	6	
„ ANAND	...	...	799	
„ AHMEDABAD	...	...	14	
„ SABARMATI (A. D. RY.)	...	...	3	
„ UJJAIN (G. I. P. RY.)	6,259	...	1,249	
„ KOTAH	1	...	22	
„ SIWAI MADHOPUR....	...	...	...	
„ AGRA	14	...	211	
„ BILIMORA	...	...	6	
„ MUTTRA (EXCLUDING DELHI SADAR AND *VIA* DELHI JUNCTION)	2,169	...	1,261	
„ MUTTRA TO DELHI SADAR STATION	4,929	...	671	
„ „ TO *VIA* DELHI	...	...	...	
Carried forward ...	13,768	1	17,578	

	TO	Indian Piece-Goods. Bales.	Indian Piece-Goods. Boxes.	Indian Twist. Bales.	Remarks.
	Brought forward ...	13,768	1	17,578	
	METRE-GAUGE SYSTEM.				
VIA RUTLAM.	RUTLAM TO KHANDWA	157	...	484	
	RUTLAM TO CHITORGARH	98	...	625	
	VIA CHITORGARH	156	...	84	
	CHITORGARH TO HATUNDI	16	...	49	
VIA SABARMATI.	AJMER	10	...	9	
	AHMEDABAD TO MARWAR RY. JUNCTION	...	...	496	
	MARWAR RY. JUNCTION TO AJMER...	11	...	110	
	AJMER TO PHULERA	...	...	1	
	PHULERA TO KUCHAMAN ROAD	...	...	7	
	REWARI-PHULERA CHORD LINE	...	...	13	
	PHULERA TO JEYPUR	...	...	16	
	JEYPUR TO BANDIKUI	...	...	23	
	BANDIKUI TO ACHNERA	...	...	12	
	ACHNERA TO AGRA, EXCLUDING AGRA	...	...	...	
	AGRA *VIA* BAYANA...	...	...	...	
	ACHNERA TO CAWNPORE	...	...	...	
	BANDIKUI TO DELHI, EXCLUDING DELHI	...	...	148	
	DELHI	610	...	80	
	REWARI TO FAZILKA AND BEYOND	4,945	...	5,431	
	VIA KALOL	59	...	9	
	„ MEHSANA	18	...	1,848	
	„ PALANPUR	...	...	...	
	„ MARWAR RAILWAY JUNCTION...	18	6	1,993	
	„ KUCHAMAN ROAD	2	...	16	
	„ SANGANER	...	...	...	
	„ DELHI	2	...	...	
	„ JAIPUR WEST	...	...	...	
	„ AGRA EAST BANK	...	...	...	
	„ IDGAH AGRA	...	...	...	
	„ MUTTRA	...	...	...	
	„ HATHRAS...	...	...	...	
	„ KASGANJ	4	...	...	
VIA BHARATPUR.	ACHNERA TO CAWNPORE	113	...	491	
	BANDIKUI TO ACHNERA	...	...	...	
	VIA HATHRAS	3	...	...	
	„ KASGANJ	42	...	167	
	„ CAWNPORE	1	...	...	
VIRAMGAM TO WADHWAN		8	...	3	
VIA WADHWAN (B. S. and MORVI RY.)		29	...	587	
	TOTAL EXPORTS BY B. B. & C. I. RY. IN 1919.	20,070	7	30,363	
	Do. do. 1918.	12,980	21	43,888	
	Do. do. 1917.	8,006	137	30,818	
	Do. do. 1916.	4,924	104	20,418	
	Do. do. 1915.	3,856	181	29,720	
	Do. do. 1914.	5,812	451	24,044	
	Do. do. 1913.	6,447	558	15,352	
	Do. do. 1912.	9,482	952	14,023	
	Do. do. 1911.	•10,814	•642	•14,413	
	Do. do. 1910.	12,181	1,377	16,400	

• Revised.

SUMMARY OF EXPORTS BY ALL RAILWAYS.

TO	Indian Piece-Goods.		Indian Twist.	Remarks.
	Bales.	Boxes.	Bales.	
G. I. P. AND CONNECTED RAILWAYS	2,16,971	1,484	61,191	
B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY (INCLUDING RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY).	20,070	7	30,363	
TOTAL EXPORTS, 1919 ...	2,37,041	1,491	91,554	
Do. do. 1918 ...	80,987	2,523	89,861	
Do. do. 1917 ...	34,376	527	50,041	
Do. do. 1916 ...	30,587	552	39,897	
Do. do. 1915 ...	23,178	825	45,392	
Do. do. 1914 ...	17,845	682	31,103	
Do. do. 1913 ...	10,979	993	16,578	
Do. do. 1912 ...	14,323	1,335	15,843	
Do. do. 1911 ...	*17,067	*908	*17,137	
Do. do. 1910 ...	20,558	1,641	19,324	

* Revised.

ANNUAL PROGRESS OF RAILWAYS IN INDIA SINCE THEIR COMMENCEMENT.

Year.	Total Mileage.	Year.	Total Mileage.	Year.	Total Mileage.	Year.	Total Mileage.
1853	20	1870	4,771	1887	14,103	1904	27,565
1854	71	1871	5,074	1888	14,576	1905	28,295
1855	169	1872	5,369	1889	15,887	1906	29,097
1856	272	1873	5,697	1890	16,401	1907	30,010
1857	287	1874	6,226	1891	17,308	1908	30,576
1858	427	1875	6,541	1892	17,815	1909	31,490
1859	625	1876	6,860	1893	18,504	1910	32,099
1860	838	1877	7,320	1894	18,900	1911	32,839
1861	1,587	1878	8,217	1895	19,547	1912	33,484
1862	2,333	1879	8,494	1896	20,254	1913	34,656
1863	2,507	1880	9,132	1897	21,115	* 1913-14	34,656
1864	2,958	1881	9,890	1898	22,040	* 1914-15	35,285
1865	3,363	1882	10,149	1899	23,523	* 1915-16	35,833
1866	3,563	1883	10,458	1900	24,752	* 1916-17	36,286
1867	3,929	1884	11,631	1901	25,363	* 1917-18	36,333
1868	4,008	1885	12,283	1902	25,931	* 1918-19	36,616
1869	4,255	1886	12,892	1903	26,956		

* Official year ending 31st March.

Statement showing the Exports of Indian Manufactured Piece-Goods and Yarns by Sea and Rail from Bombay during the years 1910 to 1919.

Year.	Piece-Goods		Total (Piece-Goods.)	Yarns				Total. (Yarns.)		Remarks.
	By Sea.	By Rail.		By Sea.		By Rail.				
	Packages.	Packages.	Packages.	Packages.	lbs.	Packages.	lbs.	Packages.	lbs.	
1910	1,82,305	22,199	2,04,504	5,65,999	22,37,58,970	19,324	76,41,536	5,85,323	23,14,00,506	
1911	1,76,601	17,975	1,94,576	4,03,214	15,85,82,640	17,137	75,70,779	4,20,351	16,61,53,419	
1912	1,90,850	15,658	2,06,508	5,79,281	22,87,59,617	15,843	53,60,256	5,95,124	23,41,19,873	
1913	1,52,076	11,972	1,64,048	5,18,230	20,52,07,962	16,578	60.04.425	5,34,808	21,12,12,387	
1914	1,38,921	18,527	1,52,448	4,37,159	17,31,72,953	31,103	1,23,82,683	4,68,262	18,55,55,636	
1915	1,70,001	24,003	1,94,004	4,71,895	18,65,85,698	45,392	1,76,76,781	5,17,287	20,42,62,479	
1916	2,58,741	31,139	2,89,880	4,10,872	16,26,27,300	39,897	1,51,38,432	4,50,769	17,77,65,732	
1917	1,98,754	34,903	2,33,657	3,73,187	14,71,67,250	50,041	1,92,81,504	4,23,228	16,64,48,754	
1918	1,65,495	33,510	2,49,005	1,93,275	7,55,99,059	89,861	3,48,46,025	2,83,136	11,04,45,084	
1919	2,48,425	2,38,532	4,86,957	3,72,212	14,68,32,081	91,554	1,91,92,320	4,63,765	16,60,24,401	

Statement showing the arrivals of Cotton into Bombay by Sea and Rail during the years 1910 to 1919.

By	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916	1917.	1918	1919.
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Steamers and Country Craft	16,57,925	16,40,586	20,30,983	19,69,363	17,73,926	15,72,322	12,44,544	19,85,707	19,51,999	11,53,495
B. B. & C. I. Railway	27,76,925	21,07,749	19,91,482	34,83,305	35,53,077	30,28,746	26,35,251	31,06,575	27,91,572	26,17,871
G. I. P. Railway	55,74,754	43,00,247	*51,91,333	*54,48,841	54,82,935	67,76,326	60,95,915	39,49,424	32,18,264	51,38,112
B. P. T. Ry. (*via* G. I. P.)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,79,109	6,18,768	3,52,096	2,40,471	3,78,807
Do. (*via* B. B. & C. I. Ry.)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,571	1,36,615	2,90,227	79,324	36,018
Total Cwts...	1,00,09,604	80,48,582	92,13,798	1,09,01,509	1,08,09,938	1,15,68,074	1,07,31,093	96,84,029	82,81,630	93,19,303
Total F.-P. Bales of 3½ Cwts. each...	28,59,887	22,99,595	*26,32,514	*31,14,717	30,88,554	33,05,164	30,66,027	27,66,866	23,66,180	26,62,658

Statement showing the Exports of Cotton to Europe, China, Japan, Calcutta, &c., from Bombay during the years 1910 to 1919.

To	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.
	F. P. Bales.	F. P. Bales.	F. P. Bales.	F. P. Bales.	F. P. Bales.	F. P. Bales.	F. P. Bales.	F. P. Bales.	F. P. Bales.	F. P. Bales.
Europe	11,53,233	7,76,417	4,36,208	7,36,262	11,13,016	4,03,322	2,93,876	3,58,378	1,90,529	3,37,043
China	80,493	13,331	38,850	53,187	32,676	93,735	1,07,453	39,226	18,494	47,630
Japan	8,04,554	6,10,704	7,81,294	10,83,194	12,44,812	15,69,144	15,42,589	14 15,278	7,48,154	11,49,791
America	797	450	200	100	25	250	.....	.....	.....	2,235
Calcutta and other Ports	32,682	38,266	20,226	31,166	19,310	13,572	12,798	2,254	7,797	12,483
Total Bales ...	20,71,759	14,39,168	12,76,778	19,03,909	24,09,839	20,80,023	19,56,716	18,15,136	9,64,974	15,49,182

* Corrected.

EXPORTS OF INDIAN MANUFACTURED PIECE-GOODS AND YARNS FROM BOMBAY PORT ONLY.

(From Official Returns.) 1918-1919. *(Year ending 31st March 1919.*

EXPORTED TO	LENGTH AND WEIGHT.							VALUE.					
	Piece-Goods. Millions of [0000's omitted.]		Yarns. Millions of lbs. [0000's omitted.]	Percentage of Total Weight. Goods.	Yarns.	Total Weight. Millions of lbs. [0000's omitted.]	Per-centage.	Lakhs of Rupees. (000's omitted.)		Percentage of Goods.	Yarns.	Total Value in Lakhs of Rupees. [000's omitted.]	Per-centage.
	Yards.	lbs.		%	%		%	Goods.	Yarns.	%	%		%
Foreign Ports	117·86	*29·46	62·55	24·60	51·00	92·01	37·95	† 470·67	7,07·66	23·50	49·74	‡ 11,78·33	34·40
Indian Ports	135·17	*34·04	15·34	28·42	12·50	49·38	20·37	(a) 5,28·66	1,75·78	26·41	12·36	(b) 7,04·44	20·56
Interior by Rail	225·13	56·28	44·78	46·98	36·50	101·06	41·68	§ 10,03·15	§ 5,39·44	50·09	37·90	§ 15,42·59	45·04
Total Indian...	361·30	90·32	60·12	75·40	49·00	150·44	62·05	15,31·81	7,15·22	76·50	50·26	22,47·03	65·60
GRAND TOTAL...	479·16	119·78	122·67	100·00	100·00	242·45	100·00	20,02·48	14,22·88	100·00	100·00	34,25·36	100·00

* Assuming 4 yards to be the equivalent of 1 lb. and *vice versâ*.
† Piece-Goods only: value *including all other sorts* (Handkerchiefs, Hosiery, &c., &c.) Rs. 499·62 lakhs. or
‡ Inclusive of Yarns Rs. 12,07·28 lakhs.
§ Estimated, Government having discontinued the publication of the value of Indian Manufactured Goods despatched to "Other Provinces" from Bombay Port.
(a) Piece-Goods only: value *including all other sorts* (Handkerchiefs, Hosiery, &c., &c.) Rs. 5,39·88 lakhs. or
(b) Inclusive of Yarns Rs. 7,15·66 lakhs.

1917-1918.

Foreign Ports	159·47	*39·87	117·46	37·85	73·38	157·33	59·28	† 4,22·33	7,23·26	37·21	68·29	‡ 11,45·59	52·21
Indian Ports	161·16	*40·29	15·59	38·24	9·74	55·88	21·05	(a) 4,27·68	1,12·74	37·68	10·65	(b) 5,40·42	24·63
Interior by Rail	100·76	25·19	27·02	23·91	16·88	52·21	19·67	§ 2,84·96	§ 2,23·04	25·11	21·06	§ 5,08·00	23·16
Total Indian...	261·92	65·48	42·61	62·15	26·62	108·09	40·72	7,12·64	3,35·78	62·79	31·71	10,48·42	47·79
GRAND TOTAL...	421·39	105·35	160·07	100·00	100·00	265·42	100·00	11,34·97	10 59·04	100·00	100·00	21,94·01	100·00

* Assuming 4 yards to be the equivalent of 1 lb. and *vice versa*.
† Piece-Goods only: value *including all other sorts* (Handkerchiefs, Hosiery, &c., &c.) Rs. 440·92 lakhs. or
‡ Inclusive of Yarns Rs. 1,164·18 lakhs.
§ Estimated, Government having discontinued the publication of the value of Indian Manufactured Goods despatched to "Other Provinces" from Bombay Port.
(a) Piece-Goods only: value *including all other sorts* (Handkerchiefs, Hosiery, &c., &c.) Rs. 435·90 lakhs. or
(b) Inclusive of Yarns Rs. 5,48·65 lakhs.

1916-1917.

Foreign Ports	233 40	*58·35	165·87	47·24	82·77	224·22	69·22	† 4,25·48	7,77·65	44·54	81 88	‡ 12,03·13	63·16
Indian Ports	171·34	*42·84	16·16	34·68	8·06	59·00	18·21	(a) 3,64·45	81·37	38·15	8·57	(b) 4,45·82	23·40
Interior by Rail	*89·35	22·34	18·37	18·08	9·17	40·71	12·57	§ 1,65·30	§ 90·66	17·31	9·55	§ 2,55·96	13·44
Total Indian...	260·69	65·18	34·53	52·76	17·23	99·71	30·78	5,29·75	1,72·03	55·46	18·12	7,01·78	36·84
GRAND TOTAL...	494·09	123·53	200·40	100·00	100·00	323·93	100·00	9,55·23	9,49·68	100·00	100·00	19,04·91	100·00

* Assuming 4 yards to be the equivalent of 1 lb. and *vice versa*.
† Piece-Goods only: value *including all other sorts* (Handkerchiefs, Hosiery, &c.) Rs. 4,41·46 lakhs. or
‡ Inclusive of Yarns Rs. 12,19·11 lakhs.
§ Estimated, Government having discontinued the publication of the value of Indian Manufactured Goods despatched to "Other Provinces" from Bombay Port.
(a) Piece-Goods only: value *including all other sorts* (Handkerchiefs, Hosiery, &c.) Rs. 3,71·69 lakhs, or
(b) Inclusive of Yarns, Rs. 4,56·06 lakhs.

EXPORTS OF INDIAN SPUN TWIST BY SEA AND RAIL FROM BOMBAY CONVERTED INTO BALES OF 400 lbs. EACH.

JANUARY 1st TO DECEMBER 31st.	To China.	To Japan.	Total to China and Japan.	Total to other Ports.	Total Exports by Sea.	Total Exports by Rail.	Total Exports by Sea and Rail.
1880	63,194	4,527	67,721	38,825	106,546	14,092	120,638
1881	61,783	7,378	69,161	41,092	110,253	14,333	124,586
1882	81,434	9,854	91,288	41,502	132,790	14,400	147,190
1883	94,982	17,421	112,403	42,130	154,533	9,091	163,624
1884	127,318	13,846	141,164	48,226	189,390	6,049	195,439
1885	154,517	19,020	173,537	43,197	216,734	5,129	221,863
1886	199,407	20,543	219,950	45,103	265,053	4,649	269,702
1887	205,158	39,730	244,888	47,799	292,687	3,475	296,162
1888	234,071	52,697	286,768	49,789	336,557	2,250	338,807
1889	254,697	62,220	316,917	59,326	376,243	1,615	377,858
1890	325,060	37,722	362,782	67,201	429,983	13,942	443,925
1891	365,038	10,939	375,977	78,136	454,113	9,147	463,260
1892	385,771	21,445	407,216	69,547	476,763	7,850	484,613
1893	297,572	14,198	311,770	88,130	399,900	9,139	409,039
1894	338,703	10,743	349,446	105,863	455,309	10,388	465,697
1895	374,119	2,515	376,634	104,871	481,505	7,443	488,948
1896	471,023	2,467	473,490	99,877	573,367	6,274	579,641
1897	361,221	645	361,866	91,095	452,961	5,822	458,783
1898	437,645	475	438,120	108,691	546,811	7,125	553,936
1899	579,619	250	579,869	94,029	673,898	4,408	678,306
1900	253,331	100	253,431	87,998	341,429	5,480	346,909
1901	536,195	.....	536,195	99,599	635,794	6,670	642,464
1902	555,487	.....	555,487	111,259	666,746	7,427	674,173
1903	604,044	.....	604,044	113,256	717,300	8,348	725,648
1904	460,316	3	460,319	113,381	573,700	9,789	583,489
1905	651,870	.....	651,870	91,603	743,473	8,099	751,572
1906	596,926	500	597,426	99,628	697,054	15,417	712,471
1907	412,127	200	412,327	190,387	602,714	19,218	621,932
1908	441,899	.....	441,899	144,312	586,211	18,334	604,545
1909	510,746	.....	510,746	120,406	631,152	19,302	650,454
1910	424,893	.....	424,893	130,506	555,399	19,103	574,502
1911	275,087	.....	275,087	121,369	396,456	18,927	415,383
1912	433,989	.....	433,989	137,910	571,899	13,400	585,299
1913	405,359	.....	405,359	107,661	513,020	15,011	528,031
1914	324,586	.....	324,586	108,346	432,932	30,957	463,889
1915	358,777	.....	358,777	107,687	466,464	44,192	510,656
1916	303,692	.....	303,692	102,876	406,568	37,846	444,414
1917	286,366	107	286,472	81,445	367,918	48,203	416,121
1918	108,568	.....	108,568	80,429	188,997	87,115	276,112
1919	270,058	389	270,447	96,633	367,080	78,892	445,972

COTTON.

RECEIPTS at, and Exports from, Bombay Port, also Mill consumption in the Island of Bombay. In thousands of Bales (000's omitted).

Years ending 30th June.

Years ending 30th June.	Receipts.	Exports to			Mill consumption.	Total.	Years ending 30th June.	Receipts.	Exports to			Mill consumption.	Total
		Europe.	Elsewhere.	Total.					Europe.	Elsewhere.	Total.		
1859	.....	490	152	642			1886	1,480	1,009	61	1,070	391	1,461
1860	.....	566	202	768			1887	1,703	1,147	40	1,187	454	1,641
1861	.....	835	61	896	American War.		1888	1,472	893	58	951	500	1,451
1862	.....	911	8	919	In 1863 and 1864		1889	1,851	1,286	46	1,332	565	1,897
1863	.....	867	3	870	Bombay Imported Cotton from China.		1890	2,235	1,488	71	1,559	636	2,195
1864	.....	1,065	1	1,066			1891	2,020	1,070	107	1,177	762	1,939
1865	.....	1,187	14	1,201	42	1,243	1892	1,770	905	202	1,107	728	1,835
1866	.....	1,277	5	1,282	46	1,328	1893	1,738	816	169	985	724	1,709
1867	.....	1,030	48	1,078	47	1,125	1894	1,769	908	159	1,067	731	1,798
1868	.....	1,225	56	1,281	48	1,329	1895	1,540	525	143	668	815	1,483
1869	.....	1,115	50	1,165	49	1,214	1896	2,151	800	346	1,146	849	1,995
1870	.....	967	39	1,006	50	1,056	1897	1,612	603	405	1,008	703	1,711
1871	1,085	1,002	48	1,050	52	1,102	1898	1,730	424	409	833	817	1,650
1872	1,151	1,079	34	1,113	53	1,166	1899	2,033	578	520	1,098	951	2,049
1873	978	917	34	951	67	1,018	1900	988	117	444	561	745	1,306
1874	1,311	1,192	25	1,217	83	1,300	1901	1,896	620	340	960	696	1,656
1875	1,345	1,285	20	1,305	135	1,440	1902	2,142	525	732	1,257	987	2,244
1876	1,073	980	35	1,015	147	1,162	1903	2,454	921	349	1,270	986	2,256
1877	1,141	920	38	958	161	1,119	1904	2,151	1,036	423	1,459	973	2,432
1878	961	800	46	846	204	1,050	1905	2,609	384	664	1,048	1,072	2,120
1879	832	652	64	716	181	897	1906	2,663	1,017	477	1,494	1,141	2,635
1880	1,171	874	34	908	220	1,128	1907	2,949	1,169	747	1,916	1,115	3,031
1881	2,244	874	60	934	273	1,207	1908	2,123	731	454	1,185	1,079	2,264
1882	1,832	1,521	87	1,608	277	1,885	1909	2,166	643	723	1,366	1,099	2,465
1883	1,770	1,335	95	1,430	313	1,743	1910	3,152	1,054	968	2,022	984	3,006
1884	1,759	1,295	100	1,395	348	1,743	1911	2,467	1,014	668	1,682	953	2,635
1885	1,139	791	70	861	392	1,253	1912	2,540	383	923	1,306	1,078	2,384

Year ending 31st August.	Receipts.		Total Receipts.	Exports.			Total Exports.	Mill consumption.	Total.
	India.	Foreign countries.		Europe.	China and Japan.	Elsewhere.			
1913	*2,733	46	2,779	534	1,023	30	1,587	1,047	2,634
1914	3,733	6	3,739	1,301	1,245	24	2,570	1,078	3,648
1915	2,683	5	2,688	405	1,441	15	1,861	1,026	2,887
1916	3,133	6	3,139	294	1,691	8	1,993	1,096	3,089
1917	3,103	17	3,120	302	1,321	7	1,630	1,135	2,765
1918	2,279	27	2,306	293	1,213	7	1,513	1,068	2,581
1919	2,526	17	2,543	195	885	11	1,09	1,000	2,091

* Corrected.

FOREIGN COUNTRIES TO WHICH INDIAN YARNS HAVE BEEN EXPORTED FROM BOMBAY SINCE 1913-1914.

(From Government Returns.) *Years ending 31st March.*

TO	In Lakhs of lbs. (000's omitted).					
	1913-14.	1914-15.	1915-16.	1916-17.	1917-18.	1918-19.
United Kingdom	3·02	4·55	22·78	23·22	6·32	5·06
Malta and Gozo	1·46	1·30	·32	·56	.....	·06
France	·08	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Italy	...	·02	1·32	·10	·03	.....
Austria-Hungary	·26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bulgaria	·46	·25	.....	.....	.....	.....
Roumania	.....	·28	.....	.....	.....	.....
Greece	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Aden and Dependencies	15·07	14·50	24·16	5·45	10·44	28·89
Ceylon	·65	·78	1·80	1·31	1·54	1·65
Straits Settlements (including Labuan)	44·91	45·77	44·29	45·55	34·38	20·44
China { Hongkong	900·74	621·23	682·31	654·02	441·71	319·45
China { Shanghai, &c.	765·32	492·04	635·47	760·97	554·59	164·95
Japan	.....	.....	.....	.....	·43	1·02
Zanzibar and Pemba	·30	·42	·38	·55	·23	·41
East African Protectorate	·36	·19	·30	·14	·09	·17
Turkey in Europe	2·34	1·95	.....	.....	.....	.....
Turkey in Asia	72·60	44·95	·77	1·82	5·52	7·31
Arabia—Bahrein, Muscat, &c.	4·94	4·92	4·56	17·24	5·31	4·04
Persia	18·10	17·67	25·83	54·81	24·19	11·29
Java	2·47	·90	7·07	10·14	5·01	6·14
Celebes and other Islands	·03	2·23	·42	.....	·02	.....
Siam	3·25	5·14	8·28	11·08	11·72	4·93
Phillipines	·45	·29	·14	·74	·22	·30
Egypt	16·10	15·24	56·04	70·24	72·18	47·33
Portuguese, German and Italian East Africa	1·10	·67	·81	·47	·27	·96
French Somaliland	·58	·87	·15	·04	·07	·83
Tripoli	4·57	2·17	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other Countries	·05	.....	·12	·30	·31	·29
Total Yarns	1,859·21	1,278·33	1,517·32	1,658·75	1,174·58	62 ·52
Value in Lakhs of Rupees	921·00	603·74	656·68	777·65	723·26	707·66

FOREIGN COUNTRIES TO WHICH GREY COTTON PIECE-GOODS OF INDIAN MANUFACTURE HAVE BEEN EXPORTED FROM BOMBAY SINCE 1913-1914.

(From Government Returns.) *Years ending 31st March.*

TO	In Lakhs of Yards (000's omitted.)					
	1913-14.	1914-15.	1915-16.	1916-17.	1917-18.	1918-19.
Aden and Dependencies	51·63	86·20	168·99	580·83	141·38	114·02
Ceylon	·22	·40	1·02	·91	3·29	8·55
Straits Settlements (including Labuan)	·81	2·46	1·08	15·33	24·65	15·21
China { Hongkong	·61	·92	·40	·30	.....	·21
China { Shanghai, &c.	5·99	·36	2·66	2·30	.....	.....
Japan	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	·47
Mauritius and Dependencies	11·11	17·49	25·47	19·11	24·58	21·77
Zanzibar and Pemba	4·38	3·36	8·75	50·52	21·93	11·29
East African Protectorate	29·77	26·12	36·24	206·76	45·89	35·48
Seychelles	·04	·18	·69	1·73	·52	·07
Turkey—Asiatic	102·29	36·72	62·49	162·60	104·13	107·64
Arabia—Bahrein, Muscat, etc.	11·57	13·61	22·23	74·71	30·53	18·12
Persia	36·69	27·76	51·62	179·27	147·17	64·75
Egypt	19·75	8·66	38·22	77·94	91·77	13·25
Madagascar	·16	.....	·76	8·15	3·75	1·68
Siam	21·27	15·62	21·87	37·13	33·19	8·42
Portuguese East Africa	45·01	42·67	56·07	79·76	33·94	49·50
German „	55·89	24·58	.....	·98	1·85	6·00
Italian „	4·88	2·92	22·40	44·80	13·44	2·59
Natal	·04	·06	·26	5·14	7·29	8·44
French Somaliland	18·36	7·43	3·43	.....	7·49	21·76
Other Countries	·02	·01	·07	2·51	5·96	3·32
Total Grey Piece-goods	420·49	317·53	524·72	1,550·78	742·75	512·54
Value in Lakhs of Rupees.	67·33	49·14	72·91	250·65	167·58	178·31

EXPORTS OF INDIAN MANUFACTURED YARN TO BRITISH AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES FROM INDIA DURING THE OFFICIAL YEARS 1917-18 AND 1918-19.

Twist and Yarn.	1917-18.		1918-19.	
	Weight.	Value.	Weight.	Value.
	lbs.	£	lbs.	£
Mule and Water, Nos. 1 to 30	119,263,719	4,866,169	62,278,706	4,641,480
Mule and Water, Nos. 31 to 40—				
Aden and Dependencies	2,900	256	24,000	3,354
Honkong	120,000	13,920	.....	.....
Ceylon	2,325	183	1,900	218
Straits Settlements including Labuan	481,640	26,772	138,700	11,824
Egypt	24,900	3,133	.....	.....
Other British Possessions	.....	.....	.....	.....
Asiatic Turkey—Persian Gulf	18,800	1,383	400	58
Muscat Territory—Trucial Oman	3,100	258	1,900	192
Other Native States in Arabia	1,200	80	.....	.....
Persia	17,600	1,319	25,100	1,377
Java	.....	.....	18,000	5,100
Siam	201,300	12,000	32,000	2,874
China (exclusive of Hongkong and Macao) ...	.....	.....	10,250	965
Other Foreign Countries	300	20	...	.....
Total ...	874,065	59,324	252,250	28,950
Mule and Water, above No. 40—				
British Empire	.....	.....	60,700	5,554
Persia	.....	.....	55,900	2,653
Siam	.....	.....	12,000	1,800
China	105,600	7,038	10,250	1,071
Japan	.....	.....	58,800	12,770
Other countries	.....	.....	400	37
Total ...	105,600	7,038	198,050	23,885
Orange Red and other Colours, Nos. 1 to 20 ...	263,283	21,108	312,139	34,521
Orange, Red and other Colours, Nos. 21 to 40—				
Aden and Dependencies	23,920	2,575	14,700	2,620
Ceylon	13,557	1,326	7,275	861
Straits Settlements (including Labuan) ...	31,200	2,207	34,720	3,901
Hongkong	3,000	510	9,000	1,701
Zanzibar and Pemba	4,200	347	.....	.....
Italy	1,400	207	.....	.....
Other Native States in Arabia	2,800	240	.....	.....
Asiatic Turkey—Red Sea and Persian Gulf ...	4,440	336	800	136
Muscat Territory and Trucial Oman	2,900	298	5,700	968
Persia	14,200	1,147	1,200	320
Java	93,520	9,723	126,900	20,503
Siam	7,000	495	5,200	867
Phillipines	22,000	2,777	30,000	5,923
Italian East Africa (Somaliland and Eritrea) ...	1,100	100	.....	.....
Celebes and other Islands	2,400	360	.....	.....
French Somaliland	2,800	187	.....	.....
Total ...	230,237	22,740	235,495	37,695
Orange Red and other Colours, above No. 40—				
Straits Settlements	.....	.....	400	61
Unspecified Descriptions of Twist and Yarn—				
United Kingdom	.....	.....	.....	.....
Aden and Dependencies	95,880	7,579	69,900	7,759
Ceylon	31,805	2,049	34,690	3,323
Straits Settlements including Labuan	18,025	1,295	175	23
Egypt	826,204	50,785	386,434	39,927
Other British Possessions	2,000	67	1,536	92
Asiatic Turkey—Persian Gulf and Red Sea ...	16,400	1,083	20,708	2,148
Muscat Territory and Trucial Oman	6,900	413	7,396	684
Other Native States in Arabia	23,700	858	.....	.....
Japan	40,000	2,633	30	2
Total ...	1,060,914	66,762	520,869	54,957
Grand Total Twist and Yarn ...	121,797,818	5,043,141	63,797,909	4,815,549

STATISTICS OF COTTON SPINNING AND WEAVING IN THE INDIAN MILLS in the twelve months, April 1919 to March 1920, compared with the corresponding periods of 1917-1918 and 1918-1919.

No. 1.—ABSTRACT STATEMENT of the QUANTITY (in pounds) of YARN Spun.

[NOTE.—The statistics of yarn represent the quantities of all yarn actually spun in the mills whether they are subsequently woven in the mills or not.]

	Twelve Months, April to March.		
	1917-18.	1918-19.	1919-20.
British India.			
Bombay	468,972,125	427,638,345	439,799,625
Madras	43,092,929	42,787,344	44,346,268
Bengal	32,881,683	32,507,148	35,229,179
United Provinces	39,473,169	34,390,651	35,181,284
Ajmer-Merwara	1,816,864	2,056,504	1,964,851
Punjab	3,909,431	3,919,719	3,359,107
Delhi	3,187,993	2,981,057	3,286,534
Central Provinces and Berar	33,466,316	34,279,946	34,188,442
TOTAL ...	626,800,510	580,560,714	597,355,290
Foreign Territory.			
Indian States of Indore, Mysore, Baroda, Nandgaon, Bhavnagar, Hyderabad Wadhwan, Gwalior (Ujjain), and Pndicherry (*a*) ...	33,775,105	34,479,750	38,404,955
GRAND TOTAL ...	660,575,615	615,040,464	635,760,245

(*a*) Including the production of one mill only.

No. 2.—ABSTRACT STATEMENT of the QUANTITY of WOVEN GOODS Produced.

[NOTE.—The weight in pounds represents the weight of all woven goods ; the measure in yards relates only to grey and coloured piece-goods and is estimated from the poundage on a conventional basis ; the figures in dozens relate to grey and coloured goods other than piece-goods, and to hosiery, the weight of these being estimated mainly on a conventional basis and included in the poundage.]

		Twelve Months, April to March.		
		1917-18.	1918-19.	1919-20.
British India.				
Bombay	pounds.	309,110,604	275,801,034	306,248,898
	yards.	1,361,080,711	1,197,421,958	1,352,606,307
	dozens..	761,503	746,471	634,476
Madras	pounds.	14,692,934	15,974,534	14,250,836
	yards.	38,337,120	41,518,537	46,414,446
	dozens.	69,020	38,825	107,065
Bengal	pounds.	5,003,362	5,247,515	5,833,180
	yards.	25,775,377	26,712,905	27,871,787
United Provinces	pounds.	12,762,835	10,935,247	10,427,671
	yards.	37,079,927	29,358,616	35,029,710
	dozens.	29,259	34,019	26,367
Ajmer-Merwara	pounds.	1,351,868	1,482,894	1,525,121
	yards.	5,151,454	5,711,885	5,275,116
	dozens.	1,135	59	110
Punjab	pounds.	879,974	672,725	302,301
	yards.	2,949,645	2,311,277	1,246,652
	dozens.	273	24	...
Delhi	pounds.	740,832	870,145	864,623
	yards.	1,167,676	1,437,854	2,048,669
	dozens.	52	145	73
Central Provinces and Berar	pounds.	14,635,885	14,801,619	16,228,488
	yards.	58,007,107	59,280,688	63,956,799
	dozens.	17,049	8,038	13,667
TOTAL ...	pounds.	359,178,294	325,785,713	355,681,118
	yards.	1,529,549,017	1,363,753,726	1,534,449,486
	dozens.	878,291	827,581	781,758
Foreign Territory.				
Indian States of Indore, Mysore, Baroda, Nandgaon, Bhavnagar, Hyderabad Wadhwan, Gwalior (Ujjain), and Pondicherry (*a*)	pounds.	22,225,876	23,794,737	28,165,818
	yards.	84,577,441	86,972,440	105,329,741
	dozens.	43,181	42,287	36,367
GRAND TOTAL ...	pounds.	381,404,170	349,580,450	383,846,936
	yards.	1,614,126,458	1,450,726,160	1,639,779,227
	dozens.	921,472	869,868	818,125

(*a*) Including the production of one mill only.

No. 8.—DETAILED STATEMENT of the QUANTITY (in pounds) and the COUNTS (or numbers) of YARN Spun.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

Count or Number.	Twelve Months, April to March.		
	1917-18.	1918-19.	1919-20.
1	1,425,957	1,377,059	728,855
2	3,330,786	3,836,355	2,718,418
3	1,158,624	1,085,749	1,608,574
4	2,522,509	2,542,275	2,666,775
5	60,389	186,242	7,639
6	6,686,644	6,833,821	6,055,889
7	8,053,972	8,854,216	6,909,069
8	3,393,397	4,305,553	2,311,818
9	6,626,185	6,208,231	4,050,897
10	40,941,081	26,097,142	33,917,976
Total Nos. 1 to 10	74,199,544	60,826,643	60,974,900
11	34,351,555	22,214,300	37,227,346
12	36,284,299	27,460,992	33,921,845
13	9,761,633	13,269,447	8,689,232
14	13,747,585	11,598,673	11,256,436
15	7,024,029	7,568,922	4,685,623
16	18,584,859	20,290,412	16,547,880
17	4,455,269	3,947,747	3,684,097
18	11,396,316	8,835,055	11,994,654
19	986,111	748,950	438,316
20	90,718,043	82,463,648	93,233,775
Total Nos. 11 to 20	227,309,899	198,403,146	221,679,204
21	32,066,149	31,187,844	29,283,776
22	34,935,985	37,226,718	40,029,513
23	3,215,990	2,796,737	2,421,520
24	32,993,009	35,172,801	29,313,208
25	1,518,163	959,078	1,111,935
26	7,083,144	6,979,589	5,530,116
27	2,975,511	2,923,670	2,700,728
28	6,149,188	5,878,535	4,722,745
29	398,708	357,394	465,232
30	21,645,589	25,687,924	25,357,685
Total Nos. 21 to 30	142,981,436	149,170,290	141,486,458
31	1,847,880	1,557,963	824,691
32	7,879,309	7,041,369	4,706,329
33	1,229,330	296,991	1,189,111
34	3,918,782	2,987,133	2,496,953
35	161,765	122,724	56,186
36	810,849	591,487	808,616
37	....	1,268	4,147
38	2,86,445	281,421	387,568
39	840	....	48
40	4,454,651	3,666,105	3,011,702
Total Nos. 31 to 40	20,589,851	16,496,961	13,485,356
Above 40	3,794,585	2,590,658	2,177,750
Wastes, etc.	96,810	150,647	95,957
Grand Total ..	468,972,125	427,638,345	439,799,625

BOMBAY ISLAND.

Count or Number.	Twelve Months, April to March.		
	1917-18.	1918-19.	1919-20.
1	1,335,939	1,319,479	589,166
2	3,306,213	3,785,537	2,646,249
3	1,124,482	1,062,354	1,561,928
4	2,279,952	2,288,284	2,300,001
5	60,389	184,607	7,639
6	6,442,857	6,026,633	5,542,630
7	7,637,422	7,751,710	6,369,480
8	3,242,331	4,140,542	2,095,115
9	5,912,364	4,991,288	2,671,951
10	39,825,257	24,419,628	32,622,885
Total Nos. 1 to 10	71,167,206	55,970,012	56,406,494
11	33,428,832	21,736,980	36,358,196
12	34,526,234	25,881,406	32,385,361
13	8,747,366	12,074,411	7,853,573
14	12,892,113	10,070,196	9,966,666
15	6,106,520	6,843,527	3,859,941
16	15,167,353	16,656,248	13,667,840
17	3,728,572	2,740,728	2,802,785
18	10,134,410	6,911,246	9,917,407
19	369,076	123,331	183,514
20	61,235,934	48,396,053	56,439,486
Total Nos. 11 to 20	186,336,410	151,433,239	173,434,869
21	24,260,017	22,958,203	22,827,328
22	21,366,475	22,255,348	20,323,508
23	2,539,935	2,035,952	1,295,991
24	23,627,152	25,800,255	21,852,175
25	562,065	511,365	467,586
26	4,831,337	4,249,160	3,752,726
27	2,735,544	2,404,184	2,424,535
28	3,941,374	3,320,422	2,636,514
29	62,562	139,259	107,249
30	6,939,142	6,960,094	6,086,312
Total Nos. 21 to 30	90,915,609	90,604,192	81,278,924
31	119,188	115,988	135,677
32	3,275,991	3,353,178	2,450,178
33	....	....	9,827
34	793,738	1,212,505	932,318
35	7,058	....	....
36	658,054	491,409	763,346
37	....	....	3,549
38	41,582	41,520	38,071
39	....	....	....
40	2,092,448	1,454,829	827,723
Total Nos. 31 to 40	6,991,059	6,669,429	5,160,689
Above 40	1,846,887	1,446,515	1,405,414
Wastes, etc.	31,467	66,661	37,654
Grand Total ..	357,288,638	306,190,048	317,719,044

Note.—The suburb of Coorla, in the Thana district, is treated for statistical purposes as part of the Island of Bombay.

No. 3.—DETAILED STATEMENT of the QUANTITY (in pounds) and the COUNTS (or numbers) of YARN Spun—continued.

AHMEDABAD.

Count or Number.	Twelve Months, April to March.		
	1917-18.	1918-19.	1919-20.
1	....	....	....
2	2,735	....	....
3	....	....	24,324
4	22,906	1,182	7,217
5	....	1,635	....
6	335	51,330	98,587
7	400,567	552,818	408,661
8	15,373	1,036	63,591
9	300,374	852,936	926,103
10	32,044	21,497	65,915
Total, Nos. 1 to 10	974,314	1,481,934	1,594,348
11	333,398	244,429	292,857
12	53,168	105,835	206,191
13	316,514	362,592	171,737
14	282,976	293,447	414,351
15	2,535	172,269	39,960
16	662,585	335,237	204,984
17	385,797	414,318	363,278
18	205,807	642,968	721,757
19	437,551	320,216	68,847
20	12,151,881	16,470,852	17,141,371
Total, Nos. 11 to 20	14,834,912	19,362,183	19,625,333
21	6,798,405	7,310,723	5,287,977
22	9,933,746	11,960,154	16,851,185
23	539,513	698,428	836,030
24	5,211,028	4,439,002	3,144,681
25	611,697	208,777	141,211
26	841,973	1,568,021	1,170,909
27	199,509	407,245	236,324
28	1,736,343	2,137,588	1,445,203
29	12,534	5,120	....
30	10,098,670	14,588,180	15,855,785
Total, Nos. 21 to 30	36,038,418	48,318,133	44,969,255
31	1,601,532	1,863,164	622,574
32	4,442,979	3,464,489	2,143,498
33	1,226,318	296,373	1,109,024
34	2,813,043	1,460,406	1,332,772
35	138,844	108,301	55,219
36	109,496	92,874	28,196
37	....	....	....
38	85,067	53,894	131,327
39	840	....	....
40	1,590,274	1,449,273	1,397,135
Total, Nos. 31 to 40	12,008,343	8,288,765	6,819,745
Above 40	1,009,719	772,643	534,978
Wastes, etc.	....	....	....
Grand Total..	64,865,706	78,223,658	73,543,659

MADRAS.

Count or Number.	Twelve Months, April to March.		
	1917-18.	1918-19.	1919-20.
1	9,277	....	15,87
2	179,485	211,101	177,917
3	209	....	504
4	156,547	191,727	209,672
5	....	1,142	728
6	603,429	615,157	400,861
7	8,569	55,909	44,771
8	4,252,732	3,782,255	1,305,618
9	92,015	96,600	120,186
10	497,939	328,223	590,204
Total, Nos. 1 to 10	5,800,202	5,282,114	2,866,287
11	28,864	134,609	268,629
12	4,542,380	4,725,261	1,882,818
13	183,311	244,780	324,188
14	2,048,577	1,762,793	2,314,112
15	815,368	1,297,220	1,189,862
16	464,103	886,904	962,594
17	726,908	490,453	770,537
18	1,718,704	1,554,192	2,505,160
19	2,273,249	2,031,742	4,070,486
20	5,430,826	7,451,709	9,530,740
Total, Nos. 11 to 20	18,972,290	20,580,673	23,819,071
21	2,450,843	2,211,500	3,803,291
22	1,528,495	1,544,662	1,111,020
23	674,828	1,161,511	717,131
24	3,106,768	4,973,490	3,760,511
25	3,527	....	....
26	2,587,824	1,253,264	1,000,388
27	369,365	297,653	129,580
28	2,099,196	1,311,073	1,113,985
29	....	....	....
30	2,544,088	1,944,537	3,054,330
Total, Nos. 21 to 30	15,274,934	14,698,290	14,690,236
31	....	....	....
32	523,992	312,559	1,429,405
33	3,696	....	....
34	....	....	....
35	....	....	....
36	15,710	1,134	25,524
37	....	....	....
38	1,688	....	....
39	....	....	....
40	702,446	206,297	294,608
Total, Nos. 31 to 40	1,247,532	519,990	1,749,537
Above 40	1,797,971	1,706,277	1,221,137
Grand Total ..	43,092,929	42,787,344	44,346,268

No. 3—DETAILED STATEMENT of the QUANTITY (in pounds) and the COUNTS (or numbers) of YARN Spun—continued.

BENGAL.

Count or Number.	Twelve Months, April to March.		
	1917-18.	1918-19.	1919-20.
1	....	48,170	....
2	417,682	462,275	559,547
3	83,532	72,202	4,462
4	12,156	7,261	....
5	....	....	....
6	295,734	334,090	47,464
7	276,930	243,346	12,487
8	144,187	227,078	125,057
9	432,582	624,014	265,296
0	1,340,352	986,288	1,891,916
Total, Nos. 1 to 10	3,053,155	3,004,724	2,906,229
11	2,849,920	3,147,587	2,990,392
12	2,086,547	2,458,964	1,563,022
13	1,892,477	1,782,473	1,908,060
14	1,938,067	3,035,207	1,803,649
15	2,376,797	2,286,733	2,537,483
16	4,662,913	2,471,027	5,215,489
17	2,536,098	2,770,380	3,108,082
18	883,979	781,951	173,787
19	1,498,805	1,421,128	952,048
20	505,186	479,459	2,250,703
Total, Nos. 11 to 20	20,280,789	20,584,869	22,502,707
21	1,898,807	1,740,278	2,219,779
22	2,397,955	1,826,998	3,283,145
23	1,167,411	1,199,393	571
24	1,555,637	1,842,299	1,971,970
25	....	....	....
26	242,693	199,009	400,147
27	1,088,859	1,188,392	885,146
28	38,449	32,698	4,408
29	85,788	....	....
30	351,979	223,227	475,989
Total, Nos. 21 to 30	8,827,578	8,254,294	9,241,155
31	....	....	....
32	82,550	47,419	15,611
33	....	....	....
34	....	17,449	546,552
35	....	....	....
36	....	....	....
37	....	....	....
38	....	....	....
39	....	....	....
40	609,115	509,924	16,925
Total, Nos. 31 to 40	691,665	574,792	579,088
Above 40	28,496	88,479	....
Wastes, etc.	....	....	....
Grand Total ..	32,881,683	32,507,148	35,229,179

UNITED PROVINCES.

Count or Number.	Twelve Months, April to March.		
	1917-18.	1918-19.	1919-20.
1	....	....	....
2	....	....	....
3	113,212	....	....
4	870,018	871,327	746,500
5	116,094	512,150	554,076
6	1,142,119	1,220,514	704,071
7	557,779	531,474	733,711
8	36,888	146,397	13,920
9	96,589	899,333	161,470
10	5,720,526	5,054,737	5,120,733
Total, Nos. 1 to 10	8,653,220	9,235,931	8,054,531
11	1,532,131	946,180	1,274,999
12	2,197,109	1,270,255	1,538,945
13	2,005,171	1,477,285	1,806,132
14	5,953,293	3,921,415	3,280,274
15	3,122,190	979,849	1,585,176
16	7,548,382	9,634,184	3,107,895
17	2,909,001	2,861,768	3,554,767
18	2,441,919	1,088,778	1,729,848
19	480,172	849,335	760,761
20	2,022,981	670,501	678,497
Total, Nos. 11 to 20	30,207,349	23,699,550	24,816,734
21	....	299,856	803,687
22	323,815	442,470	296,234
23	18,018	187,395	124,769
24	124,921	409,361	1,353,820
25	....	....	....
26	....	2,261	9,338
27	....	8,369	....
28	6,127	5,862	4,488
29	....	....	....
30	618	53,309	53,728
Total, Nos. 21 to 30	473,494	1,388,883	2,646,064
31	....	....	....
32	....	....	....
33	....	....	....
34	....	....	....
35	....	....	....
36	12,637	....	
37	....	....	....
38	....	....	....
39	....	....	....
40	....	....	3,795
Total, Nos. 31 to 40	12,637	....	3,807
Above 40	....	....	....
Wastes, etc.	126,469	66,287	160,148
Grand Total ..	39,473,169	34,390,651	35,181,284

No. 3.—DETAILED STATEMENT of the QUANTITY (in pounds) and the COUNTS (or numbers) of YARN Spun—continued.

AJMER-MERWARA.

Count or Number.	Twelve Months, April to March.		
	1917-18.	1918-19.	1919-20.
1	....	....	....
2	....	....	....
3	....	....	....
4	....	....	....
5	....	....	....
6	17,762	4,675	....
7	....	....	....
8	84,777	71,761	100,227
9	....	....	8,750
10	135,108	305,136	295,008
Total, Nos. 1 to 10	237,647	381,572	403,995
11	....	....	428
12	65,885	102,903	104,697
13	226,500	270,302	222,565
14	140,828	120,096	163,355
15	67,345	70,879	14,433
16	258,405	223,834	354,322
17	....	19,014	79,558
18	104,371	169,226	....
19	....	282	....
20	419,187	314,460	285,344
Total, Nos. 11 to 20	1,282,521	1,290,996	1,224,702
21	....	....	....
22	....	52,404	88,340
23	....	....	....
24	89,241	82,579	6,699
25	....	....	....
26	....	....	....
27	....	....	....
28	....	....	....
29	....	....	....
30	207,455	247,478	241,115
Total, Nos. 21 to 30	296,696	382,461	336,154
31	....	....	....
32	....	....	....
33	....	....	....
34	....	....	....
35	....	....	....
36	....	....	....
37	....	....	....
38	....	....	....
39	....	....	....
40	....	1,475	....
Total Nos. 31 to 40	....	1,475	....
Above 40	....	....	....
Wastes, etc.	....	....	....
Grand Total ..	1,816,864	2,056,504	1,964,851

PUNJAB.

Count or Number.	Twelve Months, April to March.		
	1917-18.	1918-19.	1919-20.
1	17,022	....	....
2	....	....	....
3	....	....	....
4	....	....	....
5	....	....	....
6	3,889	1,271	1,875
7	....	448	....
8	76,048	145,993	5,121
9	84,019	15,774	21,066
10	266,201	311,944	242,697
Total, Nos. 1 to 10	446,679	475,430	270,759
11	665,323	1,017,598	489,181
12	109,002	189,693	258,259
13	447,323	519,271	554,686
14	854,819	519,334	769,570
15	198,530	340,257	437,613
16	666,746	413,890	207,097
17	34,233	71,228	49,861
18	20,178	1,099	....
19	.....	....	....
20	111,357	160,797	175,292
Total, Nos. 11 to 20	3,107,511	3,233,172	2,941,509
21	....	27,407	4,144
22	206,264	58,926	22,917
23	....	.....	....
24	36	....	....
25	....	....	....
26	....	71,301	60,380
27	360	....	....
28	360	.....	5,643
29	....	....	....
30	145,149	53,483	53,755
Total, Nos. 21 to 30	352,169	211,117	146,839
31	.....	....	....
32	162	....	....
33	....	....	....
34	....	....	....
35	....	....	....
36	....	....	....
37	....	....	....
38	....	....	....
39	....	....	....
40	2,910	....	....
Total, Nos. 31 to 40	3,072	....	....
Above 40	....	....	....
Wastes, etc.	....	....	....
Grand Total ..	3,909,431	3,919,719	3,359,107

No. 3.—DETAILED STATEMENT of the QUANTITY (in pounds) and the COUNTS (or numbers) of YARN Spun—continued.

DELHI.

Count or Number.	Twelve Months, April to March.		
	1917-18.	1918-19.	1919-20.
1	....	....	....
2	....	912	6,824
3	....	....	....
4	14,874	38,903	53,338
5	....	....	....
6	....	....	....
7	....	....	2,483
8	....	....	611
9	221,736	29,460	9,938
10	101,222	503,125	22,687
TOTAL, Nos. 1 to 10	337,832	572,420	101,441
11	949,520	788,187	144,089
12	....	....	....
13	70,360	161,918	703,968
14	808,837	73,333	374,624
15	228,050	178,602	23,947
16	533,711	472,448	935,325
17	81,361	57,231	103,078
18	123,961	653,586	841,465
19	....	....	....
20	36,840	14,163	45,678
TOTAL, Nos. 11 to 20	2,827,640	2,394,418	3,172,124
21	17,501	....	....
22	5,020	....	....
23	....	....	....
24	....	....	....
25	....	....	....
26	....	....	....
27	....	....	254
28	....	....	....
29	....	....	....
30	....	....	7,389
TOTAL, Nos. 21 to 30	22,521	....	7,643
31	....	....	....
32	....	....	....
33	....	....	....
34	....	....	....
35	....	....	....
36	....	....	....
37	....	....	....
38	....	....	....
39	....	....	....
40	....	....	5,326
TOTAL, Nos. 31 to 40	....	....	5,326
Above 40	....	....	....
Wastes, etc.	....	14,224	....
GRAND TOTAL ..	3,187,993	2,981,057	3,286,534

CENTRAL PROVINCES & BERAR.

Count or Number.	Twelve Months, April to March.		
	1917-18.	1918-19.	1919-20.
1	38,729	96,832	51,816
2	89,385	205,856	126,535
3	....	3,715	10,897
4	87,821	120,704	128,233
5	....	....	115
6	302,251	455,618	269,234
7	1,111,899	1,515,193	1,936,112
8	203,058	172,886	243,592
9	690,106	1,289,909	1,295,494
10	3,198,622	1,023,036	1,404,114
TOTAL, Nos. 1 to 10	5,662,871	4,883,749	5,466,142
11	1,915,582	2,015,617	1,666,928
12	3,558,174	4,781,379	4,695,559
13	1,666,152	1,444,265	1,523,583
14	2,378,996	2,695,990	2,497,524
15	1,213,391	1,233,680	1,038,112
16	3,913,755	4,665,328	4,547,628
17	856,916	654,129	1,360,201
18	795,989	808,108	400,425
19	81,541	13,062	26,442
20	4,176,319	3,966,823	4,495,086
TOTAL, Nos. 11 to 20	21,056,815	22,178,381	22,081,488
21	714,498	549,718	1,156,045
22	1,089,706	1,253,252	921,125
23	13,213	52,417	11,842
24	3,150,952	3,691,981	3,269,381
25	5,369	....	....
26	258,272	179,432	210,947
27	43,392	5,390	....
28	88,783	185,232	138,114
29	....	....	....
30	209,302	253,084	227,294
TOTAL, Nos. 21 to 30	5,564,687	6,110,506	5,736,348
31	....	....	....
32	345,805	339,815	323,754
33	....	....	....
34	635,243	615,653	384,463
35	....	....	....
36	....	....	....
37	....	....	....
38	15,755	4,986	....
39	....	....	....
40	58,400	30,095	53,997
TOTAL, Nos. 31 to 40	1,055,203	990,054	762,214
Above 40	126,740	117,256	143,250
Wastes, etc.	....	....	....
GRAND TOTAL ..	33,466,316	34,279,946	34,188,442

No. 3.—DETAILED STATEMENT of the QUANTITY (in pounds) and the COUNTS (or numbers) of YARN Spun—concluded.

TOTAL OF BRITISH INDIA.

Count or Number.	Twelve Months, April to March		
	1917-18.	1918-19.	1919-20.
1	1,490,985	1,522,061	736,547
2	3,958,338	4,716,499	3,588,741
3	1,355,577	1,161,666	1,624,437
4	3,663,925	3,772,197	3,809,518
5	176,483	699,534	562,558
6	9,051,328	9,465,146	7,479,394
7	10,009,149	10,700,586	9,688,623
8	8,191,082	8,851,923	4,196,004
9	8,293,232	9,163,340	5,953,077
10	52,201,051	34,609,631	43 485,385
Total, Nos. 1 to 10	98,391,150	84,662,583	81,044,284
11	41,792,895	30,264,028	44,061,892
12	49,143,396	40,989,452	43,965,140
13	15,703,127	19,169,746	15,732,364
14	28,361,002	23,727,841	22,389,537
15	15,045,700	13,901,142	11,512,249
16	36,627,874	39,058,027	36,878,230
17	11,649,786	10,871,950	12,610,181
18	17,480,417	13,891,945	17,644,839
19	5,819,878	5,064,499	6,248,053
20	103,420,739	95,426,560	110,695,054
Total, Nos. 11 to 20	325,044,814	292,365,190	321,737,539
21	37,147,798	36,016,993	37,270,722
22	40,478,240	42,405,630	45,752,294
23	5,089,465	5,377,553	3,275,833
24	41,020,564	46,112,511	39,475,589
25	1,527,259	959,078	1,111,935
26	10,171,933	8,684,856	7,211,316
27	4,477,487	4,418,474	3,715,708
28	8,292,103	7,420,400	5,989,383
29	484,496	357,394	465,232
30	25,104,180	28,463,042	29,971,885
Total, Nos. 21 to 30	173,793,515	180,215,841	174,239,897
31	1,847,880	1,557,963	824,691
32	8,831,818	7,741,162	6,475,099
33	1,233,026	296,991	1,139,111
34	4,554,025	3,570,240	3,427,973
35	161,765	122,724	56,186
36	839,196	592,621	834,152
37	.....	1,268	4,147
38	303,888	286,407	337,568
39	840	.....	48
40	5,827,522	4,413,896	3,386,353
Total, Nos. 31 to 40	23,599,960	18,583,272	16,535,328
Above 40	5,747,792	4,502,670	3,542,137
Wastes, etc.	223,279	231,158	256,105
Grand Total	626,800,510	580,560,714	597,355,290

No. 4.—DETAILED STATEMENT of the QUANTITY (in pounds) and the COUNTS (or numbers) of YARN Spun.

INDIAN STATES. (*a*)

Count or Number.	Twelve Months, April to March.		
	1917-18.	1918-19.	1919-20.
1	.....	35,349	.....
2	52,680	14,874	48,464
3	236,722	365,866	264,511
4	155,228	335,582	399,108
5	35,709	21,786	47,162
6	203,259	240,541	361,509
7	635,606	523,815	744,295
8	216,967	160,789	199,742
9	171,992	373,947	470,337
10	653,179	585,167	608,265
Total, Nos. 1 to 10 ...	2,061,342	2,657,116	3,143,393
11	844,370	941,310	965,448
12	1,141,500	1,771,380	1,551,962
13	470,739	246,180	275,736
14	4,067,260	4,320,811	4,323,213
15	324,357	980,695	1,316,435
16	3,070,488	3,325,172	4,476,501
17	429,516	398,203	597,400
18	3,493,934	3,100,090	3,082,016
19	381,514	558,143	484,548
20	6,733,418	6,533,506	8,189,089
Total, Nos. 11 to 20 ...	20,956,996	22,175,490	25,262,448
21	1,341,081	1,042,160	1,479,993
22	3,656,361	2,825,835	2,582,552
23	177,512	516,958	543,667
24	1,237,715	1,164,725	1,322,388
25	83,040	18,570	400
26	956,975	1,016,562	1,124,350
27	769,438	637,026	446,268
28	951,679	741,184	910,392
29	15,530	2,228	.....
30	684,290	1,028,381	1,007,005
Total, Nos. 21 to 30 ...	9,873,621	8,988,629	9,417,015
31	123,396	154,289	352,679
32	331,253	256,431	15,364
33	.....	.....	.....
34	149,769	35,643	14,978
35	27,244	.....	.....
36	135	.....	3,763
37	.....	.....	.....
38	46	3,514	348
39	.....	.....	.....
40	156,905	156,063	157,945
Total, Nos. 31 to 40 ...	788,748	605,943	545,077
Above 40 ...	94,398	52,572	17,830
Wastes, etc. ...	.....	.....	19,192
Grand Total ...	33,775,105	34,479,750	38,404,955

(*a*) See note at foot of Table No. 1.

No. 5.—DETAILED STATEMENT of the QUANTITY (in pounds) and the COUNTS (or numbers) of YARN Spun.

GRAND TOTAL, INDIA (British India and Indian States).

Count or Number	Twelve Months, April to March.		
	1917-18.	1918-19.	1919-20.
1	1,490,985	1,557,410	796,547
2	4,011,018	4,731,373	3,637,305
3	1,592,299	1,527,532	1,888,948
4	3,819,153	4,107,779	4,208,626
5	212,192	721,320	609,730
6	9,254,587	9,705,687	7,840,903
7	10,344,755	11,224,401	10,382,918
8	8,408,049	9,012,712	4,305,746
9	8,465,224	9,536,687	6,423,414
10	52,854,230	35,194,798	44,093,650
Total, Nos. 1 to 10	100,452,492	87,319,699	84,187,677
11	42,637,165	31,205,338	45,027,340
12	50,284,896	42,760,832	45,517,102
13	16,173,866	19,415,926	16,008,100
14	32,428,262	28,048,652	26,712,850
15	15,370,057	14,881,837	12,828,684
16	39,698,362	42,383,199	41,354,731
17	12,079,302	11,270,153	13,207,581
18	20,974,351	16,992,035	20,726,855
19	6,201,392	5,622,642	6,732,601
20	110,154,157	101,960,066	118,884,143
Total, Nos. 11 to 20	346,001,810	314,540,680	346,999,987
21	38,488,879	37,059,063	38,750,715
22	44,134,601	45,231,465	48,834,846
23	5,266,967	5,894,511	3,819,500
24	42,258,279	47,277,236	40,797,977
25	1,610,299	972,648	1,112,335
26	11,128,908	9,701,418	8,335,666
27	5,246,925	5,055,500	4,161,976
28	9,243,782	8,161,584	6,899,775
29	500,026	359,622	465,232
30	25,788,470	29,491,423	30,978,890
Total, Nos. 21 to 30	183,667,186	189,204,470	183,656,912
31	1,971,276	1,712,252	1,177,370
32	9,163,071	7,997,596	6,490,463
33	1,233,026	296,991	1,139,111
34	4,703,794	3,605,883	3,442,951
35	189,009	122,724	56,186
36	839,331	592,621	837,915
37	.....	1,268	4,147
38	303,934	289,921	387,916
39	840	.....	48
40	5,984,427	4,569,959	3,544,298
Total, Nos. 31 to 40	24,388,708	19,189,215	17,080,405
Above 40	5,842,190	4,555,242	3,559,967
Wastes, etc.	223,279	231,158	275,297
Grand Total	660,575,615	615,040,464	635,760,245

No. 6.—DETAILED STATEMENT of the QUANTITY (in pounds and their equivalent in yards) and DESCRIPTION of WOVEN GOODS Produced.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

Description.		Twelve Months, April to March.		
		1917-18.	1918-19	1919-20.
Grey and bleached piece-goods—				
Chadars	pounds	15,237,129	10,558,760	18,816,604
	yards	46,954,671	31,188,603	55,233,736
Dhutis	pounds	57,181,079	64,380,346	59,404,811
	yards	267,269,144	309,316,678	276,859,276
Drills and jeans	pounds	15,497,073	9,353,606	14,061,605
	yards	59,298,511	35,070,491	54,033,526
Cambrics and lawns	pounds	1,207,500	684,011	905,242
	yards	7,071,146	4,147,171	5,772,490
Printers	pounds	3,934,352	3,488,811	3,917,870
	yards	17,996,811	15,717,530	17,520,238
Shirtings and longcloth	pounds	88,618,705	76,903,477	89,953,283
	yards	405,834,018	353,849,171	401,340,914
T-cloth, domestics and sheetings	pounds	22,520,454	15,570,052	20,734,445
	yards	105,347,507	78,225,075	97,553,891
Tent cloth	pounds	5,260,439	13,756,112	1,930,009
	yards	10,199,885	24,457,805	3,626,446
Other sorts	pounds	5,076,170	8,266,713	8,491,598
	yards	19,809,386	23,910,810	30,499,673
TOTAL ...	pounds	314,382,901	203,961,888	218,315,467
	yards	939,781,079	875,883,334	942,439,590
Coloured piece-goods	pounds	90,370,681	68,376,789	84,525,186
	yards	421,299,632	321,538,624	410,166,717
Grey and coloured goods other than piece-goods ...	pounds	2,962,598	3,160,744	2,415,763
	dozens	583,829	637,562	510,182
Hosiery	pounds	251,104	154,748	185,964
	dozens	177,674	108,909	124,294
Miscellaneous	pounds	1,029,506	1,022,915	838,662
Cotton goods mixed with silk or wool (*a*) ...	„	113,814	123,950	67,906
	„	309,110,604	275,801,034	306,248,898
GRAND TOTAL ...	yards	1,361,080,711	1,197,421,958	1,352,606,307
	dozens	761,503	746,471	634,476

BOMBAY ISLAND.

Description.		Twelve Months, April to March.		
		1917-18.	1918-19.	1919-20.
Grey and bleached piece-goods—				
Chadars	pounds	10,267,385	5,501,031	10,415,748
	yards	27,315,705	14,219,866	29,009,502
Dhutis	pounds	13,511,766	17,283,249	15,906,450
	yards	65,428,933	88,605,320	78,918,739
Drills and jeans	pounds	14,602,763	8,888,417	13,117,819
	yards	55,596,436	33,291,789	50,169,640
Cambrics and lawns	pounds	799,987	497,089	588,575
	yards	5,269,009	3,190,292	3,897,105
Printers	pounds	11,885	57,336	83,295
	yards	60,996	313,726	449,420
Shirtings and longcloth	pounds	63,762,787	49,957,361	56,573,950
	yards	297,200,764	233,227,237	255,628,171
T-cloth, domestics and sheetings ...	pounds	19,972,410	12,872,893	17,749,539
	yards	93,343,667	64,671,508	82,791,552
Tent cloth	pounds	4,656,960	11,983,396	1,540,660
	yards	8,819,831	21,025,556	2,745,070
Other sorts	pounds	2,552,837	4,973,596	4,768,173
	yards	9,644,319	12,668,894	14,826,980
TOTAL	pounds	130,138,780	112,014,365	120,744,209
	yards	563,179,660	471,814,188	518,436,179
Coloured piece-goods	pounds	79,894,717	61,042,909	71,288,773
	yards	369,958,212	286,089,556	344,856,018
Grey and coloured goods other than piece-goods.	pounds	2,949,909	3,113,019	2,357,820
	dozens	580,936	615,623	485,640
Hosiery	pounds	170,890	126,782	124,484
	dozens	140,145	98,393	102,733
Miscellaneous	pounds	1,029,464	1,022,914	838,540
Cotton goods mixed with silk or wool (*a*)	„	96,109	112,782	58,124
	„	213,779,869	177,432,771	195,411,950
GRAND TOTAL ...	yards	933,137,872	757,903,744	863,292,197
	dozens	721,081	714,016	588,373

Note.—The suburb of Coorla, in the Thana district, is treated for statistical purposes as part of the Island of Bombay.

(*a*) Separately specified with effect from 1917.

No. 6.—DETAILED STATEMENT of the QUANTITY (in pounds and their equivalent in yards) and DESCRIPTION of WOVEN GOODS Produced—continued.

AHMEDABAD.

Description.		Twelve Months, April to March.		
		1917-18.	1918-19.	1919-20.
Grey and bleached piece-goods—				
Chadars	pounds	4,324,006	4,371,402	7,455,659
	yards	16,894,528	14,255,418	23,509,930
Dhutis	pounds	35,250,368	38,020,119	34,132,887
	yards	165,770,449	181,573,362	158,662,296
Drills and jeans	pounds	501,747	213,764	445,677
	yards	2,231,736	953,106	2,087,877
Cambrics and lawns	pounds	288,865	107,554	179,361
	yards	1,279,723	595,927	1,168,586
Printers	pounds	2,020,665	2,509,437	2,660,280
	yards	9,377,287	11,128,048	11,853,663
Shirtings and longcloth	pounds	16,190,623	18,584,918	23,980,560
	yards	76,224,022	88,561,730	111,717,689
T-cloth, domestics and sheetings ...	pounds	2,226,115	2,523,482	2,695,909
	yards	10,712,806	12,506,548	13,167,811
Tent cloth	pounds	424,707	255,675	23,146
	yards	966,650	490,264	90,021
Other sorts	pounds	1,274,499	1,487,835	1,906,315
	yards	5,586,499	5,920,174	8,381,429
Total	pounds	62,501,595	68,074,186	73,479,794
	yards	289,043,700	315,984,577	330,639,302
Coloured piece-goods	pounds	4,081,361	2,618,587	6,407,258
	yards	24,209,030	16,172,214	38,383,255
Grey and coloured goods, other than piece-goods.	pounds	2,445	565	4,214
	dozens	888	193	1,260
Hosiery	pounds	80,214	27,966	61,478
	dozens	37,527	10,515	21,561
Miscellaneous	pounds	.....	.....	.....
Cotton goods mixed with silk or wool	,,	15,654	11,171	9,779
Grand Total ...	,,	66,681,269	70,732,475	79,962,523
	yards	313,252,730	332,156,791	369,022,557
	dozens	38,415	10,708	22,821

MADRAS.

Description.		Twelve Months, April to March.		
		1917-18.	1918-19.	1919-20.
Grey and bleached piece-goods—				
Chadars	pounds	288,647	74,663	165,121
	yards	809,441	214,587	384,362
Dhutis	pounds	1,150,177	881,722	1,229,211
	yards	4,494,403	4,093,358	5,169,807
Drills and jeans	pounds	948,974	867,701	1,422,665
	yards	3,047,192	2,614,906	5,073,906
Cambrics and lawns	pounds	99,580	144,011	694,828
	yards	375,330	586,052	2,468,902
Printers	pounds	.....	.....	.....
	yards	.....	.....	.....
Shirtings and longcloth	pounds	492,352	646,424	949,017
	yards	1,659,367	2,526,964	3,511,341
T-cloth, domestics and sheetings	pounds	189,578	75,820	66,085
	yards	640,595	219,045	185,810
Tent cloth	pounds	558,209	811,751	28,489
	yards	872,572	1,318,763	83,920
Other sorts	pounds	733,520	1,137,260	447,189
	yards	1,751,282	2,382,097	1,452,918
Total ...	pounds	4,461,037	4,639,352	5,002,605
	yards	13,650,182	13,955,772	18,130,866
Coloured piece-goods	pounds	9,872,203	11,140,077	8,662,964
	yards	24,686,938	27,562,765	28,283,580
Grey and coloured goods, other than piece-goods...	pounds	358,839	195,097	584,735
	dozens	69,020	38,825	107,065
Hosiery	pounds	28	.....	.....
Miscellaneous	,,	827	8	532
Cotton goods mixed with silk or wool	,,	.....	.....	.....
Grand Total ...	,,	14,692,934	15,974,534	14,250,836
	yards	38,337,120	41,518,537	46,414,446
	dozens	69,020	38,825	107,065

No. 6.—DETAILED STATEMENT of the QUANTITY (in pounds and their equivalent in yards) and DESCRIPTION of WOVEN GOODS Produced—continued.

BENGAL.

Description.		Twelve Months, April to March.		
		1917-18.	1918-19.	1919-20.
Grey and bleached piece-goods—				
Chadars	pounds	20,805	.....	15,122
	yards	62,878	.....	47,304
Dhutis	pounds	2,345,879	3,054,693	3,076,592
	yards	12,581,354	15,828,396	14,785,133
Drills and jeans	pounds	10,407	9,567	.....
	yards	29,846	26,560	.....
Cambrics and lawns	pounds	.....	.....	.....
	yards	.....	.....	.....
Printers	pounds	.....	.....	.....
	yards	.....	.....	.....
Shirtings and longcloth	pounds	462,431	495,923	782,238
	yards	2,079,536	2,172,632	3,491,565
T-cloth, domestics and sheetings	pounds	1,986,102	1,418,947	1,776,538
	yards	9,309,271	7,001,903	8,126,090
Tent cloth	pounds	2,063	8,651	.....
	yards	2,220	13,549	.....
Other sorts	pounds	79,552	152,648	113,974
	yards	1,135,403	1,664,116	1,418,095
TOTAL	pounds	4,857,239	5,140,429	5,764,459
	yards	25,200,513	26,707,156	27,868,187
Coloured piece-goods	pounds	64,270	707	1,655
	yards	574,864	5,749	3,600
Grey and coloured goods other than piece-goods	pounds	.....	.....	.....
	dozens	.....	.....	.....
Hosiery	pounds	.....	.....	.....
Miscellaneous	"	81,853	106,379	67,066
Cotton goods mixed with silk or wool	"	.....	.....	.....
GRAND TOTAL	"	5,003,362	5,247,515	5,833,180
	yards	25,775,377	26,712,905	27,871,787

UNITED PROVINCES.

Description.		Twelve Months, April to March.		
		1917-18.	1918-19.	1919-20.
Grey and bleached piece-goods—				
Chadars	pounds	649,680	618,479	1,153,499
	yards	1,720,177	1,377,964	3,543,213
Dhutis	pounds	1,525,981	1,185,045	2,156,275
	yards	6,937,528	5,007,344	8,774,968
Drills and jeans	pounds	749,705	964,087	916,065
	yards	1,847,880	2,544,832	2,673,059
Cambrics and lawns	pounds	65,432	102,233	.....
	yards	336,582	406,851	.....
Printers	pounds	383,275	55,514	602,876
	yards	1,703,085	291,193	2,734,574
Shirtings and longcloth	pounds	1,390,920	1,010,752	1,007,343
	yards	6,001,100	4,423,940	4,467,612
T-cloth, domestics and sheetings	pounds	894,117	1,275,156	1,698,053
	yards	2,005,701	3,317,437	4,839,146
Tent cloth	pounds	4,628,703	3,958,800	509,240
	yards	11,280,183	7,992,749	1,107,258
Other sorts	pounds	1,849,078	966,164	1,504,174
	yards	5,554,192	3,136,043	5,229,568
TOTAL	pounds	12,136,891	10,136,230	9,547,525
	yards	36,386,228	28,498,353	33,369,398
Coloured piece-goods	pounds	241,806	323,229	470,713
	yards	693,699	880,263	1,660,312
Grey and coloured goods other than piece-goods	pounds	197,171	190,021	189,149
	dozens	27,027	30,979	26,367
Hosiery	pounds	1,324	13,306	.....
	dozens	2,232	3,040	.....
Miscellaneous	pounds	46,453	89,494	84,360
Cotton goods mixed with silk or wool	"	139,190	182,967	135,924
GRAND TOTAL	"	12,762,835	10,935,247	10,427,671
	yards	37,079,927	29,358,616	35,029,710
	dozens	29,259	34,019	26,367

No. 6.—DETAILED STATEMENT of the QUANTITY (in pounds and their equivalent in yards) and DESCRIPTION of WOVEN GOODS Produced—continued.

AJMER-MERWARA.

Description.		Twelve Months, April to March.		
		1917-18.	1918-19.	1919-20.
Grey and bleached piece-goods—				
Chadars	pounds	56,488	64,759	87,195
	yards	128,487	144,528	181,776
Dhutis	pounds	747,351	762,225	678,128
	yards	3,174,278	3,062,306	2,842,797
Drills and jeans	pounds	914	20	112
	yards	7,981	56	321
Cambrics and lawns	pounds	.....	.....	.....
	yards	.....	.....	.....
Printers	pounds	66,555	73,050	44,985
	yards	177,390	203,646	120,684
Shirtings and longcloth	pounds	260,674	305,147	372,444
	yards	918,428	1,397,685	1,032,151
T-cloth, domestics and sheetings	pounds	37,041	48,937	38,134
	yards	134,827	180,404	134,916
Tent cloth	pounds	4,538	64	156
	yards	9,482	153	308
Other sorts	pounds	175,119	222,084	279,985
	yards	590,280	700,959	845,176
Total	pounds	1,348,680	1,476,277	1,501,139
	yards	5,141,153	5,689,737	5,158,129
Coloured piece-goods	pounds	2,498	6,132	23,194
	yards	10,301	22,148	116,987
Grey and coloured goods other than piece-goods	pounds	690	477	758
	dozens	1,135	59	110
Hosiery	pounds	.....	.....	.....
	dozens	.....	.....	.....
Miscellaneous	pounds	.....	.....	30
Cotton goods mixed with silk or wool	"	.....	8	.....
Grand Total	"	1,351,868	1,482,894	1,525,121
	yards	5,151,454	5,711,885	5,275,116
	dozens	1,135	59	110

PUNJAB.

Description.		Twelve Months, April to March.		
		1917-18.	1918-19.	1919-20.
Grey and bleached piece-goods—				
Chadars	pounds	85	5,296	3,739
	yards	227	12,272	8,790
Dhutis	pounds	101,650	96,938	777
	yards	348,090	329,908	2,690
Drills and jeans	pounds	2,252	5,729	.....
	yards	14,597	27,992	.....
Cambrics and lawns	pounds	.....	.....	.....
	yards	.....	.....	.....
Printers	pounds	27,200	1,600	.....
	yards	136,000	8,000	.....
Shirtings and longcloth	pounds	238,951	177,983	150,152
	yards	1,186,431	891,460	771,751
T-cloth, domestics and sheetings	pounds	32,441	91,599	110,365
	yards	100,395	280,240	327,340
Tent cloth	pounds	165,438	74,292	5,254
	yards	816,684	149,665	10,144
Other sorts	pounds	291,460	218,869	10,069
	yards	743,883	611,740	21,998
Total	pounds	859,477	672,306	280,356
	yards	2,846,307	2,311,277	1,142,713
Coloured piece-goods	pounds	19,476	.....	21,943
	yards	103,338	.....	103,939
Grey and coloured goods other than piece-goods	pounds	1,021	419	2
	dozens	273	24	.....
Hosiery	pounds	.....	.....	.....
	dozens	.....	.....	.....
Miscellaneous	pounds	.....	.....	.....
Cotton goods mixed with silk or wool	"	.....	.....	.....
Grand Total	"	879,974	672,725	302,391
	yards	2,949,645	2,311,277	1,246,652
	dozens	273	24	.....

No. 6.—DETAILED STATEMENT of the QUANTITY (in pounds and their equivalent in yards) and DESCRIPTION of WOVEN GOODS Produced—continued.

DELHI.

Description.		Twelve Months, April to March.		
		1917-18.	1918-19.	1919-20.
Grey and bleached piece-goods—				
Chadars	pounds	4,478	28,026	63,139
	yards	9,264	54,079	117,686
Dhutis	pounds	1,296	184	21,028
	yards	3,355	461	53,252
Drills and jeans	pounds	1,026	139	1,112
	yards	1,991	300	2,756
Cambrics and lawns	pounds	103	.....	30,806
	yards	230	.....	78,437
Printers	pounds	.....	.....	63,567
	yards	.....	.....	161,584
Shirtings and longcloth	pounds	.....	.....	70,592
	yards	.....	.....	158,512
T-cloth, domestics and sheetings	pounds	51,126	113,419	369,831
	yards	136,327	259,895	853,587
Tent cloth	pounds	498,389	414,978	58,583
	yards	917,881	859,065	130,731
Other sorts	pounds	.....	4,134	17,528
	yards	.....	12,874	54,286
Total	pounds	556,418	560,880	696,186
	yards	1,069,048	1,186,664	1,610,831
Coloured piece-goods	pounds	43,944	97,858	165,440
	yards	98,628	251,190	437,838
Grey and coloured goods other than piece-goods	pounds	167	385	660
	dozens	52	145	73
Hosiery	pounds	.....	.....	.....
	dozens	.....	.....	.....
Miscellaneous	pounds	140,303	211,022	2,337
Cotton goods mixed with silk or wool	,,	.....	.....	.....
Grand Total	,,	740,832	870,145	864,623
	yards	1,167,676	1,437,854	2,048,669
	dozens	52	145	73

CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR.

Description.		Twelve Months, April to March.		
		1917-18.	1918-19.	1919-20.
Grey and bleached piece-goods—				
Chadars	pounds	728,251	926,922	1,483,108
	yards	2,014,292	2,802,394	4,982,568
Dhutis	pounds	3,314,787	3,596,783	3,388,850
	yards	13,855,321	15,246,568	14,026,656
Drills and jeans	pounds	2,326,382	1,893,967	2,324,237
	yards	8,224,313	6,637,084	8,251,008
Cambrics and lawns	pounds	3,989	8,380	15,962
	yards	56,815	43,832	78,821
Printers	pounds	555,019	549,301	618,482
	yards	2,703,704	2,885,815	2,979,886
Shirtings and longcloth	pounds	1,806,254	1,942,600	2,103,468
	yards	7,376,574	8,388,310	8,429,865
T-cloth, domestics and sheetings	pounds	1,209,806	1,347,108	1,387,861
	yards	5,413,236	6,048,928	6,126,190
Tent cloth	pounds	530,787	749,335	346,958
	yards	1,120,180	1,582,301	681,670
Other sorts	pounds	527,676	335,588	464,668
	yards	2,472,044	1,462,875	1,967,441
Total	pounds	11,007,951	11,349,984	12,133,614
	yards	43,236,479	45,098,107	46,624,055
Coloured piece-goods	pounds	3,549,788	3,282,465	3,978,162
	yards	14,770,628	14,182,581	17,352,744
Grey and coloured goods other than piece-goods	pounds	76,991	169,031	116,498
	dozens	17,049	8,038	13,667
Hosiery	pounds	.....	.....	.....
Miscellaneous	,,	1,155	139	213
Cotton goods mixed with silk or wool	,,	.....	.....	.....
Grand Total	,,	14,635,885	14,801,619	16,228,488
	yards	58,007,107	59,280,688	63,956,799
	dozens	17,049	8,038	13,667

No. 6.—DETAILED STATEMENT of the QUANTITY (in pounds and their equivalent in yards) and DESCRIPTION of WOVEN GOODS Produced—concld.

TOTAL OF BRITISH INDIA.

Description.		Twelve Months, April to March.		
		1917-18.	1918-19.	1919-20.
Grey and bleached piece-goods—				
Chadars	pounds	16,985,563	12,276,896	21,787,527
	yards	51,699,437	35,794,427	63,599,435
Dhutis	pounds	66,318,200	73,957,936	69,955,672
	yards	308,663,478	352,885,009	322,514,579
Drills and jeans	pounds	19,536,733	13,094,816	18,725,796
	yards	72,472,311	46,922,221	70,034,576
Cambrics and lawns	pounds	1,381,604	938,635	1,646,838
	yards	7,839,903	5,183,906	8,398,650
Printers	pounds	4,966,401	4,168,276	5,247,780
	yards	22,716,990	19,106,184	23,516,916
Shirtings and longcloth	pounds	93,170,287	81,482,306	95,388,537
	yards	425,055,454	373,650,162	423,003,611
T-cloth, domestics and sheetings.	pounds	26,870,665	19,941,038	26,181,327
	yards	123,087,859	95,532,927	118,146,470
Tent cloth	pounds	11,648,566	19,773,983	2,878,689
	yards	23,719,087	36,374,050	5,640,477
Other sorts	pounds	8,732,575	11,303,460	11,329,185
	yards	32,056,470	33,881,514	41,489,055
Total	pounds	249,610,594	236,937,346	253,141,351
	yards	1,067,310,989	999,330,400	1,076,343,769
Coloured piece-goods	pounds	104,164,666	83,227,257	97,849,208
	yards	462,238,028	364,423,320	458,105,717
Grey and coloured goods, other than piece-goods.	pounds	3,597,477	3,716,174	3,307,565
	dozens	698,385	715,632	657,464
Hosiery	pounds	252,456	168,054	185,964
	dozens	179,906	111,949	124,294
Miscellaneous	pounds	1,300,097	1,429,957	993,200
Cotton goods mixed with silk or wool	„	253,004	306,925	203,880
Grand Total	„	359,178,294	325,785,713	355,681,118
	yards	1,529,549,017	1,363,753,720	1,534,449,486
	dozens	878,291	827,581	781,758

No. 7.—DETAILED STATEMENT of the QUANTITY (in pounds and their equivalent in yards) and DESCRIPTION of WOVEN GOODS Produced.

INDIAN STATES. (a)

Description.		Twelve Months, April to March.		
		1917-18.	1918-19.	1919-20.
Grey and bleached piece-goods—				
Chadars	pounds ...	780,344	694,866	1,417,542
	yards ...	2,349,148	2,119,673	4,493,762
Dhutis	pounds ...	3,816,811	3,819,121	3,457,373
	yards ...	16,353,042	16,471,536	15,087,641
Drills and jeans	pounds ...	1,707,044	2,009,841	2,857,258
	yards ...	6,138,806	7,361,528	10,810,422
Cambrics and lawns	pounds ...	107,928	2,437	19,299
	yards ...	436,983	10,816	73,871
Printers	pounds ...	965,445	1,012,513	1,525,773
	yards ...	3,876,416	3,961,102	6,319,847
Shirtings and longcloth	pounds ...	6,033,791	4,678,097	5,235,973
	yards ...	25,574,235	20,129,288	21,496,984
T-cloth, domestics and sheetings ...	pounds ...	4,298,134	4,699,931	1,267,382
	yards ...	14,308,235	14,978,467	4,255,706
Tent cloth	pounds ...	353,113	334,541	11,576
	yards ...	830,703	496,240	30,696
Other sorts	pounds ...	1,098,996	3,651,305	7,698,885
	yards ...	3,843,005	11,851,961	25,160,403
Total ...	pounds ...	19,161,606	20,902,652	23,491,061
	yards ...	73,710,573	77,380,611	87,729,332
Coloured piece-goods	pounds ...	2,587,187	2,374,521	4,297,109
	yards ...	10,866,868	9,591,829	17,600,409
Grey and coloured goods, other than piece-goods ...	pounds ...	41,946	27,530	12,853
	dozens ...	7,866	5,540	1,304
Hosiery	pounds ...	96,917	92,914	107,774
	dozens ...	35,315	36,747	35,063
Miscellaneous	pounds ...	338,220	396,880	257,021
Cotton goods mixed with silk or wool ...	„ ...	.....	240	.....
Grand Total ...	„ ...	22,225,876	23,794,737	28,165,818
	yards ...	84,577,441	86,972,440	105,329,741
	dozens ...	43,181	42,287	36,367

(a) See note at foot of Table No. 2.

No. 8.—DETAILED STATEMENT of the QUANTITY (in pounds and their equivalent in yards) and DESCRIPTION of WOVEN GOODS Produced.

GRAND TOTAL INDIA (British India and Indian States).

Description.		Twelve Months, April to March.		
		1917-18.	1918-19.	1919-20.
Grey and bleached piece-goods—				
Chadars	pounds	17,765,907	12,971,762	23,205,069
	yards	54,048,585	37,914,100	68,093,197
Dhutis	pounds	70,135,011	77,777,057	73,413,045
	yards	325,016,520	369,356,545	337,602,220
Drills and jeans	pounds	21,243,777	15,104,657	21,583,054
	yards	78,611,117	54,283,749	80,844,998
Cambrics and lawns	pounds	1,489,532	941,072	1,666,137
	yards	8,276,886	5,194,722	8,472,521
Printers	pounds	5,931,846	5,180,789	6,773,553
	yards	26,593,406	23,067,286	29,836,763
Shirtings and longcloth	pounds	99,204,078	86,160,403	100,624,510
	yards	450,629,689	393,779,450	444,500,595
T-cloth, domestics and sheetings	pounds	31,168,799	24,640,969	27,448,709
	yards	137,896,094	110,511,394	122,402,176
Tent cloth	pounds	12,001,679	20,108,524	2,890,265
	yards	24,549,790	36,870,290	5,671,173
Other sorts	pounds	9,831,571	14,954,765	19,028,070
	yards	35,899,475	45,733,475	66,649,458
Total	pounds	268,772,200	257,839,998	276,632,412
	yards	1,141,021,562	1,076,711,011	1,164,073,101
Coloured piece-goods	pounds	106,751,853	85,601,778	102,146,317
	yards	473,104,896	374,015,149	475,706,126
Grey and coloured goods, other than piece-goods	pounds	3,639,423	3,743,704	3,320,418
	dozens	706,251	721,172	658,768
Hosiery	pounds	349,373	260,968	293,738
	dozens	215,221	148,696	159,357
Miscellaneous	pounds	1,638,317	1,826,837	1,250,221
Cotton goods mixed with silk or wool	„	253,004	307,165	
Grand Total	„	381,404,170	349,580,450	383,846,936
	yards „	1,614,126,458	1,450,726,160	1,639,779,227
	dozens	921,472	869,869	818,125

No. 9.—STATEMENT of the AMOUNT (in rupees) of the VALUE of GOODS WOVEN in the COTTON MILLS in INDIA.

	Twelve Months, April to March.		
	1917-18.	1918 19.	1919-20.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
British India.			
Bombay	22,31,40,099	36,63,51,066	48,10,53,907
Madras	1,19,23,726	1,90,81,908	2,22,99,809
Bengal	34,69,996	68,90,974	92,48,272
United Provinces	81,14,475	1,27,59,481	1,44,48,169
Ajmer-Merwara	7,50,718	18,59,396	22,50,466
Punjab	5,51,858	7,82,953	4,52,159
Delhi	5,07,328	9,71,194	13,14,445
Central Provinces and Berar	1,06,86,996	1,95,19,222	2,39,92,717
Total ...	25,91,45,196	42,82,16,194	55,50,59,936
Foreign Territory.			
Native States of Indore, Mysore, Baroda, Nandgaon, Bhavnagar, Wadhwan, Hyderabad, Gwalior (Ujjain), and Pondicherry.			
Total ...	1,14,27,925*	1,63,74,647*	2,30,25,933†
Grand Total ...	27,05,73,121	44,45,90,841	57,80,85,869

* Exclude Indore and Gwalior.

† Excludes Indore.

No. 10.—STATEMENT of the AMOUNT (in rupees) of EXCISE DUTY realised from goods woven in the Cotton Mills in India, under the Cotton Duties Act II of 1896.

	Twelve Months, April to March.		
	1917-18.	1918-19.	1919-20.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
British India.			
Bombay	64,13,806	1,16,18,396	1,32,74,633
Madras	4,09,467	7,48,545	7,67,020
Bengal	1,18,336	2,10,582	3,32,971
United Provinces	2,70,145	4,40,329	5,33,880
Ajmer-Merwara	20,907	67,226	78,846
Punjab	21,624	23,323	18,250
Delhi	17,004	33,289	44,989
Central Provinces and Berar	3,49,490	6,75,343	8,76,680
Total, Gross Duty	76,20,779	1,38,17,033	1,59,27,269
Total, Net Duty	75,45,252	1,36,79,252	1,54,88,564
Foreign Territory.			
(Native States of Indore, Mysore, Baroda, Nandgaon, Bhavnagar and Wadhwan)			
Gross Duty	3,84,780	5,07,891	8,90,778
Net Duty	3,84,780	5,07,891	8,90,778
Grand Total, Gross Duty	80,05,559	1,43,24,924	1,68,18,047
Grand Total, Net Duty	79,30,032	1,41,87,143	1,63,79,342

Note.—The figures for 1919-20 for Bombay, Bengal, the Punjab and the Central Provinces and Berar are as reported by the local authorities each month, and are not finally adjusted by the Accounts Department.

RULES AND REGULATIONS.

Revised and adopted down to the Annual General Meeting of the Association held on the 12th April 1920.

1. The Association shall be called the Bombay Millowners' Association. — Name of Association.

2. The objects of the Association are— — Objects of Association.

(*a*) The protection of the interests of Millowners and users of steam, water and/or electric power in India.

(*b*) The promotion of good relations between the persons and bodies using such power.

(*c*) The doing of all those acts and things by which these objects may be furthered.

3. Any individual, partnership or company owning one or more mill or mills or one or more press or presses or one or more ginning or other factory or factories actuated by steam, water, electric and/or other power shall be eligible for membership of the Association. — Eligibility for membership.

4. The expression Member in these Rules means the person, firm or Company as the case may be by whom or by which any such mill or mills, press or presses, or factory or factories as last aforesaid is or are actually owned. — Definition of term "member."

5. Every member shall be entitled to one vote for every complete sum of Rs. 50 paid by him as annual subscription under Rule 34 (*a*) and (*b*) of the Rules and Regulations of the Association. — Voting power of members.

6. Each individual, who, as an individual, shall be a member of the Association, shall, subject as hereinafter mentioned, be entitled either to act and vote on his own behalf or to empower, subject as hereinafter mentioned, any one or more persons, who shall have been duly authorized to sign his name per procuration, to act and vote on his behalf.

7. Every partner in any firm, which shall be a member of the Association, shall, subject as hereinafter mentioned, be entitled to act and vote on behalf of his said firm, and the said firm may also empower, subject as hereinafter mentioned, any one or more persons, who shall have been duly authorized to sign the name of the firm per procuration, to act and vote on behalf of the said firm. — Persons who may act and vote on behalf of members.

8. Every Director of a Joint Stock Company, which shall be a member of the Association, shall, subject as hereinafter mentioned, be entitled to act and vote on behalf of such Company, and the Agent, Secretary or Manager, as the case may be, of such Company, and every partner in any firm, which shall be Agents, Secretaries or Managers, as the case may be, of such Company, and likewise any one or more persons, who shall have been duly authorized by the Agent, Secretary or Manager, as the case may be, of such Company, or by the firm,

which shall be Agents, Secretaries or Managers, as the case may be, of such Company, to sign either the name of such Agent, Secretary or Manager or the name of such firm, per procuration, shall also, subject as hereinafter mentioned, be entitled to act and vote on behalf of such Company.

Register of persons eligible to act and vote.

9. The name of every person entitled or empowered to act and vote on behalf of any member of the Association, whether such person be the member himself or any other person, shall be notified in writing by such member to the Secretary of the Association to be entered by the Secretary of the Association as hereinafter provided in the register hereinafter mentioned, and if more than one person shall be entitled or empowered to act and vote on behalf of any member, such member shall notify in writing to the Secretary of the Association the order of the precedence in which such person shall be entitled to act and vote on behalf of such member.

10. When any member shall notify to the Secretary of the Association that any one or more persons, other than the member himself, is entitled or empowered to act and vote on behalf of such member, such member shall, in such notification, state the capacity in which such person or each of such persons is so entitled or empowered to vote, that is to say, either as a member of a firm or as a Director or Agent or Secretary or Manager of a Company or as the holder of a power to sign per procuration or otherwise as the case may be.

11. If the name of any person shall be notified as a person empowered to act and vote on behalf of a member by virtue of being the holder of a power to sign per procuration, the notification shall be accompanied by the document authorizing such person to sign per procuration, in order that the same may be registered by the Secretary, and the Secretary shall, after registering the same, return the same to the person who sent it.

12. If the name of more than one person shall be notified by any member as persons entitled or empowered to act and vote for such member, the notification shall state the order of precedence in which such persons shall be entitled to act and vote for such member.

13. The Association shall provide a Register, to be called "Register of members and of persons entitled to act and vote for members," and in such register the names of all members of the Association shall be entered and opposite to the name of each member the name of each person entitled or empowered in accordance with these rules, to act and vote for such member, shall, so soon as may be after the name of such persons and all particulars regarding him and all formalities shall have been duly notified and observed in accordance with these rules, also be entered; and when the name of more than one person shall have been notified as entitled to act and vote for any one member of the Association, the names of such persons shall be numbered in the order of precedence in which such persons are entitled to act and vote for such member.

14. No person shall be entitled to act or vote on behalf of any member of the Association, unless and until his name shall have been entered in the "Register of members or persons entitled to act and vote for members" as a person entitled to act and vote for such members.

15. If two or more persons, who shall be entitled to act and vote on behalf of one and the same member of the Association, shall be present at any meeting of the Association, that one, who takes priority in the order of the precedence in the said "Register of members and persons entitled to act and vote for members," shall alone be entitled to vote at such meeting.

16. If any one person shall, according to these rules, be entitled to act and vote for more than one member of the Association, such person shall be entitled to act and to exercise the right of voting, according to these rules, for each member, on whose behalf he is so entitled to act and vote.

17. The foregoing rules as to voting shall apply to voting at all meetings and also to voting for all purposes other than meetings of the spinning section and weaving section hereinafter mentioned or voting by members of those sections or either of them alone.

18. Members of the Association shall be elected by ballot in the manner hereinafter mentioned. Mode of electing members.

19. Every candidate for election as a member of the Association must be proposed by one member of the Association and seconded by another, and a letter of proposal signed by the proposer or seconder must be sent to the Managing Committee of the Association (hereinafter called "The Committee").

20. After the receipt by them of a proposal duly made and seconded according to these rules of a candidate for election as a member of the Association, the Committee shall fix a day for the commencement of the ballot for the election of such candidate.

21. Not less than seven days before the day so fixed as aforesaid for the commencement of the ballot for the election of any candidate, notice in writing shall be given by the Committee to all members of the Association of the name of the candidate and of his proposer and seconder and of the date so fixed as aforesaid for the commencement of the ballot for the election of such candidate.

22. The Committee shall, before the day appointed for the commencement of the ballot for the election of a candidate for membership of the Association, appoint a scrutineer for such election.

23. The Association shall, for the purposes of all elections by ballot, provide a ballot-box with a lock and key and with an aperture sufficiently large to admit of the deposit therein of voting papers.

24. Before the time appointed under these rules for the commencement of the ballot for the election of any candidate for membership of the Association, the Secretary of the Association shall satisfy himself that the ballot-box is empty and shall lock the same, and the same shall not be opened until after the expiration of the full time appointed for such election.

25. The Committee shall provide voting papers for the election of a member of the Association in such form as they shall, from time to time, think fit and shall send one of such voting papers to each member of the Association, not less than seven days before the day fixed according to these rules for the commencement of the ballot for the election of any candidate for membership of the Association.

26. If any person entitled or empowered to vote concerning the election of a candidate for membership of the Association shall desire to exercise his right of voting, he shall fill up a voting paper in accordance with the directions contained therein, stating whether he votes for or against the election of such candidate and shall sign the paper and shall deposit it or cause it to be deposited in the ballot-box in a sealed cover.

27. Voting papers may be deposited in the ballot-box in accordance with these rules at any time between the hours of 10-30 A.M. and 4. P.M. on the day appointed for the commencement of the ballot or on any one of the six succeeding days, exclusive of Sundays.

28. The ballot-box shall, at 4 P.M. on the seventh of the days appointed for the election of any candidate for membership, be opened by the Secretary in the presence of the scrutineer, and the votes shall be counted and scrutinized by the scrutineer, and the scrutineer shall report to the Committee in writing under his hand the result of the election according to his counting and scrutiny.

29. No candidate for election as a member shall be deemed to have been elected unless at least one-fourth of the members of the Association shall have voted and whatever the number of votes recorded may be, one adverse vote in every six votes recorded shall exclude. The result of every election shall be recorded in the Minutes of the Proceedings of the Committee.

30. If any candidate for election as a member of the Association shall not be elected, his proposer shall be informed of his non-election by the Secretary.

31. Particulars of the voting for the election of any candidate for election as a member of the Association shall be confidential and shall not be disclosed by the scrutineer or by the Secretary to any one whomsoever.

32. A candidate, who shall have been put up for election as a member of the Association and shall not have been elected, shall not be again eligible for election as a member of the Association until after the expiration of six months from the date of the election at which he shall not have been elected.

Membership Subscription.

33. If a candidate for election as a member of the Association shall be elected, his election shall be notified in writing by the Secretary to his proposer and likewise to the candidate himself, and a copy of the last annual report of the Association and also a copy of the Rules of the Association, with a bill for his subscription shall be sent to him by the Secretary.

34. Each member of the Association shall pay the following annual subscription to the Association:—

(*a*) Rupees 4 per annum for every 1,000 or part of 1,000 mule spindles, Rs. 4 for every 666 or part of 666 ring spindles and Rs. 3 for every 50 or part of 50 looms set up in the mill or mills, factory or factories, which, for the time being, shall belong to such member.

(*b*) Rupees 5 per annum for every Rs. 50,000 of the estimated value of the machinery, buildings and land shown on the audited balance sheet for the year previous to that in respect of which the subscription is payable of the factory or factories not being Spinning and Weaving Mills which, for the time being, shall belong to such member:

Provided that the minimum subscription payable by any one member shall be Rs. 50 per annum.

(*c*) In addition to the above subscription, each Spinning and Weaving Mill that is a member, shall pay annually to the Association 1 anna for every 100 spindles, and 3 pies for every loom set up in the mill, plus 20 per cent. of the total amount thus levied, as their share of the subscription payable by this Association to the International Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturers' Associations, so long as this Association may be affiliated to the Federation.

35. All subscriptions shall be payable in advance, and if any member shall be a member for a part only of any year he shall pay the full subscription for such year.

Form of adherence to be signed by members.

36. Each member shall, on election to the Association, sign a form of adherence to the Rules of the Association in the form set out below:—

In consideration of the protection afforded by members of the Bombay Millowners' Association to the Trade Marks and Tickets used by $\frac{me}{us}$ and in consideration of the general maintenance by the Association of the interest of the industry in which $\frac{I\ am}{we\ are}$ engaged $\frac{I}{we}$ .....engaged in.....in the town of..... having carefully read and fully understood all the rules of the said Association and the rules relating to Registration of Trade Marks do hereby declare and agree that $\frac{I}{we}$ will during $\frac{my}{our}$ membership of the said Association in all things conform faithfully and absolutely to all the said rules and to such other rules as the Association shall institute by resolution duly passed in accordance with the relevant provisions herein and $\frac{I}{we}$ will register with the Association all the Trade Marks applied by $\frac{me}{us}$ to any of the produce of the Mill or Mills, Factory or Factories owned by $\frac{me}{us}$ and $\frac{I}{we}$ declare that all Trade Marks so applied by $\frac{me}{us}$ whether they be registered with the Association or not, shall be subject to the rules of the Association and that $\frac{I}{we}$ will submit to arbitration any dispute in which $\frac{I}{we}$ may be concerned with another member or members of the Association in respect of a Trade Mark or Trade Marks and that $\frac{I}{we}$ will in all things endeavour to further the objects of the Association.

37. Every member of the Association shall have power to terminate his membership thereof by giving three months' notice in writing to the Secretary of the Association of his desire to terminate such membership. Resignation of membership.

38. The Association shall have power, by passing a resolution in the manner and subject to the conditions hereinafter mentioned, to expel any member from the Association in respect of the following things, that is to say— Expulsion of members.

(a) for any act done or conduct pursued by such member which, in the opinion of the Association, shall be in contravention of the Rules of the Association or to the detriment or discredit of the Association or shall be injurious to the welfare and interests of the Association :

provided that a member shall not be expelled from the Association, unless—

(1) an opportunity shall have been given to such member by the Committee of the Association to defend or explain his acts and conduct ;

(2) a Special General Meeting of the Association shall have been duly called to consider the acts and conduct of such member ;

(3) a resolution shall have been passed at such General Meeting at which a quorum shall be present by a majority of three-fourths of the members present at such Meeting declaring that such member is expelled.

39. Whenever a resolution shall have been passed as in the last preceding rule mentioned such resolution shall be final and conclusive and the member thereby declared to be expelled shall thenceforth cease to be a member of the Association.

40. The affairs and funds of the Association shall be managed by a Managing Committee hereinbefore and hereinafter called "The Committee" to be constituted as hereinafter mentioned. Election of Committee.

41. The members of the Association shall, in each year between the 1st and the 31st day of January in such year, elect the Committee from amongst the members of the Association and the Committee so elected shall hold office for one year.

42. The Committee shall consist of a Chairman, a Deputy Chairman and not more than eighteen other members, making a maximum of twenty members in all.

43. The Committee, holding office for the time being, shall appoint a day between the 1st and the 31st day of January in each year for the election of a Chairman of the Committee and a subsequent day between the dates aforesaid for the election of a Deputy Chairman of the Committee and a subsequent day also between the dates aforesaid for the election of the remaining eighteen members of the Committee for the ensuing year, and shall cause notice of the several days so appointed for such election as aforesaid to be advertised in one English and one Vernacular newspaper published in Bombay.

44. The Secretary of the Association shall also give to each member of the Association notice in writing of the several dates appointed for the said several elections seven days before the date appointed for the first of the said elections.

45. The Chairman and the Deputy Chairman of the Committee and the other members of the Committee shall be elected by ballot.

46. The Committee shall, before the respective days appointed for the elections of the Chairman, Deputy Chairman and the other members of the Committee, respectively, appoint a scrutineer for each of the said elections.

47. Before the time appointed under these rules for the commencement of the ballot upon any day appointed for the election of a Chairman or a Deputy Chairman or of the other members of the Committee as the case may be, the Secretary of the Association shall satisfy himself that the ballot-box is empty and shall lock the same and the same shall not be opened unti 4 p.m. upon that day.

48. The Committee shall provide separate voting papers for —

(*a*) the election of a Chairman of the Committee,

(*b*) the election of a Deputy Chairman of the Committee,

(*c*) the election of eighteen members of the Committee,

in such form as they shall, from time to time, think fit and shall send to each member of the Association not less than seven days before the days fixed for the election of the Chairman, Deputy Chairman and the other members of the Committee one voting paper in respect of the election of the Chairman, one voting paper in respect of the election of the Deputy Chairman and one voting paper in respect of the election of the other members of the Committee.

49. On each of the respective days appointed for the election of a Chairman, Deputy Chairman and the remaining eighteen members of the Committee, respectively, voting shall commence at 10-30 a.m. and terminate at 4 p.m.

50. If any person entitled or empowered to vote concerning the election of the Chairman, Deputy Chairman and the other members of the Committee shall desire to exercise his right of voting, he shall, in the case of the election of a Chairman, write on a voting paper relative to the election of a Chairman the name of the person representing a member of the Association whom he desires should be appointed such Chairman and shall sign the said voting paper and shall deposit it or cause it to be deposited in the ballot-box in a sealed cover and he shall, in the case of the election of a Deputy Chairman, write on a voting paper relative to the election of a Deputy Chairman the name of the person representing a member of the Association whom he desires should be appointed such Deputy Chairman and shall sign the said voting paper and shall deposit it or cause it to be deposited in the ballot-box in a sealed cover and he shall, in the case of the election of the other members of the Committee, write on a voting paper relative to the election of the said other members of the Committee, the names of the eighteen persons representing members of the Association whom he desires should be appointed as such other members of the Committee as aforesaid and shall sign the said voting paper and shall deposit it or cause it to be deposited in the ballot-box in a sealed cover.

51. Voting papers regarding the elections of a Chairman, Deputy Chairman or the other members of the Committee may be deposited in the ballot-box in accordance with these Rules between the hours of 10-30 a.m. and 4 p.m. on the respective days which shall have been appointed under these Rules for such elections respectively.

52. At 4 p.m. on the day appointed for an election of a Chairman, Deputy Chairman or the other members of the Committee as the case may be, the ballot-box shall be opened by the Secretary of the Association in the presence of the scrutineer who shall have been appointed as scrutineer of the election appointed for that day and the votes shall be counted and scrutinised by such scrutineer and the said scrutineer shall report to the Committee in writing under his hand the result of the election according to his counting and scrutiny.

Particulars of voting not to be disclosed.

53. Particulars of the voting for the election of a Chairman, a Deputy Chairman and the other members of the Committee respectively shall be confidential and shall not be disclosed by the scrutineer or by the Secretary to any one whomsoever.

54. The names of all members of the Association, who are eligible for election as Chairman, Deputy Chairman or members of the Committee in any year, shall be circulated by the Secretary amongst the members of the Association at least seven days before the day appointed under these Rules for the election of a Chairman of the Committee.

55. Two representatives of any one member entitled under Rule 5 to ten votes or less shall not be on the Committee at the same time. Ineligibility of two members of one firm entitled to ten votes or less to serve on Committee.

56. If two representatives of any one member entitled under Rule 5 to ten votes or less shall be elected to serve on the Committee at the same time, the election of that representative who obtains the lesser number of votes shall be void. In case of an equality of votes, the Chairman of the retiring Committee shall have a casting vote.

57. No member of the Association shall vote for more than one Chairman, one Deputy Chairman and eighteen other members of the Committee.

58. Those persons representing members of the Association, in whose favour the largest number of votes shall have been cast for appointment as Chairman or Deputy Chairman or members of the Committee as the case may be, shall be deemed to have been appointed Chairman or Deputy Chairman or members of the Committee as the case may be.

59. In the event of any member of the Association who shall have been elected according to these Rules either as the Chairman of the Committee or as the Deputy Chairman of the Committee or as a member of the Committee refusing to act as such Chairman, Deputy Chairman or member of the Committee as the case may be, there shall be a fresh election by the members of the Association for such Chairman or Deputy Chairman or member of the Committee as the case may be. Refusal to act as Chairman, etc.

60. If the number of votes cast in favour of any two members of the Association for appointment as Chairman or Deputy Chairman or as a member of the Committee shall be equal, there shall be a fresh election by the members of the Association for such Chairman or Deputy Chairman or member of the Committee as the case may be.

61. The new Committee shall take office on the first day succeeding the holding of the first Annual General Meeting of the members of the Association after their election, and shall continue to act until the first day succeeding the next Annual General Meeting of the members of the Association. Date of assuming office by new Committee.

62. All the members of the Committee shall retire each year immediately after the Annual General Meeting but shall be eligible for re-election. Retirement of Committee.

63. If any member of the Committee shall be absent from the regular meetings of the Committee for more than three consecutive months he shall, unless he shall have previously obtained leave of absence from the Committee, be deemed to have vacated his office. Absence without leave from Committee meetings.

64. When any vacancy shall occur in the Committee, such vacancy not being caused by a vacancy in the office of Chairman or Deputy Chairman of the Committee, the members of the Committee shall have power to fill such vacancy by the appointment of any member of the Association to fill the same. Vacancy on Committee.

65. When any vacancy shall occur in the office of Chairman or Deputy Chairman of the Committee, such vacancy shall be filled by the election according to these Rules by the members of the Association of a member of the Association to fill such vacancy. Vacancy in office of Chairman or Deputy Chairman.

66. The Chairman of the Committee shall, if present, preside at all meetings of the Committee held during his term of office. In the absence of the Chairman, the Deputy Chairman shall preside, and failing both of these, the chair shall be taken by one of the members of the Committee who shall be appointed by the other members of the Committee present at such meeting. Chairman of Committee meetings.

67. In case of a tie in voting in Committee the Chairman for the time being shall have a casting vote. Chairman entitled to casting vote.

Quorum of Committee.

68. Five members of the Committee shall constitute a quorum.

Committee Meetings.

69. The Committee shall meet at least once in every month, and may meet oftener if need be.

Appointment of Secretary.

70. A Secretary of the Association shall be appointed, and his remuneration shall be fixed by the Committee. His duties shall be to keep the records and accounts of the Association, to collect subscriptions and all other monies due or payable to the Association and to pay the same into the Bank of Bombay, or into such other Bank as may from time to time be approved by the Committee in this behalf, to the credit of the account of the Association in such Bank, to study and consider all proposed legislative measures or any other matter that may affect the interests of the Association and to report to the Committee thereon and generally to act in the Association's interests under the orders of the Committee.

Record of Minutes of proceedings of Committee.

71. Minutes of all proceedings of the Committee shall be made and shall be entered or caused to be entered regularly by the Secretary in a minute book to be kept by him. This book shall be open to the inspection of any member of the Association at any reasonable time.

Control of funds of the Association.

72. The Committee for the time being shall have the control of the funds of the Association, and shall have authority to provide suitable accommodation for the meetings of the Association and to pay all expenses of the establishment of the Association and also to pay all legal expenses which they may deem it necessary to incur. The Committee shall have authority to expend, pay or disburse in each year any sum or sums of money not exceeding in the aggregate the sum of Rs. 5,000 out of the funds of the Association for any purpose or purposes whatsoever which they in their absolute discretion may deem to be fit and proper in the interests of the Association.

73. If at any time during any year the disbursements of the Committee shall amount to seven-eighths of so much of the funds belonging to the Association as shall remain in the hands of the Committee after providing for ordinary expenditure, such as the salary of the Secretary, printing, stationery, etc., then the Committee shall, in such case, call a general meeting of the members of the Association and lay the accounts of the Association before such meeting.

Statement of Accounts of the Association to be prepared and circulated to members prior to Annual General Meeting.

74. Previous to each Annual General Meeting of the members of the Association, the Committee shall prepare a statement of the accounts of the Association and shall cause the same to be printed and shall send at least one printed copy thereof to each member of the Association not less than seven days prior to the date fixed for the said Annual General Meeting of the members of the Association.

Report of proceedings of the Association to be circulated to members prior to Annual General Meeting.

75. Previous to each Annual General Meeting of the members of the Association, the Committee shall prepare a report of the proceedings of the Association during the year prior to such General Meeting and shall cause the same to be printed and shall send at least one printed copy thereof to each member of the Association not less than seven days prior to the date fixed for the said Annual General Meeting. The Committee may also, if they see fit to do so, send any one or more copies of the said report to any individual or Corporation or Association to whom or to which they may think it desirable in the interests of the Association to send the same.

Solicitors to the Association to be appointed.

76. The Committee shall have authority to appoint Solicitors to the Association and the Committee may consult them whenever they deem it expedient to do so.

Trade Marks Sub-Committee.

77. At the first meeting in each year after the Annual General Meeting of the members of the Association shall have been held, the Committee shall appoint three of their own number to form a Sub-Committee for the purpose of deciding questions, other than arbitrations, arising under the Rules of the Association relating to the registration of trade-marks, and the decision of such Sub-Committee on such questions shall have the same effect as if given by the entire Committee. Any vacancy which may from time to time occur in any such Sub-Committee as in this Rule mentioned shall be filled by the appointment by the Committee of a member of the Committee to fill such vacancy.

78. The Committee may, from time to time, appoint a Sub-Committee or Sub-Committees to investigate and to report upon any matter whatsoever and may invite any member of the Association not being a member of the Committee to serve on any such Sub-Committee, if for any special reason such a course may seem to them advisable. Sub-Committees.

79. Sub-Committees other than a Sub-Committee appointed under Rule 77 shall have no executive or substantive power or authority, and the duty of every Sub-Committee shall be to report to the Committee the result of its investigations, deliberations or other proceedings.

80. A general meeting of the members of the Association to be called the Annual General Meeting shall be held in each year at such time as the Committee may appoint. Annual General Meeting.

81. The Committee may also at any time call a General Meeting should it seem to them expedient to do so. Other General Meetings.

82. If any four members of the Association shall, by a requisition in writing signed by the said four members respectively, addressed to the Committee and containing a statement of their reasons for the requisition, request the Committee to call a General Meeting of the members of the Association, the Committee shall call such General Meeting to be held within fourteen days after the receipt by the Committee of the said requisition, and if the Committee shall refuse or neglect to call such General Meeting to be held within the time aforesaid, the said four members, who shall have signed the said requisition, shall have power themselves to call such General Meeting to be held on such day as they themselves shall appoint.

83. Seven clear days' notice of every General Meeting of the members of the Association shall be given by advertisement in at least one English and one Vernacular newspaper published in Bombay.

84. All the moneys and funds of the Association shall be paid into an account to be opened in the name of the Association either with the Bank of Bombay or with such other Bank as may from time to time be approved by the Committee in this behalf. Investment of Funds of the Association.

85. All cheques on any banking account of the Association shall be signed by the Chairman and one member of the Committee or in the absence of the Chairman by the Deputy Chairman and one member of the Committee; or in the absence of both the Chairman and the Deputy Chairman by two members of the Committee. Signing of cheques.

86. No business shall be transacted at any General Meeting, unless a quorum according to these Rules shall be present at such meeting. Quorum at General Meetings and adjournments thereof

87. On the day originally appointed for holding any Annual General Meeting of the members of the Association, and at any adjournment thereof, which shall not have been necessitated by the want of a quorum, ten representatives of the members of the Association shall constitute a quorum; and on the day originally appointed for the holding of any General Meeting of the members of the Association other than an Annual General Meeting and at any adjournment thereof, which shall not have been necessitated by the want of a quorum, one-fourth of the members of the Association shall constitute a quorum.

88. If on the day originally appointed for holding a General Meeting, a quorum, according to these rules, shall not, within 30 minutes after the time appointed for the commencement of the Meeting, be present, the meeting shall be adjourned to such time on such other day as the members present may determine, and if a quorum shall not, within fifteen minutes after the time appointed for the commencement of such adjourned meeting, be present, the members then present shall constitute a quorum, and may transact the business for which the meeting was called.

89. Whenever any meeting shall be adjourned under Rule 88 on the ground that a quorum was not present within the prescribed time, seven days' notice shall be given by the Committee by advertisement in one English and one Vernacular newspaper, published in Bombay of the day and time to which such meeting shall have been adjourned. Date of adjourned General Meetings to be advertised.

Chairman of General Meetings.

90. The Chairman of the Committee shall, if present, preside at all General Meetings of the members of the Association held during his term of office. In the absence of the Chairman, the Deputy Chairman shall preside, and, failing both of these, the chair shall be taken by one of the members of the Committee, who shall be appointed by the other members of the Committee, present at such meeting.

Chairman to have casting vote.

91. In case of a tie in voting at any General Meeting of the members of the Association the Chairman for the time being of the meeting shall have a casting vote.

Record of minutes of proceedings of General Meetings.

92. Minutes of all proceedings at every General Meeting of the members of the Association shall be made and shall be entered or caused to be entered regularly by the Secretary in minute book to be kept by him. This book shall be open to the inspection of any member of the Association at any reasonable time.

Proposals for concerted general action with respect to strikes, lockouts, etc.

93. All proceedings of the Association, in connection with any proposal for concerted general action on the part of the members of the Association with respect to a strike or a lockout or in connection with any proposal for concerted general action in relation to any other matter whatsoever, not being a short-time movement or the organized lessening of production and involving the payment of money shall be subject to the following rules (*a*), (*b*) and (*c*), that is to say—

(*a*) No such proposal shall be considered at any General Meeting of the members of the Association, except at a Special General Meeting which shall have been duly called for the purpose of considering the same.

(*b*) In order to pass any Resolution approving and adopting any such proposal at any General Meeting of the members of the Association, the same must be passed by a majority of the members of the Association present at such General Meeting, and owning at least 80 per cent., to be ascertained in the manner next hereinafter set forth, of the total number of spindles owned by all the members of the Association.

(*c*) For the purpose of ascertaining the percentage of spindles owned by the members of the Association who shall have constituted the majority of the members of the Association, who shall have voted in favour of any such resolution as aforesaid for the approval and adoption of any such concerted general action as aforesaid, the calculation of such percentage shall be made on the following basis :—

(1) One mule spindle shall be taken as the basis of the calculation.

(2) One ring spindle shall be deemed to be equal to one-and-a-half mule spindle.

(3) One loom shall be deemed to be equal to 30 mule spindles.

Proposals for concerted general action with respect to short-time movements.

94. All proceedings of the Association in connection with any proposal for concerted general action with respect to short-time movements or the organized lessening of production shall be subject to the following rules :—

(*a*) The members of the Association shall be divided into two sections—one whereof shall consist of all the members of the Association who are engaged in spinning only and who are hereinafter referred to as the "Spinning Section," and the other whereof shall consist of all the members who are engaged in weaving as well as spinning and who are hereinafter referred to as the "Weaving Section."

(*b*) The Spinning Section shall have the sole and exclusive power to determine all questions relating to short-time movements or the organized lessening of production in connection with Mills engaged in spinning only.

(c) The Weaving Section shall have the sole and exclusive power to determine all questions relating to short-time movements or the organized lessening of production in connection with Mills engaged in weaving as well as spinning.

(d) The Committee of the Association may at any time call a meeting either of the Spinning Section or of the Weaving Section, and if any four members of the Association, who shall be interested in the Spinning Section, shall request the said Committee to call a meeting of the Spinning Section, the said Committee shall within fourteen days call a meeting thereof, and in like manner if any four members of the Association, who shall be interested in the Weaving Section, shall request the said Committee to call a meeting of the Weaving Section, the said Committee shall within fourteen days call a meeting thereof.

(e) Seven days' notice of any meeting of the Spinning Section or of any meeting of the Weaving Section, as the case may be, shall be given by advertisement in one English and one Vernacular newspaper, published in Bombay, and such notice shall specify the business to be transacted at such meeting.

(f) Any proposal for any short-time movement or for any organized lessening of production must, before it can be brought before any meeting either of the Spinning Section or of the Weaving Section, be sanctioned by a majority of two-thirds of the members for the time being of the Committee of the Association.

(g) No such proposal shall be considered at any meeting of the Spinning Section except a meeting which shall have been duly called for the purpose of considering the same; and in like manner no such proposal shall be considered at any meeting of the Weaving Section except a meeting which shall have been duly called for the purpose of considering the same.

(h) In order to pass any resolution approving and adopting any such proposal at any meeting of the Spinning Section, the same must be passed by a majority of the members of the Spinning Section present at such meeting and owning at least 75 per cent., to be ascertained in the manner next hereinafter set forth, of the total number of spindles calculated as next hereinafter mentioned, belonging to the Spinning Section; and in like manner, in order to pass any resolution approving and adopting any such proposal at any meeting of the Weaving Section, the same must be passed by a majority of the members of the Weaving Section present at such meeting and owning at least 80 per cent., to be ascertained in the manner next hereinafter set forth, of the total number of spindles, calculated as next hereinafter mentioned belonging to the Weaving Section.

Calculation of spindle power of Weaving Mills.

(i) For the purpose of ascertaining the number of spindles belonging to the Weaving Section, all looms in any Mill which carries on weaving as well as spinning shall be deemed to belong to the Weaving Section, and 20 ring spindles or at the option of the owner 30 mule spindles out of the total number of spindles in such Mill, for every loom in such Mill shall also be deemed to belong to the Weaving Section, and all other spindles in such Mill shall be deemed to belong to the Spinning Section and for the purpose of ascertaining the number of spindles belonging to the spinning section not only shall all such other spindles as last aforesaid in Mills which carry on weaving as well as spinning be deemed to belong to the Spinning Section, but also all spindles whatsoever in any Mill carrying on spinning alone.

(*j*) For the purpose of ascertaining the percentage of spindles referred to in sub-clause (*h*) of this rule the calculation of such percentage shall be made on the following basis :—

(1) One mule spindle shall be taken as the basis of the calculation.

(2) One ring spindle shall be deemed to be equal to one-and-a-half mule spindle.

(3) One loom shall be deemed to be equal to 30 mule spindles.

95. Every resolution duly passed in accordance with Rule 94 hereof hereinbefore contained by the Spinning Section shall be binding upon the Spinning Section but shall not bind the Weaving Section; and in like manner every resolution duly passed in accordance with Rule 94 hereof hereinbefore contained by the Weaving Section shall be binding upon the Weaving Section but shall not bind the Spinning Section.

Penalty for contravention of resolutions.

96. If any member of the Association shall work any Mill which carries on spinning only in contravention of any resolution which shall have been duly passed by the Spinning Section, such member shall pay to the Association the sum of three pies per week of 72 hours in respect of every mule spindle in such Mill belonging to the Spinning Section and the sum of four pies and a half per week of 72 hours in respect of every Ring spindle therein belonging to the Spinning Section; and if any member of the Association shall work any Mill which carries on weaving as well as spinning in contravention of any resolution which shall have been duly passed by the Weaving Section, such member shall pay to the Association the sum of three pies per week of 72 hours in respect of every Mule spindle in such Mill belonging to the Weaving Section and the sum of four pies and a half per week of 72 hours in respect of every Ring spindle therein belonging to the Weaving Section and the sum of seven annas and a half per week of 72 hours in respect of every loom therein, provided always that, if any such member as aforesaid shall carry on any such Mill as aforesaid in contravention of any such Rule as aforesaid for any period less than a week of 72 hours, such member shall not be liable to pay to the Association the full amount of the sums aforesaid, but only such proportionate part thereof as shall bear the same proportion to the full amount thereof which the period of time for which such Mill shall be worked shall bear to a full week of 72 hours.

Resolutions passed at General Meetings binding upon all members.

97. Every resolution which shall have been duly passed according to these Rules at any General Meeting of the members of the Association shall be binding upon all the members of the Association.

Responsibility of Chairman, Deputy Chairman, Committee and Secretary.

98. Neither the Chairman, Deputy Chairman nor any member of the Committee nor the Secretary shall be answerable for anything other than his own acts or defaults, nor shall he be answerable for any act done by him for the sake of conformity only, nor for any moneys of the Association other than such as shall come into his own hands, nor for any Collector or receiver of moneys appointed by the Committee, nor for any misfortune, loss or damage happening to the Association by reason of any deed done or executed by him as a Chairman, Deputy Chairman or member of the Committee or as Secretary, nor by reason of any error in judgment or mere indiscretion on his part in the performance of his duties, nor otherwise on any account, except for wilful negligence or fraud. Every person being Chairman, Deputy Chairman or a member of the Committee or Secretary, his heirs, executors or administrators shall at all times be indemnified and saved harmless out of the funds of the Association from and against all costs, losses, damages and expenses whatsoever incurred or sustained by him in the execution of his power or duties, and every person having been or being a Chairman, Deputy Chairman or member of Committee or Secretary of the Association, his heirs, executors and administrators shall be indemnified and saved harmless, out of the funds of the Association against all actions, suits, claims and demands whatsoever brought or made against him or them in respect of any engagement of the Association save such as may be incurred by his own personal wilful neglect or default.

99. These Rules shall come into force on the 29th April 1910, and down to that date the present rules shall be in force. The foregoing Rules and copies of the form of undertaking prescribed under Rule 36 shall forthwith be printed and distributed to all members, and on and after 31st July 1910, no member who has not duly signed and deposited with the Secretary the said form of undertaking shall be entitled to the privileges of membership. No alteration in these Rules shall be made save and except by a majority of three-fourths of the members of the Association present at a general meeting duly convened for the purpose of considering such alteration, the terms of which shall be fully set forth in the notice convening the said general meeting. Amendment of Rules.

RULES FOR THE REGISTRATION OF TRADE MARKS.

Revised and adopted down to the Annual General Meeting of the Association held on the 10th April 1917.

Interpretation.

1. Throughout all these rules the following words shall bear and include the following meanings:—

(*a*) 'The Association' means the Bombay Millowners' Association.

(*b*) 'Member' means a member of the Bombay Millowners' Association.

(*c*) 'The Secretary' means the Secretary of the Bombay Millowners' Association.

(*d*) 'The Managing Committee' means the Managing Committee of the Bombay Millowners' Association.

(*e*) 'Trade mark' includes 'ticket' and 'stamp.'

(*f*) 'Colourable imitation' includes a trade mark, which is likely to become known by or to acquire the same name as that by which another trade mark is already known or which such other trade mark has already acquired.

Classification of goods.

2. All goods to which these rules apply shall be divided into the following classes:—

Class 1.—Cotton yarns and threads being either grey or bleached.

Class 2.—Cotton yarns and threads being coloured either in whole or in part.

Class 3.—Cotton piece goods of all kinds.

Registers.

3. The Association shall keep two registers, one of which shall be called 'The Permanent Register' and the other 'The Suspense Register.'

Duty of members to register trade marks and mode of applying to register same.

4. Every member shall send to the Secretary an application in writing addressed to the Secretary and signed by the member or by some person duly authorized to sign the same on behalf of the member, to register with the Association every trade mark, not already registered by such member with the Association, which is or is to be the property of such member and which such member desires to apply to any produce of the mill or mills, factory or factories owned by such member.

5. Every such application shall be accompanied by one copy of the trade mark to which the application relates for the use of the Association and also by such further number of spare copies thereof as the Managing Committee may from time to time prescribe in that behalf, regard being had to the total number of the members, and such application shall contain a statement in writing specifying the class or classes of goods to which such member desires to apply the trade mark in question.

6. Every member shall send to the Secretary such number of copies of every trade mark which is the property of a dealer dealing with such member, and which such member intends to apply to any produce of the mill or mills, factory or factories, owned by such member, as the Managing Committee may from time to time prescribe in that behalf, regard being had to the total number of the members, accompanied by a statement in writing specifying the class or classes of goods to which such member intends to apply the trade mark in question. The Secretary shall so soon as may be after the receipt thereof send to every member a copy of such trade mark together with a copy of such statement.

Secretary to enter every trade mark which a member shall apply to register in the Suspense Register.

7. The Secretary shall forthwith on receipt of an application for registration of a trade mark with the Association made in conformity with these rules enter the said trade mark in 'the Suspense Register' for use on goods of the class or classes specified in the application.

Notice of every application to register a trade mark to be sent to every member.

8. The Secretary shall so soon as may be after any application shall have been made for the registration of any trade mark with the Association, send to every member a copy of such application with an intimation of the date when it was made and that such trade mark has been entered in the Suspense Register and shall also send with such intimation one copy of such trade mark, and also if the application shall have been accompanied by a notification in conformity with rule 19 that the member, who shall have made the application, is not willing to refer to arbitration any matter relating to the application, one copy of such notification and shall after the expiration of three weeks from the date of the despatch of such intimation send a reminder to each member who shall not in the interval have acknowledged the receipt of such intimation or otherwise intimated that such intimation has been received by such member.

Effect of entry of trade mark in Suspense Register.

9. The entry of a trade mark in the Suspense Register shall not confer upon the member upon whose application the same shall have been so entered any right against any other member in respect of the trade mark so entered save and except a right to apply for the removal of any other trade mark from the Suspense Registor as in Rule 10 hereinafter set forth.

Applications for removal of trade mark from the Suspense Register

10. Any member may apply that any trade mark which has been entered in the Suspense Register may be removed therefrom on the ground that it is an imitation colourable or otherwise of another trade mark which at the time of the entry of the trade mark objected to was then already in the Suspense Register and had been entered therein on application of the member applying for such removal and was intended to be applied to the same class or classes of goods as the class or classes to which the trade mark objected to is intended to be applied.

11. Every application for removal of a trade mark from the Suspense Register shall be made in writing addressed to the Secretary and signed by the applicant or by some person duly authorized to sign on behalf of the applicant and shall set forth the ground on which the same is made.

12. Every application for removal of a trade mark from the Suspense Register shall be determined, in the manner hereinafter prescribed; and if, when the same shall have been so determined, the application shall be upheld, the trade mark for the removal of which the application shall have been made, shall forthwith be removed from the Suspense Register.

Objections to entry of a trade mark in the Permanent Register.

13. Any member may object to any trade mark being entered in the Permanent Register on the ground that such trade mark is an imitation colourable or otherwise of a trade mark which has already, on the application of such objecting member, been entered in the Permanent Register for use on goods of a class or classes similar to the class or classes of goods to which the trade mark, in respect of which an application has been made, is intended to be applied, and that such trade mark, so already entered, is habitually applied by such objecting member to such class or classes of goods.

14. Every such objection shall be made within one month after the application to register the trade mark objected to shall have been made and shall be in writing addressed to the Secretary and signed by the objecting member or by some person duly authorized to sign on behalf of the objecting member and shall set forth the grounds of objection.

15. Any member may within three calendar months from the date of his becoming a member for the first time apply that any trade mark which shall have been registered in the Permanent Register, at any time before the expiration of the said period of three months, shall be removed therefrom on the ground—

That the trade mark so already registered in the Permanent Register is an imitation colourable or otherwise of a trade mark for the registration of which such member has applied for use on goods of a class or classes similar to the class or classes of goods to which the trade mark so already registered in the Permanent Register is applied, and that such trade mark for the registration of which such newly joined member has so applied as aforesaid has been habitually applied by such newly joined member to the said class or classes of goods.

16. When any member being the owner of a mill shall have ceased to be a member for any reason, other than expulsion, and shall subsequently again become a member by virtue of the ownership of the same mill, or, when any mill, being the property of a member, shall have passed to a new owner and such new owner shall become a member by virtue of the ownership of the said mill, such member, who shall have again become a member, may at any time, within one month from the date of his having so again become a member or such new owner, who shall have become a member, may at any time within one month from the date of his becoming a member apply—

(*a*) That a trade mark which shall have been entered in the Permanent Register subsequent to the date on which such member shall have ceased as aforesaid to be a member but prior to the date of the application under this Rule or subsequent to the date when such mill as aforesaid passed to such new owner as aforesaid but prior to the date of the application under this Rule, as the case may be, shall be removed from the Permanent Register;

or

(*b*) That if any trade mark shall have been or shall be entered in the Permanent Register in compliance with an application for the registration of the same which has been made subsequent to the date on which such member shall have ceased as aforesaid to be a member but prior to the date of the application under this Rule, or subsequent to the date when such mill as aforesaid passed to such new owner as aforesaid but prior to the date of the application under this Rule, as the case may be, the said trade mark shall be removed from the Permanent Register,

on the ground either in the case (*a*) or in the case (*b*)—

That the said trade mark is an imitation colourable or otherwise of a trade mark previously registered with the Association by the member who shall have so ceased to be a member as aforesaid or by the member who was for the time being the owner of the mill which has so passed to a new owner as aforesaid for use on goods of a class or classes similar to the class or classes of goods for use on which the trade mark so objected to shall have been registered and that a fresh application for the registration of the mark so previously registered as aforesaid has been made by the applicant.

17. Every application for removal of a trade mark from the Permanent Register shall be made in writing addressed to the Secretary and signed by the applicant or by some person duly authorised to sign on behalf of the applicant and shall set forth the grounds on which the same is made.

18. Every application under Rules 15 and 16 for removal of a trade mark from the Permanent Register shall be accompanied by twelve or such other number of copies as the Managing Committee may from time to time prescribe of the trade mark said by the applicant to have been previously registered with the Association.

Liberty to refuse to refer to arbitration in certain cases.

19. Notwithstanding anything contained in these Rules or in the form of adherence prescribed under Rule 36 of the Rules and Regulations of the Association any member who shall have become a member for the first time may send a notification in writing addressed to the Secretary with any application, made by such member, to register a trade mark, which shall be sent to the Secretary within one month from the date when such member shall become a member notifying that he is not willing to refer to arbitration any matter relating to the application with which the notification is sent; and whenever any such notification is sent as aforesaid no member shall in the matter to which the notification relates be bound by the rules relating to arbitration.

20. In like manner, notwithstanding anything contained in these Rules or in the Form of Adherence in Rule 36 mentioned, if any member who shall have received notice of any application to register a trade mark, which shall have been sent to the Secretary, by a member who shall have become a member for the first time, within one month from the date when such member shall have become a member shall object, in the manner prescribed by these Rules, to the said trade mark being entered in the Permanent Register on the ground specified in Rule 13 such objecting member may send with such objection, a notification in writing addressed to the Secretary notifying that he is not willing to refer to arbitration any matter relating to such objection to the application of which he shall have so received notice as aforesaid and specifying such application and objection ; and whenever any such notification is sent no member shall in the matter to which such notification relates be bound by the Rules relating to Arbitration.

Provided always that if a member who shall have become a member for the first time shall prove to the satisfaction of the Managing Committee that for a period of not less than five consecutive years immediately preceding the date when such member shall have become a member he has habitually applied the said trade mark to goods of a class or classes similar to the class or classes of goods to which such objecting member shall have habitually applied the trade mark of which the said trade mark is alleged by such objecting member to be an imitation colourable or otherwise, then such objecting member shall be deemed to have sent to the Secretary such a notification in writing as above mentioned, and the provisions of Rules 35 to 41 (inclusive) so far as the same are applicable shall forthwith operate and have effect.

Determination of questions relating to any application to register a trade mark or to any application to remove a trade mark from the Suspense Register or from the Permanent Register as to which notice of refusal to refer to arbitration has not been given.

21. All questions in dispute between two members arising out of or incidental to any

(*a*) applications to register a trade mark,

(*b*) application to remove a trade mark from the Suspense Register,

(*c*) application to remove a trade mark from the Permanent Register,

shall, if no such notice, as is permitted by these Rules, of unwillingness to refer to arbitration shall have been given in connection with the same, be determined by arbitration in the manner prescribed by the following Rules.

22. Either member may give the other member notice of the appointment of an arbitrator on behalf of the member giving such notice and may call upon such other member to appoint and to notify to the member who shall give the notice of the appointment of an arbitrator within seven days from the date of the giving of the notice ; and on receipt of such notice such other member must, if he should desire to appoint an arbitrator, appoint him within seven days from the receipt of such notice and notify such appointment within the same time to the member from whom he shall have received the notice to appoint an arbitrator.

23. If the member to whom such notice as in Rule 22 mentioned shall have been given fail to appoint and to notify to the member who shall have given the notice of the appointment of an arbitrator within seven days from the service of the notice upon him the matter in dispute shall stand referred to the arbitrator already appointed as sole arbitrator.

24. If a matter in dispute shall stand referred to an arbitrator as sole arbitrator he shall make his award within fourteen days from the date when the matter in dispute shall first stand referred to him.

25. If two arbitrators shall be duly appointed in accordance with these Rules, they shall within 3 days from the date when such one of them as was last appointed shall have been appointed and before proceeding with the reference appoint an umpire.

26. If two arbitrators and an umpire shall have been duly appointed the two arbitrators shall, if they can agree upon their award, make their award within fourteen days after the appointment of the umpire.

27. If two arbitrators and an umpire shall have been duly appointed but the two arbitrators shall either fail to agree upon their award or fail to make it within fourteen days from the appointment of the umpire, the matter in dispute shall stand referred to the umpire.

28. When a matter in dispute shall stand referred to an umpire he shall make his award within fourteen days from the date when the matter in dispute shall stand referred to him.

29. If

(*a*) a matter in dispute shall stand referred to a sole arbitrator but such arbitrator shall fail from any cause whatever to make his award within fourteen days from the date when the matter in dispute shall first stand referred to him ;

or

(*b*) two arbitrators shall have been duly appointed but shall fail from any case whatever to appoint an umpire within three days from the date of the appointment of such one of the arbitrators as shall have been last appointed;

or

(*c*) a matter in dispute shall stand referred to an umpire but such umpire shall fail, from any cause whatever, to make his award within fourteen days from the date when the matter in dispute shall first stand referred to him,

the matter in dispute shall in any of such cases stand referred to a referee who shall be appointed by the Managing Committee.

30. When a matter in dispute shall stand referred to a referee he shall make his award within fourteen days from the date when the matter in dispute shall first stand referred to him and it shall be deemed to stand referred to him so soon as he shall have been informed of his appointment by the Managing Committee.

31. The sole arbitrator, two arbitrators, umpire or referee, as the case may be, shall, when he or they make an award, reduce it into writing, sign it and forward it to the Managing Committee who shall file it in a separate file, in which such awards shall alone be filed.

32. Every award, whether made by a sole arbitrator, two arbitrators, an umpire or a referee, which shall be duly made under the authority of and in conformity with these Rules shall be conclusive and binding upon the parties to the arbitration in which the award was made and the Association shall give effect to it.

(*a*) No person shall be appointed an arbitrator, umpire or referee, under the foregoing rules, who shall not be either a member of the Association or a person entitled to act and vote on behalf of a member of the Association, and any appointment made in contravention of this rule shall be null and void.

Fees on Arbitrations.

33. The following fees on arbitrations shall be chargeable by the Association to members :—

(*a*) In cases where there is a sole arbitrator, Rs. 15, which shall be paid by the member who has failed to appoint an arbitrator within the time prescribed by these rules.

(*b*) In cases where each party has appointed one arbitrator, the sum of Rs. 30, whereof each member, a party to the arbitration, shall pay Rs. 15.

(*c*) In cases where an umpire is appointed, Rs. 15, whereof each member, a party to the arbitration, shall pay Rs. 7-8-0.

(*d*) In cases where a referee is appointed, Rs. 15, whereof each member, a party to the arbitration, shall pay Rs. 7-8-0.

The sole arbitrator, two arbitrators, umpire or referee, as the case may be, shall have power to direct by any award made by him or them under these Rules that any fee paid by any member, a party to the arbitration in which such award shall have been made, shall be refunded to him by the other member, a party to the said arbitration.

34. The Association shall, whether the fees payable under these Rules in connection with any arbitration shall have been duly paid to it or not, pay to each arbitrator, umpire and referee who shall have acted in such arbitration a fee of Rs. 15.

Procedure when any application made to register a trade mark, or any objection made to register a trade mark as to which notice of refusal to refer to arbitration has been given.

35. If, in any case permitted by these Rules, any member shall, in the manner prescribed by these Rules, make

(*a*) any application to register a trade mark,

or

(*b*) any objection to a trade mark being entered in the Permanent Register,

accompanied by a notification that the member is not willing to refer to arbitration any matter relating to the application or objection, as the case may be, with which the notification is sent, no steps shall be taken by the Association in the matter of the application or objection specified in such notification for a period of two months from the receipt by the Secretary of such notification.

36. Any member, who shall have made any such application or objection as in Rule 35 mentioned, accompanied by such a notification as in the said Rule 35 mentioned, may, at any time during the said period of two months in the said Rule 35 mentioned, institute legal proceedings either to establish the right of such member to the trade mark to which such application or objection relates or to restrain any other member from using such trade mark or to procure the punishment of such member for using the same and such proceedings may be taken either in a Civil or a Criminal Court.

37. If, in any case permitted by these Rules, any member shall in the manner prescribed by these Rules, have made any such application as in Rule 35 mentioned, accompanied by such a notification as in the said Rule 35 mentioned, and at the expiration of the said period of two months in the said Rule 35 mentioned, no such legal proceedings as in Rule 36 mentioned shall have been instituted in connection with the trade mark to which the application relates, the said application shall be rejected and the said trade mark be removed from the Suspense Register and shall not be entered in the Permanent Register.

38. If, in any case permitted by these rules, any member shall, in the manner prescribed by these Rules, have made any such objection as in Rule 35 mentioned, accompanied by such a notification as in the said Rule 35 mentioned, and at the expiration of the said period of two months in the said Rule 35 mentioned no such legal proceedings as in Rule 36 mentioned shall have been instituted in connection with the trade mark to which the objection relates, the said objection shall be rejected, and the application to register the trade mark, to which such objection relates, shall be dealt with under these Rules, as if no such notification had been given.

39. If, within the said period of two months in Rule 35 mentioned, such legal proceedings as in Rule 36 mentioned shall have been instituted, no steps shall be taken in the matter of the application or objection concerning the trade mark to which such legal proceedings relate until such legal proceedings shall have been finally determined.

40. When such legal proceedings as in Rule 36 mentioned shall have been finally determined, if it shall have been held by the Court—

(*a*) That a trade mark, to register which an application shall have been made, or in respect of which an objection to the same being entered in the Permanent Register shall have been made, is an imitation colourable or otherwise of another trade mark, the trade mark so held to be an imitation colourable or otherwise shall not be registered ;

or, if it shall have been held by the Court—

(*b*) That a trade mark, to register which an application shall have been made, or in respect of which an objection to the same being entered in the Permanent Register shall have been made, is not an imitation colourable or

otherwise of another trade mark, the same shall, if it be in the opinion of the Managing Committee a proper mark to be registered as a trade mark be entered therein.

41. The production to the Managing Committee of a certified copy of a decree passed by a Civil Court of competent jurisdiction in British India from which no appeal lies or in respect of which the time for appealing has expired or the production of a certified copy of a judgment of a Criminal Court from which no appeal lies, or in respect of which the time for appealing has expired, shall be conclusive evidence of everything therein appearing to have been held, decided or found, and the Managing Committee shall act in accordance therewith.

All trade marks registered with the Association on or before the First day of April 1912 to be entered in the Permanent Register.

42. All trade marks which shall have been registered with the Association on or before the First day of April 1912 either under the Rules for Primary Registration or under the Rules for Secondary Registration, which were in force prior and down to the said First day of April 1912, shall be entered in the Permanent Register and shall be deemed respectively to have been entered therein as of the respective dates on which the same were originally registered with the Association.

Effect of entry of trade mark in Permanent Register.

43. Registration of a trade mark in the Permanent Register under these Rules for use on goods of the class or classes specified in the entry in such register shall, *prima facie*, be held to secure to the said member an exclusive right as against all other members to the use of the said trade mark on goods of the class or classes so specified.

44. These Rules shall come into force on the First day of April 1912 on which date they shall supersede all other Rules relating to the Registration of Trade Marks.

RULES FOR THE ELECTION OF A REPRESENTATIVE OF THE BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION TO SERVE ON THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

1. Candidates shall be nominated in writing signed by one proposer and one seconder, who must be both members of the Association, and the nomination papers must be sent in to the Secretary seven clear days before the day fixed for the election.

2. The Secretary of the Association shall circulate the names of the applicants three clear days before the election.

3. The Committee shall appoint a day, which shall be duly advertised, upon which the balloting shall take place. The ballot-box shall be open from 10-30 A.M. till 5 P.M. on that day.

4. Votes may be given either in person or through any one duly authorized by a member of the Association, each subscribing member being entitled to one vote for every complete sum of Rupees fifty paid by him as annual subscription to the Association.

5. The Committee shall appoint two scrutineers who, at 5 P.M. on the day of the ballot, shall open the box and declare the result.

6. The candidate, who has the largest number of votes, shall be declared duly elected.

7. In the event of an equality of votes preventing the due election of any of the candidates, the members of the Association shall vote afresh in the manner above laid down, the voting in such case to be confined to the candidates who have secured an equal number of votes.

8. In the event of only one candidate being duly nominated, the circulation of the name of such candidate and the ballot may be dispensed with, and the Committee may declare such candidate duly elected.

RULES FOR THE ELECTION OF A REPRESENTATIVE OF THE ASSOCIATION ON THE BOARD OF THE VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.

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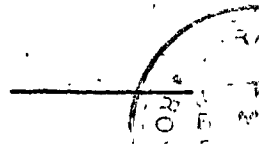
1. Any member of the Association shall be eligible as Representative of the Association on the Board of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute.

2. The period of office of any elected Representative of the Association on the Board of the said Institute shall be one of three years. At the end of such period he shall retire but may be re-elected.

3. The appointment of the Association's Representative shall be made at a general meeting of the Association and such Representative shall *ex-officio* be a member of the Committee of the Association.

4. In the event of the disqualification of the Association's Representative under Section 9 or 10 of the Rules and Regulations of the said Institute, or in the event of the decease or resignation of such Representative, or in the event of his ceasing for any reason to be a member of the Association; the Committee shall appoint a successor, who shall hold office up to that date at which the Representative whom he succeeds would, under Rule 2, have retired.

5. In the event of the absence of the Association's Representative from three or more consecutive meetings of the Board's or in the event of the Association's Representative applying for leave of absence, the Committee may, if they think fit and with the consent of the Board of the said Institute, appoint a substitute who shall hold office until the Representative whom he replaces resumes attendance or up to that date at which the Representative whom he replaces would, under Rule 2, have retired.



RULES FOR THE ELECTION OF A REPRESENTATIVE OF THE BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION TO SERVE ON THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE CITY OF BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT ACT, 1898.

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1. Candidates shall be nominated in writing signed by one proposer and one seconder, who must be both members of the Association, and the nomination papers must be sent in to the Secretary ten clear days before the day fixed for the election.

2. The Secretary of the Association shall circulate the names of the applicants four clear days before the election.

3. The Committee shall appoint two days, which shall be duly advertised, upon which the balloting shall take place. The ballot-box shall be open from 10 A.M. till 6 P.M. on each day.

4. Votes may be given either in person or through any one duly authorised by a member of the Association, each subscribing member being entitled to one vote for every complete sum of Rupees fifty paid by him as annual subscription to the Association.

5. The Committee shall appoint two scrutineers who, at 6 P.M. on the second day of the ballot, shall open the box and declare the result.

6. The candidate, who has the largest number of votes, shall be declared duly elected.

7. In the event of an equality of votes preventing the due election of any of the candidates, the members of the Association shall vote afresh in the manner above laid down, the voting in such case to be confined to the candidates who have secured an equal number of votes.

8. In the event of only one candidate being duly nominated, the circulation of the name of such candidate and the ballot may be dispensed with, and the Committee may declare such candidate duly elected.

9. In the event of a casual vacancy the above course shall be followed in the appointment of a substitute.

10. In the event of the temporary absence of a Representative of the Association on the Board of Trustees, necessitating the appointment of a substitute under Section 13 (2), such appointment shall be made by a majority of the votes of the Committee of the Association at a meeting called for the purpose.

RULES FOR THE ELECTION OF A REPRESENTATIVE OF THE BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION TO SERVE ON THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE PORT OF BOMBAY.

1. Candidates shall be nominated in writing signed by one proposer and one seconder, who must be both members of the Association, and the nomination papers must be sent in to the Secretary fifteen clear days before the day fixed for the election.

2. The Secretary of the Association shall circulate the names of the applicants ten clear days before the election.

3. The Committee shall appoint a day, which shall be duly advertised, upon which the balloting shall take place. The ballot-box shall be open from 10-30 A.M. till 5 P.M. on that day.

4. Votes may be given either in person or through any one duly authorised by a member of the Association, each subscribing member being entitled to one vote for every complete sum of Rupees fifty paid by him as annual subscription to the Association.

5. The Committee shall appoint two scrutineers, who, at 5 P.M. on the day of the ballot, shall open the box and declare the result.

6. The candidate, who has the largest number of votes, shall be declared duly elected.

7. In the event of an equality of votes preventing the due election of any of the candidates, the members of the Association shall vote afresh in the manner above laid down, the voting in such case to be confined to the candidates who have secured an equal number of votes.

8. In the event of only one candidate being duly nominated, the circulation of the name of such candidate and the ballot may be dispensed with, and the Committee may declare such candidate duly elected.

9. In the event of a casual vacancy the above course shall be followed in the appointment of a substitute.

10. In the event of the temporary absence of a Representative of the Association on the Board of Trustees, necessitating the appointment of a substitute, such appointment shall be made by a majority of the votes of the Committee of the Association at a meeting called for the purpose.

N.B.—These rules are also applicable to the election of the Association's Representatives on the Cotton Contracts Board.

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